

100 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE



PROVIDING
*Preserving
Arizona*
ACCESS

**Arizona State Library,
Archives and Public Records**



A MESSAGE FROM OUR SECRETARY OF STATE

For more than one hundred years, the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records has dedicated itself to preserving our state's rich history and providing continued public access to the historical documents that tell the story of our magnificent state. On March 24, 2015 we celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the official creation of the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records as an institution of the state.

Few cultural institutions have the type of impact community libraries have on our society. With more than twenty-five million visits to more than two hundred libraries in Arizona each year, libraries are a critical thread in the fabric that forms our communities. Libraries make information and entertainment available to the masses whether it be the printed word or online access still unavailable to many in our state. Today, libraries are growing services to serve as job hubs for those seeking employment and as technology centers making advancements such as 3D printers accessible to everyone.

In an era of unprecedented technological advancement, the State Library, Archives and Public Records division's mission is more important than ever before. If we are to understand the present to plan for the future, we must have access to the past.

Please enjoy this wonderful publication commemorating our one hundred years of public service!

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michele Reagan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

Michele Reagan, Secretary of State



Published by the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, a Division of the Secretary of State, to commemorate the establishment of the State Library at the Arizona State Capitol by the Legislature in March 1915.

© 2015

Written and compiled by Michelle Bickert; Design by Ericka Cero Wood.

PROVIDING ACCESS
*Preserving
Arizona*

Arizona State Library,
Archives and Public Records

100 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

WELCOME



PROVIDING ACCESS
*Preserving
Arizona*

Arizona State Library,
Archives and Public Records

“100 Years of Public Service” is a concise history of a century of service. Through the decades, the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records has embraced new technologies, expanded services, and remained committed to outstanding public service. Our focus has been on providing access and preserving Arizona’s history as we have grown from serving Arizona government to serving Arizonans statewide.

In August 1863, a group of political delegates appointed by President Abraham Lincoln set out on the overland journey to the newly formed Territory of Arizona. The recently appointed statesmen traveled with sixty-six mule-drawn wagons from Cincinnati, Ohio to Navajo Springs, Arizona arriving on December 29, 1863. With them were 300 books on history and commerce, literature and law – the beginning of Arizona’s Territorial Library.

Moving ahead to statehood in 1912, it took three years before the Legislature enacted legislation creating the Arizona State Library on March 24, 1915. The Legislature saw the State Library’s primary focus as law and legislative reference. Under the leadership of Con P. Cronin as the Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, followed by Mulford Winsor, the State Library faced many challenges in its first four decades. These dedicated leaders worked tirelessly to build a library serving government, Arizona libraries and Arizonans. They were followed by six women who have built on their solid foundation and surprisingly faced many of the same challenges – facilities, staff, resources, and changing technology.

As we celebrate the centennial, we continue to enhance our expertise in capturing, managing, and preserving information for public use. Our portfolio of digital services has enabled expanded service and deepened available content. Today we serve individual citizens, small businesses, and public bodies statewide either onsite or via online access. We help Arizonans know and obtain information about their government, their state and their world.

We hope you’ll enjoy “100 Years of Public Service.”

Joan Clark

Joan Clark, State Librarian and Director
Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, A Division of the Secretary of State

“HEREBY IS ESTABLISHED...”



Arizona's first Secretary of the Territory, Richard C. McCormick.
McCormick purchased 300 books that comprised the Territorial Library.



The Howell Code created the Territorial Library in 1864,
making it Arizona's oldest cultural institution.

THE MANY NAMES OF THE ARIZONA STATE LIBRARY:

- 1864-1912**.....Territorial Library
- 1912-1928**.....State Library
- 1928-1937**.....State Library
and Legislative
Reference Bureau
- 1937-1973**.....Department of
Library and Archives
- 1973-1976**.....Department of
Administration,
Division of Library,
Archives and
Public Records
- 1976-2000**.....Department of
Library, Archives
and Public Records
- 2000-2009**.....Arizona State
Library, Archives
and Public Records
- 2009-Present**....Arizona State
Library, Archives
and Public Records,
a Division of the
Secretary of State

1910s

TECHNOLOGY: TYPEWRITER



An L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter from the late 1910s.

Upon their invention in the 1860s, typewriters revolutionized the way people created, exchanged, and collected information. Early state government used typewriters for documents like the State Library's biennial reports. Even the Constitution of Arizona was typed, contributing to Arizona's image as a modern state. Typewriters were common office equipment into the 1990s. Some libraries still have typewriters available for public use.

1912: The Arizona State Senate's first bill would have created the State Library shortly after statehood, but partisan disagreements prevented the bill's passage.

1912: Charles McCarthy, director of Wisconsin's Legislative Reference Department, led the movement for legislative reference bureaus when he testified before the U.S. House of Representatives in support of the Congressional Research Service.

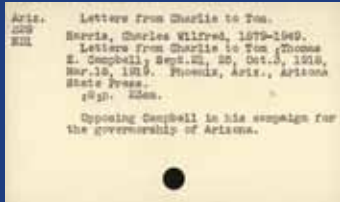
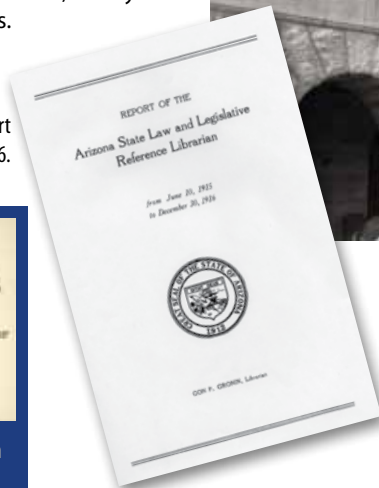
BE IT ENACTED...

The State Library was established on March 24, 1915, during an exciting time in Arizona government. Politicians made creating a fundamental state agency a contested and partisan issue. Legislators were primarily concerned with the State Library's Law and Legislative Reference Bureau, as its librarian would influence legislation. Indeed, library staff helped shape most early laws.



Arizona's first Governor George W. P. Hunt addresses the new state from the Capitol. Arizona entered the Union as the forty-eighth state on February 14, 1912. Regarding a Legislative Reference Bureau, Hunt said, "The need for and wisdom of such a department should be apparent to every thoughtful man."

