

CONSOLIDATION OF INSPECTIONS, SALARY AND EXPENSE OF EACH INSPECTOR FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903; ALSO PER CENT OF EXPENSES AND AMOUNT PAID TREASURER OF STATE RELATIVE TO AMOUNT OF FEES RECEIVED.

Inspector.	Number barrels oil rejected.	Number barrels oil approved.	Number barrels rejected for illuminating purposes.	Amount of fees received.	Amount of fees retained.	Expense.	Amount paid Treas.	Amount paid dep. duty and helpers burning barrels.	Percent of expenses to amount of fees received.	Percent of amount paid treasurer of fees received.
Pickell, H. M.	331	31,981	18,111	\$ 5,007.30	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,911.12	\$ 2,896.05	694.00	34.46	31.4
Rogers, C. B.		30,824	15,775	4,334.70	1,200.00	1,383.01	3,051.69	540.00	32.42	31.3
Carson, E. I.		27,521	15,526	4,334.70	1,200.00	1,221.03	1,913.67	1,830.00	28.15	44.14
Burch, Leroy	251	21,846	14,963	3,769.00	1,176.57	1,164.57	1,335.86	889.00	32.96	38.01
Whitney, A. E.		23,524	10,397	3,982.10	1,183.28	1,384.91	813.91	882.50	40.65	34.06
Udall, F. O.	14		451	46.50	10.85	18.00	17.45	17.50	38.71	37.97
Santee, R. A.	107	18,387	14,184	3,282.80	1,200.00	557.95	1,524.85	390.50	16.99	46.14
Morgan, S. W.		24,273	11,735	3,603.80	1,183.88	573.08	2,043.84	130.00	10.96	36.76
Rogers, E. W.		18,070	12,030	2,673.00	1,129.81	678.80	1,543.19	210.00	22.40	39.57
Cutler, W. T.		17,919	11,811	2,673.00	1,129.81	678.80	1,543.19	210.00	22.40	39.57
Gullixson, C. F.		221	340	56.10	18.19	13.84	33.86	5.89	24.92	42.65
Scott, W. J.		13,981	6,514	2,047.50	961.78	870.67	228.80	310.00	42.62	11.12
Welch, W. A.	2	23,660	11,905	3,556.70	1,200.00	1,181.08	1,175.62	500.75	33.48	33.65
Brown, Ed C.	15	16,925	11,037	2,757.70	1,134.53	527.09	1,116.65	175.00	10.84	40.64
Guffar, Theo.		15,110	9,101	2,111.00	4.89	4.45	1.86	139.00	40.55	1.41
Garrie, J. P. Gad	222	21,591	8,153	1,991.25	1,091.25	753.52	984.51	457.50	24.31	30.53
Shivers, H.	1	5,034	2,418	2,786.20	387.87	296.20	1,200.72	382.50	37.23	23.82
Total	929	298,813	171,338	\$ 47,107.80	\$ 16,142.76	\$ 12,823.17	\$ 18,155.02	\$ 7,177.40	27.22	38.53

\* F. O. Udall continued to act as inspector July 1st to July 7th, inclusive.  
 † C. F. Gullixson continued to act as inspector July 1st to July 10th, inclusive.  
 ‡ Theo. Guffar continued to act as inspector July 1st to July 3d, inclusive.  
 § Reports of P. Gad Shivers covers nine months ending March 31, 1903.  
 || Reports of H. Shivers covers three months, April 1 to June 30, 1903, inclusive.

# FIRST REPORT

OF THE

# IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION.

1900-1903.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES, IOWA:  
 BERNARD MURPHY, STATE PRINTER,  
 1904.

## IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION.

---

Office: The Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa.

---

### MEMBERS EX OFFICIO.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM, State Librarian, *President*.

RICHARD C. BARRETT, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GEORGE E. MACLEAN, President of the State University.

---

### MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

MRS. HARRIET C. TOWNER, Corning.

MRS. JESSIE WAITE DAVIDSON, Burlington.

MRS. ELIZABETH S. NORRIS, Grinnell.

CAPT. W. H. JOHNSTON, Fort Dodge.

---

ALICE S. TYLER, *Secretary*, Des Moines.

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

---

To Honorable ALBERT B. CUMMINS, Governor of Iowa:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a "full report on library conditions and progress in Iowa," as required by section 5, chapter 173, laws of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, being the First Report of the Iowa Library Commission.

ALICE S. TYLER,

*Secretary Iowa Library Commission.*



## CONTENTS.

### PART I.

	PAGE
LIBRARY EXTENSION IN IOWA.....	8
How a community may make a beginning—In case of Carnegie gifts — Library growth — Library buildings.	
Gifts for library buildings.....	15
Organization and reorganization.....	16
Publications of the Commission.....	18
Librarianship.....	21
Iowa Summer School for Library Training.....	23
Periodical Clearing House.....	31
Traveling Library.....	36

### PART II.

The Free Public Libraries of Iowa-Historical sketches.....	67
--	----

### APPENDIX.

Free Public Library law.....	137
Library Commission law.....	139
School District Library law.....	140
Library Commission expenditures.....	141
Library interiors.....	142
Statistics of Iowa Libraries.....	145

Free Public libraries—College and Academic libraries—  
Miscellaneous libraries—Association and Subscription  
libraries—Libraries supported by the State. . . .

