SI 645 / SI 745 - Information Use in Communities, Fall 2009

Durrance, Joan C.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/78186>
http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/78186
Author(s): Joan Durrance, 2009

License: Unless otherwise noted, this material is made available under the terms of the Attribution - Non-commercial 3.0 license
http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/

We have reviewed this material in accordance with U.S. Copyright Law and have tried to maximize your ability to use, share, and adapt it. The citation key on the following slide provides information about how you may share and adapt this material.

Copyright holders of content included in this material should contact open.michigan@umich.edu with any questions, corrections, or clarification regarding the use of content.

For more information about how to cite these materials visit http://open.umich.edu/education/about/terms-of-use.

Any medical information in this material is intended to inform and educate and is not a tool for self-diagnosis or a replacement for medical evaluation, advice, diagnosis or treatment by a healthcare professional. Please speak to your physician if you have questions about your medical condition.

Viewer discretion is advised: Some medical content is graphic and may not be suitable for all viewers.
Citation Key
for more information see: http://open.umich.edu/wiki/CitationPolicy

Use + Share + Adapt

{ Content the copyright holder, author, or law permits you to use, share and adapt. }

- **Public Domain – Government**: Works that are produced by the U.S. Government. (USC 17 § 105)
- **Public Domain – Expired**: Works that are no longer protected due to an expired copyright term.
- **Public Domain – Self Dedicated**: Works that a copyright holder has dedicated to the public domain.
- **Creative Commons – Zero Waiver**
- **Creative Commons – Attribution License**
- **Creative Commons – Attribution Share Alike License**
- **Creative Commons – Attribution Noncommercial License**
- **Creative Commons – Attribution Noncommercial Share Alike License**
- **GNU – Free Documentation License**

Make Your Own Assessment

{ Content Open.Michigan believes can be used, shared, and adapted because it is ineligible for copyright. }

- **Public Domain – Ineligible**: Works that are ineligible for copyright protection in the U.S. (USC 17 § 102(b)) *laws in your jurisdiction may differ

{ Content Open.Michigan has used under a Fair Use determination. }

- **Fair Use**: Use of works that is determined to be Fair consistent with the U.S. Copyright Act. (USC 17 § 107) *laws in your jurisdiction may differ

  Our determination DOES NOT mean that all uses of this 3rd-party content are Fair Uses and we DO NOT guarantee that your use of the content is Fair.

  To use this content you should do your own independent analysis to determine whether or not your use will be Fair.
Two 19th Century Community Institutions: Public Libraries & Settlement Houses

SI 645
Sept 21, 2009-Week 2
A Variety of Institutions Arose in the 19th Century to Serve Communities

- Schools
- Libraries
- Newspapers
- Governmental agencies
- Settlement Houses
- Community organizations
- Professionals to work in many of these institutions
Historians Differ on their Focus & On the Motivation of Early Librarians

- Jesse Shera, 1949 (period:1629-1855)
- Sidney Ditzion, 1947 (1855-1900)
- Michael Harris, 1973 (1850-WWII)
- Dee Garrison, 1979 (1876-1920)
- Abigail Van Slyck, 1995 (1890-1920)
Early Public Library Milestones

- 1731--Library Company of Philadelphia (Ben Franklin)- membership based
- 1833--First publicly funded (local taxation) public library, Peterborough, NH
- 1852--Boston Public Library followed quickly by New York, Chicago, etc.
- 1876 Founding of the American Library Association & its first conference
- 1879- Approximately 300 PLs in US
- 1882-Enoch Pratt gave $1,000,000 to Baltimore for its Public Library (still called the Enoch Pratt Library)
- 1883 start of the Carnegie’s library philanthropy program
Peterborough (NH) Free Library
Opened 1833
The first public library supported by local taxes in the US and the world.
Boston Public Library Established 1852

Source: Undetermined
A bookplate inscribed by Queen Victoria, who donated books to Chicago after the great fire.
Cincinnati Public Library
Main Hall

This picture appeared in Harper’s Weekly for March 21, 1874. The article called the library “the largest, best-arranged and only fire-proof public library building in the country.”

Source: Undetermined
Enoch Pratt Endowed Baltimore’s Public Library 1882

“My library shall be for all, rich and poor without distinction of race or color…”

Source: Enoch Pratt Public Library http://www.prattlibrary.org/
A Wealthy Immigrant
Jump Started Public Library Development
1880–1920

Source: U.S. Library of Congress
Carnegie’s Influence on Public Library Development

- Born 1845 Scotland- immigrated with parents to US 1848
- 1879 (you recall) there are 300 PLs in the US
- 1883 Andrew Carnegie began funding public library buildings (the first in his native Scotland)
- 1890 Carnegie funds the Allegheny (PA) Free Library
- Carnegie pays for building, community promises future funding of the library and its operations
- 1920 approx 3500 PLs in US-1/2 built by Carnegie Funds
- In 2005 (most recent gov’t statistics) 9207 public library systems (with multiple branches)--funded by local & state governments
Memorial to Col. James Anderson at the First US Carnegie Library

Andrew Carnegie, in his memoir, reflecting on his days as a messenger boy:

“... the messenger boys were hard worked. Every other evening they were required to be on duty until the office closed, and on these nights it was seldom that I reached home before eleven o'clock. On the alternating nights we were relieved at six. This did not leave much time for self-improvement, nor did the wants of the family leave any money to spend on books. There came, however, like a blessing from above, a means by which the treasures of literature were unfolded to me.”