The State Library's first biennial report sent to Governor Hunt, 1915-16.



Catalog card record describing a collection of political letters from the 1910s.

1917: The American Library Association established the Library War Service to provide library service to soldiers and sailors during World War I.

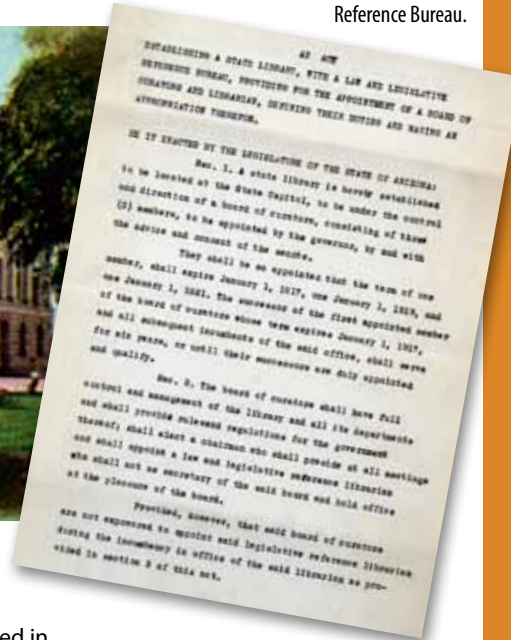
1917: The Carnegie Corporation of New York ended its grant program for community libraries, which began in 1899. Yuma was among the last cities awarded a library, and the building still serves as a branch of the Yuma County Library District.

House Bill 31 was passed in 1915, creating the State Library and Legislative Reference Bureau.



Postcard of the Arizona State Capitol, circa 1912.

Built in 1900 and dedicated as the Territorial Capitol on February 25, 1901, the State Capitol was quickly bursting with three branches of government and a library. A west wing was added in 1919, which the State Library eagerly helped fill. At this time Law and Legislative Reference Librarian Con Cronin also began collecting artifacts – including a flag carried by Rough Riders – anticipating a Capitol museum.



“NOT AN EXPENSE, BUT AN ECONOMY”

It was clear from the title “Law and Legislative Reference Librarian” – not “State Librarian” – that the State Library served the legislature. Library staff provided background research, maintained copies of legislation and court cases, and even drafted bills. Governor Hunt supported a Legislative Reference Bureau, stating it would be “not an expense, but an economy.” The State Library continues to provide assistance to legislators and legislative staff.



Members of the fourth Arizona State Senate, 1919.

1920s

TECHNOLOGY: TELEPHONE



Candlestick telephones were popular from the 1890s to the 1940s.

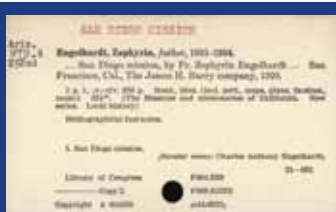
The telephone facilitated fast communication, which eventually helped libraries serve larger communities. The first telephone exchange in Arizona was established in Tucson in 1881. The State Library had telephone and telegraph service in the 1920s, but using it was a complicated process that required switchboard operators to connect calls. The 500,000th telephone in Arizona was installed in the State Library in 1962. Today, the State Library has a digital phone system utilizing Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP).

1921: The Arizona Highway Department began publishing its travelogue magazine *Arizona Highways*. The State Archives is currently digitizing the entire series, to be available on the Arizona Memory Project.

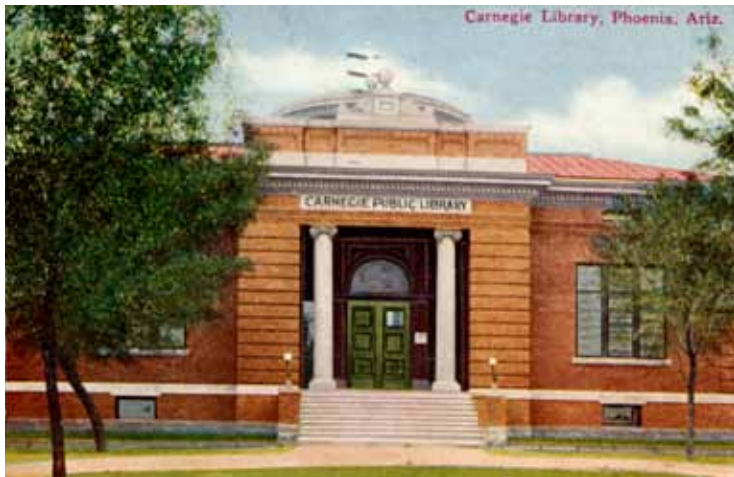
1925: A patent is issued for the Checkograph machine, a predecessor to microfilm designed to make permanent copies of bank records. Eastman Kodak purchased the patent three years later.

MEET THE BABY STATE

As public libraries blossomed in the early twentieth century, so did the profession. Con Cronin belonged to a number of professional library organizations, bringing Arizona into important national conversations. He helped organize the Arizona State Library Association (now the Arizona Library Association) to advance education through libraries and advocate for library development.



Catalog card describing a book on Spanish colonial history.



Businessman and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie funded more than 2,500 libraries between 1883 and 1929. In Arizona, Carnegie libraries were built in Phoenix, Prescott, Tucson, and Yuma. Phoenix's was dedicated in 1908 and currently houses the Arizona Center for the Book, the Arizona Women's Hall of Fame, and the Library Development branch of the State Library.

1925: Northern Arizona State Teacher's College, which would become Northern Arizona University, began offering bachelor of education degrees.

1926: Cronin and Lutrell formed the Arizona State Library Association, which became the Arizona Library Association (AzLA).

1928: Harold S. Colton and Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton established the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff.

Although the State Library primarily served the legislature, Cronin advocated broad public service. His vision included convenient access to the wealth of information in the State Library. His requests for more space were frequently denied, but Cronin was resourceful and loaned books via mail.



The University of Arizona Library, now the Arizona State Museum, opened in 1927. University of Arizona librarian Estelle Lutrell was instrumental in improving Arizona libraries in the 1920s and 1930s, working with Cronin to advance the profession.