## PART I.

## LIBRARY EXTENSION IN IOWA.



# STATE OF IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION.

---

## LIBRARY EXTENSION IN IOWA.

---

The period covered by this report, so far as the general activities of the Iowa Library Commission are concerned, is two years and nine months; the Commission was organized July 1, 1900, having been created by an act of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, but activities did not begin until October 1st of that year. During the session of the General Assembly of 1902, the Commission law was entirely revised, providing for the transfer of the Traveling Library system from the State Library to the Library Commission. This revised law also provided a definite date for the first report, hence the uneven period covered by this report, which will hereafter be issued biennially.

The creation of a Library Commission for the State of Iowa was urged for several years before a law was enacted creating it, the promoters of library work feeling confident that a commission provided the most practical means for aggressive, systematic extension of library privileges to all the people of the State. Other States of the Union had thoroughly tested this plan for the advancement of library interests, hence it had passed the experimental stage as a method of accomplishing results, and had proved to be the most economical and direct method of advancing this important, educational work.

It had been seen that, as our public school system evolved, it was necessary to give direction and encouragement to it. This is done through the Department of Public Instruction in each State. In a similar though in a much smaller way, the library commission in each State gives direction and encouragement to library interests. Massachusetts was the first State to see the importance of fostering and encouraging this interest which has much to do in developing a sound and intelligent citizenship, and therefore the Massachusetts legislature created a Library Commission in 1890. The chief duty of this commission was to



use every effort to make good books accessible to all the people of that great commonwealth by means of free public libraries. Since that date nineteen other states have seen the importance of library development and have secured legislation providing for library commissions. In a large number of these States the Traveling Library is an important feature of commission work. The States now having library commissions are: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, Wisconsin, Ohio, Georgia, New Jersey, Maine, Indiana, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Idaho, Washington, Delaware and Nebraska.

"Differing materially in composition and in methods, their common aim is to inspire communities with a desire for library service, to foster zeal in library work, to aid by advice and example, to simplify methods and to act as an agency for the application of public spirit and private bounty in the direction of library interests."

The earnest interest of the Iowa Library Association, the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Teachers' Association, the P. E. O. Society and kindred organizations in creating a favorable sentiment toward securing legislation for a library commission were potent factors in bringing about the passage of the law, and especially to the club women of Iowa are we largely indebted for the present encouraging conditions of library growth in Iowa.

Library progress has not, however, been confined to our own State, but is a part of the general movement throughout the country in behalf of free public libraries. The liberality of Mr. Andrew Carnegie in erecting library buildings, both in this country and abroad, has undoubtedly given an impetus to the library movement that it might not otherwise have had. While the public library would undoubtedly have grown in strength because of its recognized service to the community in the higher development of the people, nevertheless, the proffer of a building for housing the library serves as an incentive in many communities to establish a library. In this connection it may be said that the confusion arising in the minds of many people regarding the Carnegie library buildings is their inability to distinguish between the free public library as an *institution*, created under the State law, providing a growing collection of books for the free use of the people, and Mr. Carnegie's proposition to provide a building wherein to house these books. In our own State, the

free public library exists as a reality and as an influence in the community because the State of Iowa years ago provided by law for its establishment and maintenance by a municipal tax, whether it is in rented rooms or in a building of its own.

The influence of Mr. Carnegie's generosity can scarcely be estimated by those of us who are his contemporaries; but future generations will doubtless look back upon this period which has witnessed the erection of so many library buildings and this period of public library development as the "golden age" of libraries. Mr. Carnegie is reported to have said recently at a library dedication, "I think the free public library, maintained by the people, is fruitful in the extreme, because it gives nothing for nothing, because it helps only those who help themselves, because it does not sap the foundations of manly independence, because it does not pauperize, because it stretches a hand to the aspiring and places a ladder upon which they can ascend only by doing the climbing themselves."

Coincident with this, another marked influence in developing library affairs is the activity of library commissions in carrying forward aggressive library work. While the library commissions in the various states may not lay claim to having entirely created favorable library conditions, the practical need for a responsible center in each State for the dissemination of library information, the active work of library extension and the importance of directing library enthusiasm into wise and safe channels and holding up high ideals of the educational value of the free library, make the work of the library commissions definite and practical in developing that higher life of the State which relates to what man *is*, rather than what he *has*.

Mr. Melvil Dewey, Director of the State Library, Albany, N. Y., has said:

"No thoughtful man can question that it is a supreme concern to provide for our people the best of the literature of power which inspires and builds character and of the literature of knowledge which informs and builds prosperity. This can be done effectively and economically only through free public libraries. A limited number can buy or hire their books, but experience has proven that unless knowledge is as free as air or water, it is fearfully handicapped, and the State can not afford to allow even the smallest obstacle to remain between any of its citizens and the desire for either inspiration or information."

The activities of the Iowa Library Commission have developed as the demands of the work have required. The secretary has through correspondence and personal visits become acquainted



with library conditions in the State and every effort is made to encourage all cities in the State (of over 2,000 inhabitants) to take advantage of the law providing for a municipal tax. The demands upon the secretary include many phases of work among which are the following: Aiding in preliminary plans for the submission of a library tax to a vote; assisting boards of trustees and librarians in organizing libraries for a business-like administration; advising as to library records, accession, classification, shelf-list, loan system and catalogue; securing a competent organizer for properly organizing a library according to modern methods; conferring with library trustees regarding plans for new library buildings, with special reference to interior arrangements that provide supervision and economical administration; addressing teachers' meetings, women's clubs, public meetings, etc., on library subjects; selection of books; supervision of traveling libraries; direction of the summer library training school; keeping accurate records of work of the commission and all expenditures; correspondence on many subjects related to the above mentioned activities.