• Colonel James Anderson—”I bless his name as I write--announced that he would open his library of four hundred volumes to boys, so that any young man could take out, each Saturday afternoon, a book which could be exchanged for another on the succeeding Saturday.“

Source: Andrew Carnegie’s Memoirs
The 2nd US Carnegie Library—Pittsburgh: 1895

Source: Daderot, Wikimedia Commons
The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

Periodical Room

Catalog Department

Main Lending Desk
1886-1920 Carnegie Era--Explosion is the growth of public libraries in the US.

From the
*Philadelphia Inquirer*
January 8, 1903

From
*Harper's Weekly*
March 30, 1901

From
*Harper’s Weekly*
April 1903
A Few of Many Carnegie Libraries

Douglas, Wyoming

Source: Undetermined

Coshocton, Ohio

Guthrie, Oklahoma
US Immigration During the Carnegie Library Building Era--1880-1920

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DECADE</th>
<th># of Immig</th>
<th>% US Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880s</td>
<td>5,246,613</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890s</td>
<td>3,687,564</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900s</td>
<td>8,795,386</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910s</td>
<td>5,735,811</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920s</td>
<td>4,107,209</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Chicago Public Library Branch
Reading Room At Hull House

Source: Undetermined
Public Library Services Emerging at the End of the 19th Century

• Children’s Services, including story hours
• Services for immigrant populations
• Outreach-first bookmobile-via horse drawn carriage; deposits off site
• The Library as “Place”
• The Library as Community Center
Serving Children at the Main Branch of the Cleveland Public Library in 1898

The first children’s reading room opened in 1890 in Brookline, Massachusetts.
Story Hour at the Perkins Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, 1898.
A Story Hour at the Cleveland Public Library, 1900.
Services to Immigrant Children

The New York Public Library was one of the country’s leaders in terms of children’s services.
A reading room for the blind at the new Library of Congress in 1897.
Students in the Library of Congress Reading Room, 1897

Less than a year after the new Library of Congress opened in 1897, the hours were extended to allow more time for public use during the weekends and evening hours.
Public Library “Deposit Collections”

At the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, Ohio.

A reading room for the unemployed sponsored by the Minneapolis Public Library-1910.
A home-deposit library on Hill Street, part of the Cleveland Public Library system, ca. 1900.
The Public Library as a Community Center

An outdoor story hour at the Cleveland Public Library--Turn of the Century.
The First Bookmobile

The first bookmobile originated from the Washington County Free Library in Hagerstown, Maryland in 1905.
The Washington County Free Library then created the first automotive bookmobile in 1912.
Views of the “Library Bus” from Hibbing, Minnesota, 1915
The first bookmobile that patrons could enter.

It included heat for service during the winter months.
Problems to Be Solved by Libraries During the 19th Cent

- Agreement that a PL is considered a “public good” and thus worthy of support from the community
- What is the role/mission of the public library?
- What does the building look like and foster?
- What resources does it acquire and how are they distributed?
- How do libraries organize their resources?
- What about the people in the community? “the library’s public” (immigrants? children?)
- How can people be trained to do all these things?
Melvil Dewey with the first library science class, 1888.
Colombia University.
Brief Intro to Settlement Houses--19th Century Community Social Agencies

- Aim: Provide place for new settlers to major cities to meet, learn, bring their kids, get away from noisy, overcrowded tenaments
- Located in areas of urban poverty in a number of cities
- Organizers often attracted college students & others to work with residents with the aim of building community
- First in England 1884
- Chicago: Jane Addams/Ellen Gates Starr co-founded Hull House in Chicago in 1889
- Services included: kindergarten, day care, continuing education for adults
- Jane Addams books include:
  - *Democracy and Social Ethics*, 1902.
  - *Children in American Street Trades*, 1905.
  - *Twenty Years at Hull House*, 1912.
Hull House & Its Neighborhoods
http://tigger.uic.edu/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/urbanexp/main.cgi?file=new/chapter_outline.ptt&chap=1

http://www.uic.edu/jaddams/hull/urbanexp/contents.htm
Hull House Today

Source: Zagalejo, Wikimedia Commons