In 1930, members of the American Library Association took a detour to the Grand Canyon on their way to the annual meeting in Los Angeles. This cartoon, drawn by cartoonist Reg Manning, appeared in the June 15, 1930 issue of the *Arizona Republican* and the July issue of *Library Journal*, signaling Cronin's efforts to insert Arizona libraries into national conversations.

WANTED: INFORMATION ON EVERY SUBJECT

People from all over had questions about the Baby State. The State Library answered reference questions for encyclopedia and almanac publishers, the federal government, and the general public. In 1926 Cronin asked the State Legislature for more library space devoted to reference to better "answer any question on any subject under the sun."



A family poses for a photograph during a trip to the Arizona State Capitol, circa 1925.

1930s

TECHNOLOGY: BOOK REPAIR



Book presses are common tools in paper and book conservation labs.

Book mending was especially important during the Depression to repair damaged books. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) organized library services that included mending and repair. Mulford Winsor noted it was "the nature of irony that so many deep slashes in library budgets have come simultaneously with multiplying requests for library help." Pictured above are the State Archives' book presses, which remain important tools for repairing damaged book binding.

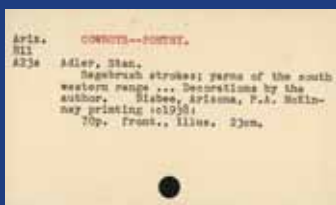
1931: The Pratt-Smoot Act authorized an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for a Division for the Blind in the Library of Congress.

1934: Congress established the National Archives. It was charged with identifying federal records that should be retained and preserved, marking the beginning of formal records management programs in the US.

THE NEW STATE LIBRARY



Building the 1938 Capitol Addition.



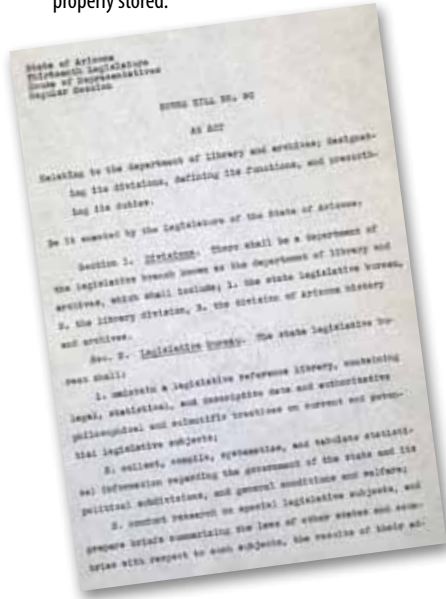
This catalog card describes a book of stories on Southwestern range life.

The Great Depression was a tough time for the nation and the state. Newly appointed State Librarian Mulford Winsor took advantage of federal programs to inventory the library's collections, research state history, and build a new wing of the Capitol. Despite the Depression, the State Library was able to grow in responsibilities and size.

1935: A WPA workshop in New York began manufacturing talking book machines.

1939: The American Library Association adopted the Library Bill of Rights, which asserts intellectual freedom and discourages censorship.

In 1937, the Legislature established a separate legislative bureau, library division, and Arizona history and archives division. This was prompted by the WPA's Arizona Historical Records Survey, which found many of Arizona's records were not properly stored.



The WPA commissioned artist Jay Datus to paint four murals for the State Library, entitled "The Pageant of Arizona Progress." This mural is on the west wall of the State Library and depicts an ancient American civilization.

Winsor was so judicious with space he placed books in elevator shafts. One Capitol employee charged that "if an official absented himself for half an hour and left his door unlocked, upon his return he would find his furniture in the hall and book-stacks occupying his quarters." Funding from the Public Works Administration matched state funds to build the 1938 Addition, and the contract was awarded to the Del E. Webb Construction Company. After decades of librarians requesting more space, the State Library finally had a suitable home.

SURVIVING THE GREAT DEPRESSION

During the Depression, many people used State Library resources to help navigate the economic crisis. Government officials, lawyers, and accountants sought information on economic trends and tax laws. The unemployed sought debtor relief and technical advice for new jobs. Many asked about mining. Winsor said of the Depression, "The public has wanted books – needed books – more than at any other time in American history." The State Library continues to provide job help today through the "Arizona Job Assistance @ your library" program, supplying technology grants and providing training to libraries. These services were critical after the economic downturn in 2009.



A woman weaves for the WPA Housekeeping Aide Project, Phoenix, 1938.

1940s

TECHNOLOGY: MICROFILM



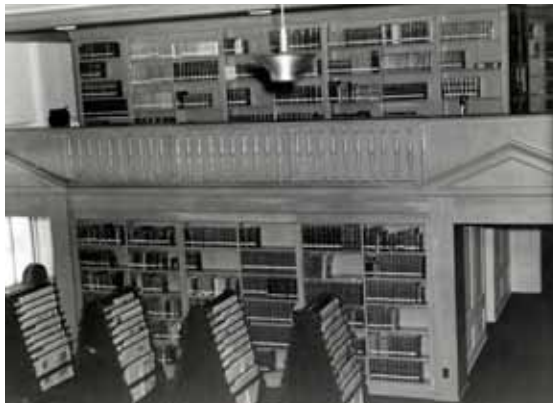
Arizona Times article on the State Archives microfilm project, November 1947. Courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society – Tucson.

The State Library outgrew the 1938 Addition within a decade. Winsor proposed microfilming documents as an “instant solution to the serious archival problem.” Libraries began using microfilm in the 1930s to preserve newspapers and magazines. Microfilm scans documents at such a small size that special viewers are required. Arizona’s historic newspapers are available on microfilm at the State Archives, and many have also been digitized and placed online.

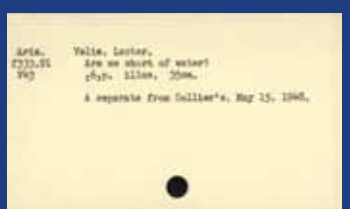
1941: The American Library Association, Red Cross, and United Service Organizations launched the National Defense Book Campaign, providing books to soldiers.

1941: The battleship USS *Arizona* was sunk during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The USS *Arizona* Silver Service and a piece of the ship are on display in the Arizona Capitol Museum exhibit “Flagship of the Fleet: Life and Death of the USS *Arizona*.”