No change has occurred in the Commission since its organization, Capt. W. H. Johnston having been reappointed by Governor Cummins July 1, 1902, for the full term of six years. Meetings have been held at intervals of about three months and Mr. Johnson Brigham, State Librarian, has been re-elected president each year.

#### HOW A COMMUNITY MAY MAKE A BEGINNING.

In starting a public library the first step is to interest the people in the project. If a small group of people, or even one individual, is keenly alive to the necessity of having a public collection of books accessible to all the people of the community, personal work is necessary in order that the movement shall gather strength.

Sometimes an organization will take the initiative in the matter and appoint a committee to formulate plans, etc. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Women's Club, a church society or the teachers have often been the means of starting the movement. In several towns the various clubs have federated for this purpose. However, there are practical reasons why it is better to bring about the organization of a local library association for this especial purpose if possible, and hence after

personal work on the part of a few earnest people toward creating sentiment in its favor, it seems well to have a public meeting to which *all* citizens are invited, including both those who are and those who are not in other organizations, to form a library association; or, if not practicable to organize an association, to take formal steps toward voting a tax.

The provisions for establishing a free public library as given in sections 727-732, Title V, chapter 4, of the Code of Iowa, should be read carefully. The citizens can petition the city council to submit the question to a vote of the people at a general or special election. This petition will in a tangible way show the city council that a large number of citizens really want a free public library. Residents, both men and women, whether taxpayers or not, should sign this as a means of expressing approval of the project.

The following form is suggested in preparing such a petition for circulation:

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the City of .....  
Iowa:

The undersigned citizens of the city of ....., Iowa, respectfully request your honorable body to submit to the legal voters of this city at the next city election, to be held on the .... day of ....., 190..., the question: "Shall a free public library be established?" as provided in section 727, Title V, chapter 4, of the Code of Iowa.

By a little effort a long list of signatures may be secured, and the presentation of the petition to the council will bring the matter definitely to their attention. Some one of the councilmen should be interested in advance and be ready to introduce a resolution to submit the question to the voters.

The following is a form of resolution which has been used in Iowa towns:

"Be it Resolved by the City Council of the City of ....., Iowa, That at the city election to be held in the city of ..... on the .... day of ....., 190..., there shall be submitted to the legal voters of said city the question whether a free public library shall be established in said city as provided in section 727 of Title V, of chapter 4, of the Code of Iowa. Said question shall be printed upon the ballots at said election in the form required by section 1106 of Title VI, of chapter 3, of the Code of Iowa, as follows: Shall a free public library be established?"

The resolution should be passed by the city council several weeks in advance of the election, in order that due notice of the election may be published in the local papers. The next step is to secure the necessary votes in favor of such establishment.



Here is the place for earnest, personal work, for a measure of this sort may easily be lost by mere indifference. Have a mass meeting and secure prominent local speakers to tell why a public library supported by tax is a good thing, and why every voter should support it.

As the question frequently arises regarding the legality of the women of Iowa voting on the question of a free public library, it is well for those who are interested in this subject to read section 1131, Title VI, chapter 3 of the Code. It is understood that the question of establishing a free public library involves the question of increasing the tax levy and therefore this falls within the class of elections at which women are entitled to vote. The clause is as follows:

Section 1131. Code of Iowa, 1897—*Voting by Women*. At all elections where women may vote, no registration of women shall be required, separate ballots shall be furnished for the question on which they are entitled to vote; a separate ballot box shall be provided in which all ballots cast by them shall be deposited, and a separate canvass thereof made by the judges of the election, and the returns thereof shall show such vote. The right of any citizen to vote at any city, town or school election, on the question of issuing any bonds for municipal or school purposes, and for the purpose of borrowing money, or on the question of increasing the tax levy, shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. (25 G. A., ch. 39.)

After the electors have voted in favor of the establishment of a library the Code provides that a "board of library trustees consisting of nine members shall be appointed by the mayor, by and with the approval of the council," and that the "board of trustees shall, before the first day of August in each year, determine and fix the rate to be levied for the ensuing year for the maintenance of such library."

This board should be composed of high-minded, intelligent men and women, who have the good of the community at heart and are above petty intrigues. While a period of time will elapse before the tax levy is available, there will be the planning of the work and the selection of standard books of recognized merit and the choice of a librarian which should be duly considered. The success of the library as an institution will depend largely on the character and attainments of the librarian who comes in daily contact with the patrons. Whenever possible a librarian of training or experience should be secured, if funds are sufficient for this. A young woman of good education and pleasing manners and address can usually be found in every community whose tastes would lead her to undertake this work, and

a six weeks' course in the Iowa Summer Library School at the State University, would be the means of aiding her in undertaking the work with intelligence and helpfulness. The secretary of the library commission should be consulted in regard to questions of organization, and a regular library organizer can be recommended by the Commission to guide and assist the librarian in inaugurating the work. If the work is properly done at the beginning, it will not have to be done again when the library is larger and the question of modern organization becomes a task.

#### IN CASE OF CARNEGIE GIFTS.

In connection with the establishment of a free public library, the question of a gift of a Carnegie building is often involved. This is a distinct proposition, but *the conditions of a Carnegie gift can not be met by the Council until a vote of the people determines whether they desire to establish a library and provide a municipal tax for its support*. Then the council can take action on the acceptance of the gift of a building in which the library will be kept. *A library may exist without a building*, but a library building is of no possible use without the collection of books; hence, the important step before the acceptance of a Carnegie gift, in case no library exists in the town, is to vote on the fundamental proposition as provided by the Iowa State law, "Shall a free public library be established?" The vote is not taken on the acceptance of the Carnegie gift, but on the establishment of a library. The acceptance of the gift rests with the city council.

#### LIBRARY GROWTH.

The statistics of libraries in the State, as published in the Iowa Official Register, which is issued annually, showed in the issue of 1893 that there were fifteen free public libraries in the State supported by municipal tax in 1892. Inasmuch as this was the first attempt to gather the library statistics of the State, it was necessarily incomplete, as many libraries did not report. The following year nineteen were reported. At the time of the creation of the Library Commission in 1900 there were reported forty-eight free public libraries. At the time of this report, July, 1903, there are seventy-seven free public libraries supported by municipal tax; the last Official Register also reported at the close of 1902 twenty-two libraries connected with State in-



stitutions, thirty-six colleges and academic libraries, thirty-two association and subscription libraries, eleven miscellaneous libraries and seventy-seven school libraries of over 200 volumes each.

Under the laws of our State it is necessary that the people in each community shall vote upon the question, "Shall a free public library be established?" In conformity with this law the following towns have voted favorably on the question during the period covered by this report: Ames, Anamosa, Atlantic, Centerville, Clinton, Colfax, Davenport, Denison, Dubuque, Eagle Grove, Glenwood, Hawarden, Hawkeye, Jefferson, Leon, Marion, Maquoketa, Marengo, Monticello, Mount Pleasant, Muscatine, Nashua, Newton, Onawa, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Perry, Sanborn, Shenandoah, Stuart, Tipton, Vinton, West Liberty. In some cases these were association or subscription libraries, and the change to a library supported by a municipal tax puts them on a permanent basis. The Library Commission most earnestly urges communities to vote upon the establishment and maintenance of a library under the State law as a separate proposition before applying to Mr. Carnegie for the gift of a building, thus permitting the question of the institution to stand or fall on its own merits as a public collection of books without regard to a building in which it may be housed.

#### LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

The first library building erected by Mr. Carnegie in Iowa was at Fairfield, in 1893. The gift was secured by Senator James F. Wilson and cost \$40,000. It was the first library building erected by Mr. Carnegie west of Allegheny City, Pa., and one of the few contributed without any conditions as to support.

Including that building, he has given library buildings to forty-seven towns in the State (three of them college libraries), the buildings either being already erected or now in process of planning or erection.

The importance of library buildings being well planned, so that they are adapted to the needs of the public and can be economically administered with oversight from a central point by the librarian, needs to be emphasized over and over until building committees realize the importance of employing competent architects. Some of these buildings, with their serious faults and inconveniences and their glaring architectural defects

will stare us in the face long after Mr. Carnegie has passed away and the building committees are forgotten, while others will be a source of joy to the community, both for architectural beauty and for convenience, ease of administration and adaptation to use.

#### GIFTS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN IOWA PREVIOUS TO JULY 1, 1908.

FROM MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Place.	Institution.	Amount.
Algona .....	Free Public Library .....	\$ 10,000
Ames .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Atlantic .....	Free Public Library .....	12,500
Carroll .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Cedar Falls .....	Free Public Library .....	15,000
Cedar Rapids .....	Free Public Library .....	75,000
Chariton .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Charles City .....	Free Public Library .....	12,500
Clifton .....	Free Public Library .....	48,000
Council Bluffs .....	Free Public Library .....	70,000
Davenport .....	Free Public Library .....	75,000
Denison .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Dubuque .....	Free Public Library .....	60,000
Eagle Grove .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Eldora .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Estherville .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Fairfield .....	Free Public Library .....	40,000
Fayette .....	Upper Iowa University .....	25,000
Ft. Dodge .....	Free Public Library .....	30,000
Glenwood .....	Free Public Library .....	7,000
Grinnell .....	Iowa College .....	50,000
Hampton .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Hawarden .....	Free Public Library .....	5,000
Indianola .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Iowa City .....	Free Public Library .....	35,000
Iowa Falls .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Jefferson .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Le Mars .....	Free Public Library .....	12,500
Manchester .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Maquoketa .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Marengo .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Marion .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Marshalltown .....	Free Public Library .....	30,000
Mason City .....	Free Public Library .....	25,000
Monticello .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Mt. Pleasant .....	Free Public Library .....	12,500
Mt. Vernon .....	Cornell College .....	40,000
Newton .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Oskaloosa .....	Free Public Library .....	20,000
Ottumwa .....	Free Public Library .....	50,000
Perry .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Shenandoah .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Spencer .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Tipton .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Vinton .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Waterloo .....	Free Public Library .....	40,000
Waverly .....	Free Public Library .....	10,000
Total .....	.....	\$ 1,027,000



## FROM IOWA CITIZENS.

Place.	Donor.	Amount.
Anamosa .....	D. A. R. and citizens .....	\$ 10,000
Boone .....	Hon. C. J. A. Ericson .....	12,000
Burlington .....	Philip M. Crapo (supplementing city tax) .....	20,000
Centerville .....	Gen. F. M. Drake .....	35,000
Corning .....	Mrs. Mary A. Rawson .....	2,500
Dubuo .....	Various citizens (supplementing the Carnegie gift) .....	12,000
Ft. Madison .....	Mrs. Henry Cattermole (memorial to her husband) .....	25,000
Grinnell .....	Hon. Joel Stewart .....	15,000
Independence .....	Perry Munson .....	15,000
Iowa Falls .....	E. S. Ellsworth (supplementing the Carnegie gift) .....	2,500
Keokuk .....	J. L. Rice, H. C. Hulskamp, Mrs. Spencer Grennell and other citizens .....	25,000
Muscatine .....	P. M. Musser .....	40,000
Nevada .....	Mrs. L. N. Silliman and other citizens .....	8,000
Onawa .....	Judge Addison Oliver .....	1,500
Osgo .....	Orrin Sage .....	5,700
Washington .....	Jane A. Chilcote .....	12,000
Total .....		\$ 241,200