DEMAND FOR INFORMATION



State Library staff quickly filled the newly constructed rooms with books, storage, equipment, and workspaces.



The State Library also collected relevant magazine articles, indicated by this catalog card.

The State Library survived the Depression, but struggled during World War II. The budget never increased, and employees left to join the war effort. This strain was compounded by increased requests for services. Mulford Winsor observed, “The war has stimulated thinking, and thinking has aroused a demand for accurate information which must be satisfied if democracy is to succeed.”

1943: Congress passed the Records Disposal Act.

1945: The Japanese formally surrendered to the Allies on September 2, aboard the USS *Missouri*. One gun from the USS *Arizona* and one from the USS *Missouri* are part of the "Guns to Salute the Fallen" memorial in Wesley Bolin Memorial Plaza, symbolizing the beginning and end of US involvement in World War II.

1948: The National Records Management Council was founded.

Winsor reviews a press sample for *The Arizona Times* with Editor David Brinegar, 1948. This issue featured the news that Winsor's friend, former Arizona Governor and Secretary of State Sidney P. Osborn, had died. Before Winsor's political and library careers he was a newspaperman.



Future State Librarian Alice B. Good and Joseph Miller assess Arizona's Merci Train collection. The Merci Train carried gifts from French citizens thanking each of the forty-eight states for their help during the war. Some of Arizona's items are on display in the Arizona Capitol Museum, and the rest remain in the museum collection.

The postwar economic boom brought many newcomers to the sunny Southwest. The State Library was a booster for Arizona, providing information to out-of-state inquirers and displaying interesting artifacts in museum exhibits. Libraries and archives increased microfilming and preservation processes, motivated by widespread records loss in Europe.

RESEARCHERS MADE ODD REQUESTS

State Library staff was always eager to help researchers, even with the most unusual questions. Perplexing requests included the number of votes a candidate received in a remote election, and a recipe published thirty years prior in the *New York Times*. The microfilm project made it easier for patrons to access government records. Genealogy was also a popular subject. The State Library and State Archives continue to identify trends and stimulate research interests.



Three researchers enjoy the State Library's new reading room, 1939.

1950s

TECHNOLOGY: BOOKMOBILE



One of the State Library's bookmobiles outside McNeal Mercantile Co.

The State Library purchased two bookmobiles and a Ford station wagon in 1957. Bookmobile No. 1 was lovingly dubbed the "Alice B" after State Librarian Alice B. Good. Bookmobiles could hold around 1,200 books. The drivers were veterans trained as library aides. The bookmobiles covered hundreds of miles and reached many communities over a couple days' journey. The State Library had stopped bookmobile service by the late 1970s, although some Arizona libraries continue their own bookmobile service.

1951: The UNIVAC Computer was the first mass produced commercially available computer.

1953: The University of Arizona began offering undergraduate library science courses through the College of Education.

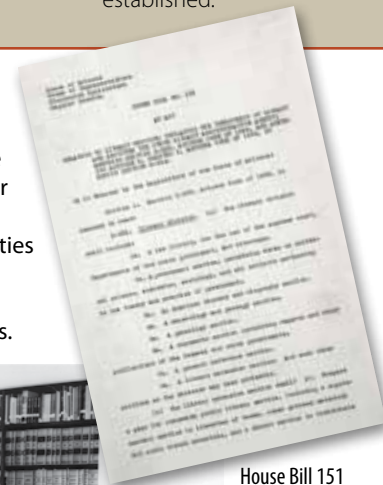
1955: The Association of Records Management Administrators was established.

ON THE ROAD

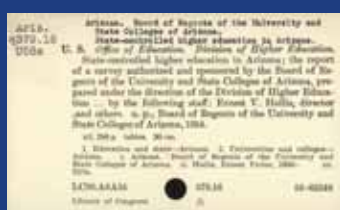


Children enjoy their new books.

Arizona's population exploded in the 1950s. The State Library saw a greater demand for information from new Arizonans and increased responsibilities from the state. This brought new challenges as the library established itself as an authority in multiple fields.



House Bill 151 redefined the role of the State Library and established library extension service in 1949.



Catalog card featuring a state agency report from the 1950s.



State Library staff behind the reference desk.

1956: The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare established the Library Programs Office and Congress enacted the Library Services Act.

1958: Arizona voters approved Proposition 200, turning Arizona State College into Arizona State University.

The State created the Library Extension Division in 1949, but it was not fully funded until 1956 when Congress passed the Library Services Act. Extension service brought library services to readers all over the state, and provided professional development to small libraries.



Patrons enjoying library services, late 1950s.



LIBRARIES FOR ALL ARIZONANS

Library Extension Service served patrons who lacked convenient access to libraries, largely in remote, rural areas. After five years of extension service the population served grew from a half million to more than one million Arizonans. One patron raved, "I am still so excited about the new books I grab people by the lapel on the street to tell them about our good fortune." Library Extension Service, now Library Development, continues to support rural and tribal libraries as well as urban libraries.



Staff member Mildred Jones plays the accordion for students at Blackwater Day School in the Gila River Indian Community.

1960s

TECHNOLOGY: FILM



Elmo 16 AL self-loading film projector.

The Library Extension Service audio/visual catalog noted, "It is the business of the public library to provide, circulate, and interpret all classes of material used for recording and transmitting knowledge." Libraries with projectors could request a variety of films, whether for adults or children, entertainment or instruction. They encouraged libraries to use film and other audio/visual materials to build community programming and enhance learning.

1962: The Library Services and Construction Act replaced the Library Services Act, allowing libraries to use federal funds for construction projects.

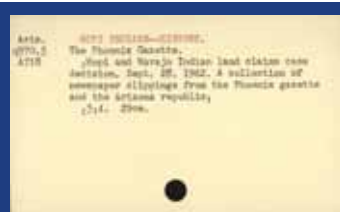
1966: Congress passed legislation to extend free talking book library service to physically handicapped readers.

1967: The University of Arizona established the Graduate Library School.

SHARING KNOWLEDGE



The Library Extension Division's newsletter the Road-runner kept Arizona librarians updated on upcoming events, new technologies, and professional opportunities.