It is a source of especial gratification that the citizens of our own State have shown in a most generous way their belief in this institution by erecting library buildings in their home towns. Mr. W. S. Burton, Minneapolis, Minn., left a bequest of a book fund of \$10,000 for Anamosa on condition that a building should be provided, and gifts for lots for buildings, book funds, furnishings, etc., have been contributed in a most generous way by many citizens.

There is not a community in the State of Iowa large enough to support a library by municipal tax but that is able to erect a library building, either by tax or by gifts of its own citizens, if it so desires. While Mr. Carnegie's gifts of library buildings are bestowed by him in a manner to avoid pauperizing a community, by requiring them to provide for the maintenance of the library, still it is a vastly more desirable thing for the towns in such a prosperous, progressive and intelligent commonwealth as Iowa to provide the home for the library. The public school buildings are erected at the expense of each community; why not the public library building for the other equally important educational institution?

## ORGANIZATION AND RE-ORGANIZATION.

In the founding of new libraries it is of the utmost importance that systematic and business-like methods of conducting them shall be adopted. The integrity of a public institution rests upon its records, and the people have a right to demand that those in charge of an institution belonging to the people

and supported by public tax shall properly care for the property and be able to locate every item upon demand.

The accession book, containing a list of the books as property, which is the basis for insurance; the classification and shelf-list, which arrange the books according to the subjects of which they treat; the card catalogue which directs you to the exact book and its location; the loan system, which properly records the loan of the book, giving the time of loaning, person to whom loaned; these are all records which should, if made correctly in the beginning, put the library on a footing where it may go forward with confidence to meet the growing demands of the community.

It costs much more to reorganize an old library with a few thousand volumes than it would have cost to have properly organized the work in the beginning. It is extremely gratifying that many of the new libraries in the State are beginning right and that several of the older libraries, seeing the value of modern organization, have secured an organizer to assist the librarian in reorganizing the library.

The Library Commission regrets its financial inability to provide the expenses of an organizer to go to the smaller libraries and do this important work. The duties of the Secretary include many lines of work and the field is so constantly widening that it is impossible for her to give sufficient time to any one place and do the painstaking, careful work necessary in organizing a library, much as she would like to do so.

It is her duty to visit any library and plan with the librarian and trustees for the most expeditious and useful method of putting the library in good order, in selecting books and in making the institution most effective. She can then recommend some one with training and experience whom the trustees may employ for the details of organizing. For the present, this is all that can be done by the commission in the actual work of organizing, but it is hoped that the appropriation for the work of the commission may in the future be increased to provide for this much needed work.



## PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

It has seemed important to provide the libraries of the State with printed matter of various kinds giving information and suggestion as to methods and improvements in library work; also to set forth the aims and purposes of the modern library movement for the information of communities without library facilities.

A circular of library information is issued by the Commission every three months entitled the "Quarterly of the Iowa Library Commission". This contains contributions from librarians and others of recognized ability on timely library topics and especial attention is given to the progress of library affairs in the State. An edition of 1,200 copies of each issue is printed and it is sent free to all the public libraries and trustees of free public libraries in the State.

At a conference of the officers of the Library Commissions of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin in October, 1901, plans for co-operation in issuing printed matter of common interest and need to these states were discussed; the conditions in these states being similar and each Commission being overburdened with work, it was believed that such co-operation would prove economical to all concerned. The Quarterly published by Iowa it was thought could be utilized by the other states, but after a few issues under this plan the difficulties to be overcome proved it to be impracticable.

The Hand Book of Library Organization which contains information as to the methods of organization, administration, selection of books, necessary supplies, etc., is of especial value to beginners in library work and is sent free to all librarians, trustees and others in the State who are interested and request it.

This Hand Book covers subjects of common interest to the states of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin; hence, it was issued in co-operation, the Minnesota Commission editing it and bearing the first expense of publication. The Iowa edition contains the text of the free public library law of Iowa.

The Suggestive List of Books for a Small Library, containing about twelve hundred titles, is another valuable publication, which was of equal interest to these three states and was issued under the co-operative plan, being compiled by the Wisconsin Commission; this list was dated January, 1902, since which time

a supplement has been issued covering the books issued from that date to June, 1903. This also is for free distribution.

A Buying List of recent books recommended for purchase is issued every few months, being compiled by the Wisconsin Library Commission for the Library Commission League.

Leaflets are issued by the Iowa Library Commission from time to time as needs arise bearing on definite subjects. The following have been issued:

No. 1. Shall a free public library be established?

(Contains suggestions as to how to start a library, text of the free public library law, the Library Commission law, and rules and regulations for a library.)

No. 2. Iowa Day and a few books about Iowa.

No. 3. Periodicals, their value and use.

No. 4. Birthdays, anniversaries and events.

No. 5. Free Traveling Library of Iowa.

No. 6. Books for the blind.

In connection with the work of the Traveling Library in supplying books on subjects for club study, the following lists have been printed:

Agriculture.