This catalog card describes a collection of newspaper articles on Arizona Indian land claims.

Much like the rest of the state, the State Library continued to grow in the 1960s. The agency, services, personnel, space, collections, and audiences served developed significantly. The State Library, with support from state government, enthusiastically rose to meet increased demand.



State Librarian Marguerite B. Cooley holding a bound volume of newspapers in front of a map display, 1962.

1967: A small group of library leaders created the Ohio College Library Center to improve access to library resources. It continues today at the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) and serves as a resource-sharing tool.

1969: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) accessioned the first electronic records from federal agencies.

House Bill 194 created the Records Management Division in 1964. Records management functions had previously been handled by the State Archives, but the growing number of government records required a dedicated department to determine retention schedules.



Cooley, center, and Governor Sam Goddard.

Genealogy quickly became a popular attraction, and sometimes there were not enough seats to accommodate all the researchers. The State Library increased its information resources when it was designated a regional depository for federal publications (1964) and when the Records Management Division (1964) and the Braille and Talking Book Library (1969) were added. The State Historical Advisory Board (1961) and State Landmarks Committee (1962) were charged with educating the public about Arizona's history.



SERVING PUBLIC SERVANTS

As state government grew – literally, with new legislative buildings added in 1960 – so did the accumulation of records. The State Library had been microfilming records since the 1940s, and government employees appreciated the clear organization and easy access. Within the first year Records Management staff spoke to almost every state office about retention. State Librarian Marguerite B. Cooley observed, “We must collect material today for the researcher of tomorrow.”



Arizona's twenty-fourth legislature during session.

1970s

TECHNOLOGY: TALKING BOOK PLAYER



Talking book record player and cassette player.

Within its first decade the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was transitioning from supplying audiobooks on vinyl records to meeting demand for cassette tapes. Cassette tapes and players were more compact and allowed for six hours of reading material per cassette, improving storage and shipping. Cassettes are still used today, but libraries and patrons are converting to digital players and mobile applications.

1971: Computer programmer Ray Tomlinson sent the first e-mail on ARPANet and created an e-mail system.

1971: Michael Hart founded Project Gutenberg, the oldest digital library. Project Gutenberg began as an idea to make books freely available electronically, and continues today as a website providing free, plain text versions of out-of-copyright books.

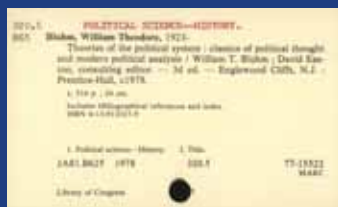
1971: The floppy disk, an 8-inch disk storage medium, became commercially available.

DIVERSE AUDIENCES

The State Library entered the 1970s boasting a host of services for diverse communities. The new Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (now the Arizona Talking Book Library) reached its audience through vigorous advertising, which included a “talking” bookmobile, and built a dedicated corps of volunteers. The State Library began sponsoring the Arizona Reading Program in 1974, supplying public libraries with tools to promote literacy and encourage summer reading.



Director of the Library of the Blind and Physically Handicapped Arlene Bansal (right) and her assistant Alma Chase (left). Their work advertising the library's services earned them the American Library Association's John Cotton Dana Publicity Award in 1970.



Catalog card describing a political reference text.



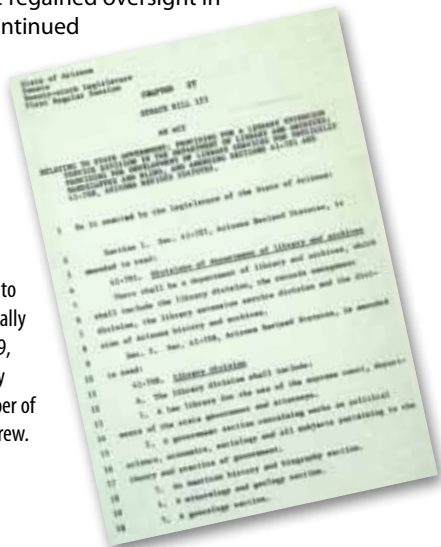
The reference desk in 1979.

1973: Dr. Arnulfo Trejo created the Indian Graduate Library Institute at the University of Arizona's Graduate Library School. The program continues today as the Knowledge River program, focused on the needs of Native American and Latino communities.

1979: Sun Sounds of Arizona began radio broadcasts, bringing information to people who cannot read print because of a disability.

The State Library once again became the subject of a political fray as it had in the early 1910s. Government reorganization in 1973 placed the State Library under the Department of Administration but the Legislature, led by the venerable Representative Polly Rosenbaum, wanted to maintain supervision of legislative reference resources. The Legislature regained oversight in 1976, which continued for more than three decades.

Senate Bill 133 established services to the blind and physically handicapped in 1969, which was especially needed as the number of retirees in Arizona grew.



The State Library was a popular place in 1975, averaging 173 patron visits daily and as many reference phone calls.

“THAT ALL MAY READ...”

The Arizona Talking Book Library serves patrons who have little or no vision, have difficulty holding or handling a book, or who have a reading disability. With the help of the National Library Service and hundreds of volunteer hours, patrons could hear a wide variety of printed material. The State Library also worked with several organizations to advertise or provide services like book clubs, job training, and distance learning courses. Director Arlene Bansal summarized the mission: “It’s people caring about people.”



A patron and his guide dog enjoy a talking book on vinyl.

1980s

TECHNOLOGY: PERSONAL COMPUTER



The Commodore VIC-20, an 8-bit home computer that debuted in 1980.

Librarians began using personal computers in the late 1970s for both internal administration and patron use. By 1980 the State Library had a computer to access databases like Westlaw and OCLC. The State Library's first personal computer arrived in 1985, an IBM with an NBI word processor which staff used for generating indices and tracking borrowers. Personal computer use in government also fostered the beginning of records management for born-digital materials.

1982: The Compact Disc Read-only Memory (CD-ROM) becomes commercially available. CD-ROMs contained data and were used for records storage.

1982: The Museum Association of Arizona was founded as a non-profit organization dedicated to the enrichment and support of Arizona's museum community.