Brief list of art books.

Manual training, cookery and needlework in the public schools.

Domestic science.

Shakespeare.

In response to frequent requests, a brief list of books for young people was issued during the first year of the Commission's work entitled, "One Hundred Good Books for Girls and Boys."

A small pamphlet has been issued, setting forth the work which the Commission has undertaken, entitled "Iowa Library Commission: its Purpose, Methods and Activities."

"Library Buildings," by Mr. Grant C. Miller, of Chicago, was issued as a pamphlet, being a reprint of his paper read before the Iowa Library Association at the annual meeting in 1902 at Grinnell.

Announcements of the Summer Library School are issued annually and a "List of Suggested Reading for Library Work with Children" has been issued in connection with that course in the Summer School.



## A LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR A CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

The most important publication issued by the Commission during the present year is this list compiled by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Children's Librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. The list contains more than five hundred titles and is grouped under subjects. It is prefaced by practical "Suggestions for the selection and purchase of children's books," which will be found most helpful. It is certainly important that librarians and book committees should have all the reliable helps possible in the important task of selecting children's books and the Commission believes that this list is a practical contribution to this subject and takes pleasure in presenting it to the library workers of the State. Miss Moore's efficient service in connection with the Iowa Summer School for Library Training gives this list definite value to Iowa librarians, while her recognized position in the American Library Association as an authority on the subject of children's books and work with children gives the list recognition as a valued contribution to this subject.

## CHECK LIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS.

It has been the desire of the Library Commission to compile a list of the publications of the State of Iowa and print it in a simple, tabulated form, so that it would serve the librarian as a check list for the State publications in the library, and also furnish the much needed information as to what has been published by the State and what constitutes complete sets of the publications of the various departments of the State. The finances of the Commission do not permit of the employment of additional help to do this important work, but it is hoped that by co-operation of the librarians of the State or by some other means this work may be accomplished.

## LIBRARIANSHIP.

A collection of books purchased and placed on the shelves does not alone constitute a library in the modern sense of that word. It is now generally conceded that the free library is a part of the great American educational system, hence those who have charge of it should be educators, and the best and widest use of the books in the library is the test of its efficiency. More and more it has come to pass that as is the librarian, so, largely, is the library. The district library system which was inaugurated in about twenty states many years ago was a comparative failure because of lack of proper administration. The taxpayers' money will do its best work in those libraries where there is intelligent administration by those who have been trained for their work. The work of the librarian is coming to be regarded as a distinct profession, and the training for this field of educational work is considered as necessary as the preliminary training for the public school teacher. The ideal librarian, however, should not only be equipped in technical details, but filled with the broader knowledge of men and books which leads to that personal enrichment called culture.

There are in this country four library schools that train young men and women of ability and education for library work, three of them giving a two years' course and one a one year's course. Beside these, the necessary conditions of library work in smaller libraries have led to the establishment of summer library schools and training classes for those who are unable to attend the regular library schools. In these schools only simple methods and elementary work are possible, the aim being to give the students a conception of library work as a whole, and an acquaintance with modern methods within a short period of six or eight weeks. Such library schools are conducted by the State Library Commissions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, in connection with the state universities. Admission requirements are practical experience, a definite library position and a High School education or its equivalent. In some of the larger libraries apprentice classes are conducted in order to teach the young assistants the most simple methods of the daily routine. More and more library trustees are coming to realize that to expend public funds in the employment of an inefficient librarian is not just to either the taxpayer or the library.



The following is a list of the library schools giving full courses: New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.; Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Illinois State Library School, Champaign, Ill; Drexel Institute Library School, Philadelphia, Pa. Announcements may be obtained of the Library Commission, or directly from the director of each of the schools.

\*ELEMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL LIBRARIANSHIP.

There are four factors in the making of a good modern librarian: natural qualifications, general education, professional training and experience.

1. *Natural Qualifications.* The arduous work of the modern librarian demands not only more than ordinary capacity and executive ability, but also health, strength, enthusiasm and tireless industry.

2. *General Education.* This should include the following:

a. Completion of a full high school course. Librarianship, even more than law or medicine, demands general preliminary education, and it is folly for anyone to think of entering even its subordinate positions before completing a full high school course.

b. Completion of a four years' course in one of the best colleges. A second, third, or even fourth rate college is better than none, but no more time and little more money are necessary in one of the few well-equipped colleges, than in one of the hundreds really little better than high schools. It is doubly important to select the best, as the object of the course is the broadening effect of college residence as much as the opportunity for study under good instruction.

College-bred candidates are strongly preferred because:

(1) They are a picked class selected from the best material throughout the country.

(2) College training has given them a wider culture and broader view with a considerable fund of information, all of which is valuable working material in a library as almost nowhere else.

(3) A four years' course successfully completed is the strongest voucher for persistent purpose and mental and physical capacity for protracted intellectual work.

(4) Experience proves that college discipline enables the mind to work with a quick precision and steady application rarely otherwise gained.

3. *Professional Training.* The two years' library school course of lectures, reading, problems, seminars, object teaching and visits, with actual experience in doing various kinds of work necessary in every considerable library gives a practical appreciation of the real nature of the work not otherwise to be obtained by any amount of study, reading, lectures or observation.

As with the college course, an inferior substitute is better than nothing, and those who cannot take the regular course in the school should attend the summer school and carry on correspondence work under direction. It is doubly important that those in the correspondence class, or studying privately, should attend a summer school where they can meet the teacher

\*Extract from the Handbook of the New York State Library School.

personally, discuss topics with other students and have for a few weeks the advantages of a school's peculiar experience in teaching these new subjects and of its collection of illustrative material essential to the most intelligent work.