ARIZONA PAST & PRESENT



Gila County natives Representative Polly Rosenbaum, Senator Bill Hardt, and Secretary of State Rose Mofford pose with a wax figure of Arizona's first governor George W. P. Hunt, also from Gila County. The sculpture was created by Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum in London. It is still seated in the governor's office on the second floor of the Arizona Capitol Museum.

Arizona Capitol Museum brochure, circa 1989.



The key-word-out-of-context (KWOC) index features a keyword with all associated titles listed under that heading. The State Library stopped using KWOC in 1991.

The 1980s were a period of building, both organizationally and physically. The Arizona Capitol Museum was established in 1981, showcasing Arizona government past and present. Two branches received new homes, the Records Management Center (1981) and Arizona Talking Book Library (1983), and planning began for a new Archives building. Renovation in the Capitol and its additions (1982) and the Carnegie Library (1987) gave the State Library more room to accomplish its expanding duties.

1986: The Maricopa County Library District was founded.

1989: The first national public library statistical survey was conducted under the auspices of the National Center for Educational Statistics and National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.



Although a museum had existed since 1939, and the State Library had been collecting artifacts since 1918, the State Legislature officially created the Arizona Capitol Museum in 1981.

Both the State Capitol and the Carnegie Library were renovated in the 1980s. Top: Construction on the Historic House Gallery. Bottom: Polly Rosenbaum surveys the Carnegie.



The State Library also was building strategically. A trained conservator and trained archivist were hired to lead the State Archives. Library Development began shifting its focus from providing materials directly to offering consulting services and grants to public libraries. In 1982 the State Library began sponsoring the Arizona Women's Hall of Fame, which expanded to the Arizona Hall of Fame in 1986, both housed in the Carnegie Library and administered by the Museum branch.

LEARNING OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM

In the 1980s there were statewide and nationwide programs supporting early literacy, for which the State Library also offered resources. The State Library provides a variety of services supporting K-12 librarians and educators, as well as encouraging lifelong learning through community libraries. The Arizona Reading Program helps libraries promote reading as a fun summer activity. Additionally, the Arizona Capitol Museum is a popular attraction for students and school groups.



Visitors in the Arizona Capitol Museum, 1982.

1990s

TECHNOLOGY: INTERNET



The Division of Library, Archives and Public Records website as it looked in 1997.

The Internet was instrumental in transforming libraries beyond physical centers to digital resources. In the early 1990s the State Library purchased Macintosh computers connected via Local Area Network. The State Library and Department of Education worked to ensure all public and school libraries had access to the Internet, with federal assistance through the E-rate program beginning in 1996. The State Library website debuted on the World Wide Web in the mid-1990s and the catalog became available online in 1998.

1996: E-rate, or the Schools and Libraries portion of the Universal Service Fund, was authorized as part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. E-rate provides discounts for affordable telecommunications.

1996: The Museum and Library Services Act established the Institute of Museum and Library Services. The Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) shifted the focus of federal funding from construction to technology.

STATE LIBRARY ONLINE

The State Library transitioned into the digital age, building the infrastructure to prepare for the new millennium. Technology allowed for new methods of resource sharing across local, state, regional, and national networks. Automated catalogs, digitized documents, and digital preservation made information more accessible.



The new Genealogy and Vital Records centers. While technology made information more accessible to patrons outside Phoenix, reorganization at the Capitol allowed for easier access to public services on the third floor.



A printout of an electronic catalog record.

The State Library also was fostering an updated image of libraries as promoters of economic development, lifelong learning, and civic participation. One way the State Library established itself as a partner in growing the state's economy was by awarding grants and offering training to libraries designated as Economic Development Information Centers. The State Library nurtured partnerships between libraries and museums to encourage cultural heritage tourism and cultivate Arizona's identity.

1997: The Friends of Arizona Archives was formed to fundraise for a new State Archives building.

1997: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation launched its Library Foundation, which provided technology funding to Arizona libraries.

Carrying out these responsibilities required more than staff and government support. The Arizona Capitol Museum Guild (1992) and Arizona Friends of Talking Books (1995) were both established as 501(c)(3) organizations providing external support. Both coordinate volunteers, fundraise, and advocate for their respective institutions.



Former Representative Polly Rosenbaum, State Historian Marshall Trimble, and State Librarian Arlene Bansal, 1996.

Former Representative Polly Rosenbaum presents the first “Polly” Award to former Speaker of the House and former Library Board Chair Mark Killian, 1999. The award is given annually to a person who has demonstrated great support for the State Library.

EMPOWERING ARIZONA'S LIBRARIANS

The first Summer Library Institute was held at the University of Arizona campus in 1996. The weeklong program provides professional development, training, and networking opportunities to paraprofessional library staff mostly serving small and rural libraries. Library professionals, including State Library staff, conduct sessions and offer guidance to participants. The first Library Institute was extremely successful and the program, now held at Northern Arizona University, continues to flourish.



Library staff members during a session at the 1999 Summer Library Institute.

2000s

TECHNOLOGY: SCANNER



The Agfa DuoScan T2000XL allowed archivists to digitize important archival items in high resolution.

Image scanners have made accessing information even easier, especially when combined with the Internet. Scanners create high-resolution digital files from text or photo, while imaging software enables enhancing and corrections from sometimes crumbling material. The State Library has several scanners that serve different purposes, from basic administrative functions to large-scale projects like the Arizona Memory Project and Arizona Digital Newspaper Program.

2000: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) developed the Electronic Records Archives System.

2002: The Council of State Archivists was established to facilitate networking and project collaboration among each of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the territories.

THE 21ST CENTURY



Fourteen thousand visitors enjoyed the 2003 Arizona Book Festival, held on the Carnegie Center grounds.



An item record from the Arizona Memory Project.

The State Library met the twenty-first century with the clear goal of "Providing Access, Preserving Arizona." Service to the State Legislature increased with Electronic Reference Centers in the House and Senate and extended library hours during the legislative session. Projects like the Arizona Memory Project (2007) and Arizona Digital Newspaper Program (2008) improved access for researchers worldwide. The State Library supported Arizona libraries with funding and access to technology.



Governor Jane Dee Hull and State Librarian GladysAnn Wells celebrate the State Capitol building's centennial, 2001.