4. *Experience.* The faithful student who has thus spent two years in technical training in addition to a broad general course should then be ready to begin a successful career. With such a start he will add almost daily some new experience to increase his value. While having very great advantages over those without a technical education, the graduates of the library school are no more prepared to take their places at once on a par with librarians of long experience, than the recent graduate of a medical or law school is prepared at once to undertake the great cases or difficulties of his chosen profession. As a rule, the young librarian may wisely follow the example of the young lawyer and secure the position of assistant to an older member of a recognized standing in his profession. But these two years given to study should enable a promising candidate, after having taken this subordinate position, to grow to something higher with a rapidity and certainty not to be expected from one who has not had these unusual opportunities for laying a deep and broad foundation and for acquiring the inspiration and impetus essential to the most successful start in one's chosen life work.

### IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

In planning for library advancement in Iowa and the encouragement of higher standards of library service, it was evident to the Library Commission that some effort should be made to help librarians and library assistants to obtain a better knowledge of library methods and detail, than they were likely to secure by working alone and without direction and instruction.

While those desiring to engage in library work were encouraged to attend a regular library school where systematic training is given for one or two years, it was evident that many already in the work in the State found it impossible to attend these schools on account of the time and expense involved. For this reason the Iowa Library Commission decided to give a six weeks' summer course in Library Training, the Regents of the State University having, through President MacLean, a member of the Library Commission, expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Commission in providing this course.

The Secretary of the Commission, having had experience in connection with library instruction in Ohio while head of the



Catalogue department of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library, and having been trained at the Library School at Armour Institute (now at the University of Illinois), was made the Director of the School.

The first session was held June 17 to July 27, 1901, as a regular department of the Summer Session of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City; the second session was held June 16 to July 26, 1902, and the third session, June 22 to August 1, 1903.

This school is intended for the librarians of the smaller libraries, for assistants in the larger libraries, and for those definitely appointed to library positions, in the State, who wish to prepare for their work. It is in no sense offered as a substitute for the full course of one of the regular library schools, but is given for those who feel their lack of knowledge of modern library methods and have not the time or means to attend a regular library school. By securing a leave of absence for six weeks they may gain a broader view of the work as a whole in this brief, systematic course. The aim is to give as thorough a course of technical library training as can be compressed into six weeks of close work, with the needs of the Iowa libraries especially in view.

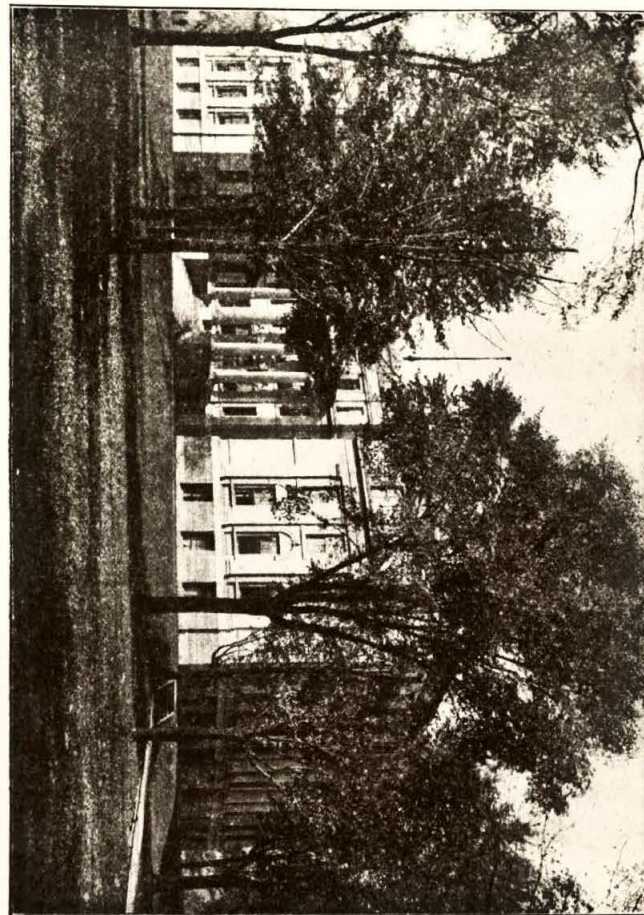
#### SUBJECTS.

In all cases where the subject admits, instruction is accompanied by practice work which is carefully revised and criticised.

The following subjects are included in the lectures given during the course:

- Note-taking,
- Library handwriting,
- Statistics,
- Trade bibliography,
- Mechanical preparation of books,
- Accessioning,
- Shelf listing,
- Classification,
- Author numbers,
- Cataloging,
- Printed finding lists,
- Serials,
- Loan systems,
- Library work with children,

HALL OF LIBERAL ARTS - S. U. I. - WHERE IOWA LIBRARY SCHOOL IS HELD.





Reference work,  
Reading lists,  
Interior arrangement of a library.  
Libraries and schools,  
Library extension,  
Library commissions and traveling libraries,  
Library administration,  
Binding and repair of books,  
Library ideals,  
Library architecture.

#### INSTRUCTORS.

The instruction in classification and cataloging has been given by Miss Esther Crawford, of the Western Reserve University Library, Cleveland, O., who is so well and favorably known to Iowa librarians, being a native of this State. Miss Crawford is recognized as an authority in her subjects and her instruction is given from the fulness of wide experience and close study.