2005: Document digitization projects Google Books and Internet Archive were launched.

2006: Pima County Public Library established.

2008: The National Library Service introduces the Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) website, making talking books available via download.

CELEBRATING ARIZONA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE

Collaboration among Arizona institutions was a key priority in the 2000s. In 1999 the State Library hosted its first Convocation, an annual meeting that built relationships between librarians, archivists, museum professionals, historians, and preservationists. The State Archives and the Arizona Historical Records Advisory Board implemented the first annual Arizona Archives Summit, bringing Arizona archivists together to build a comprehensive historical record for Arizona.



The Polly Rosenbaum History and Archives building dedication, January 15, 2009.

Advancing technology also created new preservation opportunities. In 2008 the State Library and six other states created the Persistent Digital Archives and Library System (PeDALS) project, which explored methods for processing and preserving digital publications. The state-of-the-art Polly Rosenbaum Archives and History Building was dedicated in 2009. In 2009 the State Library returned to the Secretary of State's supervision, where it had begun 145 years prior under the Secretary of the Territory.

Arizona students at the National History Day finals in College Park, Maryland, 2003. The State Library helped students and teachers prepare projects, encouraging hands-on exploration of the past.



A 2009 Convocation attendee's craft representing what she learned.

2010s

TECHNOLOGY: TABLET



Barnes & Noble's NOOK tablets on display at the E-Reader Summit and Technology Showcase, 2009.

E-reading became extremely popular in the 2010s thanks to devices like the Amazon Kindle (2007), Barnes & Noble NOOK (2009), and the Apple iPad (2010). In 2010 the State Library hosted the E-Reader Summit and Technology Showcase, where more than one hundred librarians learned about the latest technologies and received devices for their libraries. Programs like Reading Arizona and ONEBOOKAZ utilize tablet popularity to reach readers, while LSTA grants provide funding for librarians to teach their communities how to use tablets.



Library Development Project Specialist Chris Guerra demonstrates one of the State Library's 3-D printers at Phoenix Comicon, 2014.

ENCOURAGING TECHNOLOGY

In the small town of Parker, a business person was designing a catalog, but struggling with Microsoft Word. A friend told him about the Job Help Hub at the public library. There, he found desktop computers, printers, and an instructor who taught him to use Microsoft Publisher. The assistance was supported with one of two Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP) grants administered by the State Library to provide computers and training in public libraries to help patrons. The work is part of an ongoing effort to assist libraries across the state with technology. The State Library offers demonstrations and trainings around new technologies such as 3-D printing, as well as funding and resources for technology projects, thanks to LSTA funding from the Institute of Museum and Library Services and E-Rate.

IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY

World War II veterans were among the first in line to receive the National Library Service's newest technology, the digital talking book player. In 2009, the Arizona Talking Book Library distributed the new players to veterans at a special event at the State Capitol, emceed by then-Secretary of State Ken Bennett. These veterans are part of a community of more than 9,000 Arizonans benefitting from Talking Book Library services. Patrons now have the option of downloading their books instead of waiting for them to come in the mail. The National Library Service introduced the BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) website in 2008, and in 2013 the BARD Mobile App made it possible for patrons to download books directly to iOS devices like the iPad. By 2014 circulation was 95 percent digital.



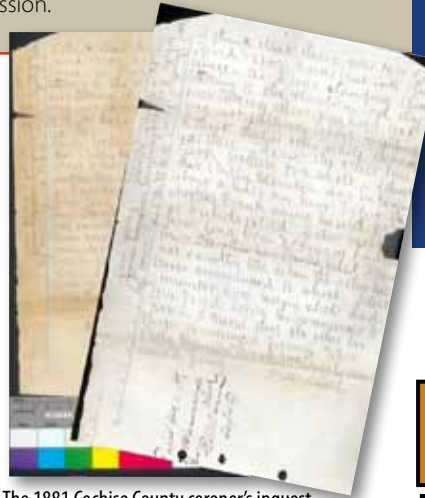
Representative Cecil Ash presents a digital talking book player to a veteran, 2009.

2010: The Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums (ATALM) was incorporated.

2012: Arizonans celebrated the state's 100th birthday as a state. The centennial was commemorated over two years with a wide range of projects and events celebrating Arizona's history, many facilitated by the Arizona Historical Advisory Commission.

PRESERVING HISTORY

A document from Arizona's most infamous gunfight demonstrates the importance of the State Library's expertise and state-of-the-art facilities. In March 2010, Cochise County clerks found an envelope marked "Keep" in a closet. Inside were thirty-six pages of handwritten eyewitness accounts of the 1881 shootout at the OK Corral. The document had been photocopied sometime around 1960, and had not been seen since. This fragile artifact was damaged from the use of adhesive tape. The State Archives was able to stabilize the document, then digitize and upload it to the Arizona Memory Project, where researchers can now read the details in the original format. To ensure the preservation of Arizona's story, State Archives staff provides workshops for archivists and institutions, as well as emergency and disaster preparedness training.



The 1881 Cochise County coroner's inquest, in its original form and after digital restoration.



A screenshot of a catalog record from the State Library's online catalog.

BUILDING DIGITAL RESOURCES

In partnership with the Prescott Public Library and City of Prescott, the Arizona State Library published a collection on the Arizona Memory Project of more than 600 images and videos from the 2013 Yarnell Fire, where nineteen firefighters lost their lives. The collection represents the thousands of memorial items left at Fire Station 7. AMP continues to grow with more than 200 exhibits and 100,000 full-text digital searchable objects representing Arizona history and culture. The Arizona Digital Newspaper Program website provides online access to a searchable database of historic Arizona newspapers documenting the history of Arizona's formative years. Reading Arizona, launched in 2014, is a curated collection of ebooks featuring Arizona topics. The State Library, in partnership with public libraries, provides online reference resources on a wide variety of subjects.

DAZL

Digital Arizona Library



2010s

2013: Scottsdale Public Library opened the Eureka Loft, a collaborative workspace that features programming, free Wi-Fi, co-working areas, a collaborative computer station, and access to library resources. This was followed by the Mesa Public Library THINKspot and the Phoenix Public Library hive @ central.



PROMOTING LITERACY

Every week, thousands of Arizona children and their families are playing with wood blocks in their library, developing skills that will help them learn to read and write. Library Development distributed the blocks, and trained staff on the importance of providing play environments. The State Library encourages improving literacy across all communities. The Arizona Center for the Book, located in the Carnegie Center, supports programs that foster reading, literacy, and libraries. ONEBOOKAZ fosters both writing and reading across the state. The longstanding summer reading program added an online component, allowing readers to create avatars and earn badges. Arizona Talking Book Library services promote literacy by ensuring Arizonans with visual impairments have access to reading materials.

ONEBOOKAZ's 2014 winning authors. Right: 2012 Summer Reading poster.

EMPOWERING PROFESSIONALS

Rosemary Bebris attended the Summer Library Institute as the director of the Florence Community Library, serving a rural community. "The knowledge and real-world skills I gained have been instrumental in my success as director of a small, rural library - along with the wide network of friends I can call on for advice and support," she said. The State Library serves as a resource for librarians, archivists, and government employees. Archives and Records Management, Library Development, and State Library of Arizona staff all offer their expertise through in-person and online trainings, in addition to collaborating with other organizations across the nation and country to advance their fields.



Summer Library Institute in Flagstaff, 2013.

2013: The Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) launched. DPLA provides public access to digital holdings, making materials from libraries, museums, and archives openly available.

2014: The statue of Barry Goldwater, five-term senator and 1964 presidential candidate from Arizona, was unveiled in the Arizona State Capitol rotunda. The statue will represent Arizona in the U. S. Capitol's Statuary Hall, joining Jesuit missionary Father Eusebio Francisco Kino.



Yun Carroll digitizes an issue of Arizona Highways to upload to the Arizona Memory Project.

ENABLING RESEARCH

An inventor came in to the Patent and Trademark Resource Center at the State Library wanting to do a search for a new idea. While he was there, a librarian helped him check the status of the required maintenance fees on his existing patent, only to discover that the most recent fee had not been paid. Had he not learned of this, he soon would have lost the rights to his patent and the opportunity to license it to major manufacturers that had expressed interest in it. In 2013 the Patent and Trademark Resource Center joined the extensive research resources available both in-person or online at the State Library of Arizona or Polly Rosenbaum Archives and History Building.

BUILDING A CIVIC COMMUNITY

Shortly after her 2014 election as the Arizona Secretary of State, Michele Reagan sat down with the Arizona Capitol Museum to tell her voting story. She described driving past an election headquarters twenty years ago, and finding a "special kind of spirit on election day." Her story and others are being gathered by the Arizona Capitol Museum as part of "Your Vote, Your Voice, Your Government, Your Choice," an interactive exhibit detailing the importance of voting. The State Capitol is home to exhibit openings, and commemorations of Arizona history like Statehood Day. Social media has allowed the State Library to build connections in new ways. Today, the State Library is on Facebook and Twitter and reaching out to new audiences through its website and blogs such as Archivy and the Virtual Reference Desk.



A large audience enjoys the festivities at Arizona's centennial celebration on the State Capitol grounds.

CONNECTING THE WORLD WITH ARIZONA

Technology allows the State Library to reach a worldwide audience. In 2014, 37 percent of Arizona Memory Project users accessed the site from other states, while 8 percent of users were outside the US. Also in 2014 the Arizona Capitol Museum welcomed 5,721 out-of-state visitors and 1,784 international visitors. On-Site Experience Manager Jason Czerwinski recalled a tour group of women legislators from South Africa engaging staff in a conversation comparing the republican and parliamentary systems.



Stone carver Frank Maurer presents a Celtic Tartan stone featuring Arizona's state symbols to the State Library on Tartan Day, 2008.

100 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE



Con P. Cronin, 1915-1932



Mulford Winsor, 1932-1956



Alice B. Good, 1956-1961



Marguerite B. Cooley, 1961-1979



Sharon G. Womack, 1979-1993



Arlene Bansal, 1993-1996



GladysAnn Wells, 1996-2010



Joan Clark, 2012 – Present

WITH APPRECIATION:

One hundred years of public service would not have been possible without the dedication and expertise of our staff, volunteers, and stakeholders. We are especially indebted to the members of our boards and commissions who give their time unselfishly in supporting our services to Arizonans.

- Advisory Board of the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records
Brenda Brown, Chair
- Arizona Board of Library Examiners
Joan Clark, Ex officio Chair
- Arizona County Librarians
Cindy Kolaczynski, Chair
- Arizona Historical Advisory Commission
Teresita Majewski, Chair
- Arizona Historical Records Advisory Board
Roberta Voss, Chair
- Arizona State Board of Geographic and Historic Names
Dennis Preisler, Chair

This publication is made possible with funds from the Institute of Museum and Library Service, which is the primary source of federal support for the nation's 123,000 libraries and 35,000 museums.



SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Most of the information in this publication is available on the Arizona Memory Project, www.azmemory.azlibrary.gov.

For more information on the State Library's resources, visit www.azlibrary.gov.

- "Annual and Biennial Report Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records." Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records. Arizona Memory Project.
- Arizona State Archives Historic Photographs. Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records. Arizona Memory Project.
- Irwin, John. "A Century of Service: The Story of the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, 1915-2015." Unpublished manuscript, 2014.
- Irwin, John. "'Certain Flies in the Ointment': Mulford Winsor and the Development of Arizona's Archives." *Journal of the Southwest* 56, no. 1 (2014): 83-182.
- Maxwell, Margaret F. "A Passion for Politics: The Life of Mulford Winsor." Unpublished manuscript, 1995.
- "Road Runner." Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records. Arizona Memory Project.

Back Cover:

Clockwise from top: Arizona State Archives, est. 1937, Polly Rosenbaum Archives and History Building, 2009; Records Management, est. 1964, Records Management Center, 1981; State Library of Arizona, est. 1915, State Library of Arizona, 1938; Arizona Talking Book Library, est. 1969, Arizona Talking Book Library, 1983; Library Development, est. 1947, The Carnegie Center, 1908; Arizona Capitol Museum, est. 1981, Arizona State Capitol, 1901.



PROVIDING ACCESS
*Preserving
Arizona*

**Arizona State Library,
Archives and Public Records**