Library work with children was given by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Head of the Children's Department, Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Moore has been intimately identified with the movement in recent years to give this work the prominence it deserves, and now has, in the libraries of the United States. Her course in the summer session has proved a most popular and helpful feature of the school.

Miss Harriet A. Wood, Head Cataloger in the University Library at Iowa City, has given the instruction in reference work and brings to this subject the requisite training and experience in reference work which makes this course practical and helpful.

Miss Wood also gave instruction in accession work, shelf listing, and minor subjects.

A trained assistant revises all technical work daily.

#### LECTURERS.

Lectures are given during the course by members of the Faculty of the State University and members of the Library Commission. Dr. George E. MacLean, President of the State University, Johnson Brigham, State Librarian, and Mrs. H. C.



Towner, all members of the Library Commission, lecture on some of the larger phases of library work. During the first session Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., Librarian University of Nebraska, gave the lectures in trade bibliography. Miss Virginia E. Graeff, supervisor of kindergartens, Cleveland, O., gave three most suggestive and inspiring lectures to the students on the "Art of Story Telling" and "The Child and the Book" during the second session.

Miss Tobitt, Librarian of the Omaha (Neb.) Public Library, has lectured on trade bibliography and book binding. The Omaha library has its own bindery, hence the actual experience which Miss Tobitt brings to the subject of binding makes these lectures of great practical value.

The Library of the University, comprising about 60,000 volumes, and the Public Library of Iowa City, comprising about 4,000 volumes, are at the service of the student, and the Library Commission has been able to provide books for practice work from the Traveling Library collection and the generous loans from libraries of the State.

#### COURSES.

Subjects of technical interest to library workers, affecting the orderly arrangement and conduct of the library have been given due prominence. The essential records,—accession and shelf,—are explained with practice work sufficient to make them clear. Simple and practical loan systems are also discussed.

The course in cataloguing and classification has dealt with the fundamentals of each subject, and on the supposition that the student has had little, if any previous instruction.

Classification instruction is based upon the Decimal System (Abridged edition) and the Cutter author numbers are used. The course in cataloguing extends through two sessions, instead of one, thus reducing the "cramming" process and its consequent evils. The first year's course covers the elementary principles of author and title entry and extends through the first four and one-half weeks of the session leaving the last two weeks for the special course in children's work. The second year's course extends through the entire six weeks, covering the principles of subject and analytical cataloguing. The second year's course is open to only a limited number of students, admission being based on the quality of the first year's work previously done in

this school and subsequent experience, or upon satisfactory evidence furnished as to previous training elsewhere and actual library record work.

#### REFERENCE WORK.

Reference work has received the attention which its importance warrants; and helpful methods for aiding students in their researches, the best books on selected subjects, etc., are discussed.

The course consists of twelve lectures, and problems likely to arise in actual work are assigned. The instruction is based upon *Miss Kroeger's Guide to the Study of Reference Books*.

#### LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

During the last two weeks of the session instruction is given on this subject and students are admitted for it alone. No feature of library work is of such vital importance as the work with children. For this reason this has been an especial feature of the school. Teachers and mothers find it practical, helpful and inspiring. Library trustees get from it much that helps them in dealing with the perplexing question of children's books.

This course includes three series of lectures.

#### Series I. Special Lectures upon the Principal Classes of Children's Books:

Mythology and fairy tales,  
History and historical stories,  
Picture books and easy books for little children,  
Fiction for boys and girls.

(Book lists are provided to accompany these lectures. Students are also given problems in connection with each class of books.)

#### Series II. Special Lectures upon Important Features of the Work of a Children's Department:

Personal relations between the children's librarian and the children, the teachers, and the parents,  
The necessary records and statistics of a children's department,  
How to make a picture bulletin and when to make one.



## Series III. General Lectures:

- The history of children's libraries,
- The selection of books for a children's library,
- The decoration and furnishing of a children's room or corner,
- Co-operation between the public library and the public school,
- Library leagues, story telling, and other special features in library work for children.

(A list of suggested reading accompanies these lectures.)

## ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

Inasmuch as the course is intended especially for Iowa librarians who are in charge of small libraries, those who have had some experience in library work or wish to prepare for definite positions are given preference. Emphasis is laid on practice work and prompt technical revision and correction, hence the number admitted to the class must be limited.

Students are received from other states if they meet the admission requirements and if the limit of students is not reached by Iowa applicants. Entrance examinations are not required, but candidates are supposed to have completed a high school course or its equivalent.

As the course in Library Work for Children deals with a subject of such general interest, students are admitted for this course whether engaged in library work or not, and those from other states are welcomed.

## BOOKS.

The following books are used in the Summer School. Those marked with an asterisk are published by the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and are sent to any address without charge. Others are on sale at the school.

Dewey. Simplified library school rules .....	\$ 1.25
Decimal classification.....	5.00
Abridged edition (may be used if student owns it).....	1.50
* Papers prepared for World's Library Congress, 1903 .....	Free
*Cutter. Rules for a dictionary catalogue.....	Free
Decimal author table (two-figures).....	1.25
American Library Association. List of subject headings.....	2.00

*Catalogue of A. L. A. Library .....	Free
Kroeger. Guide to the study of reference books....	1.25
Crawford. Cataloguing.....	15

Supplies for practice work are obtained at the school.

## EXPENSES.

The tuition fee in the Library School is \$10.00 for the regular first year's course, including the course in Library Work with Children. For this latter course alone the fee is \$5.00.

To those returning for the second year's course in cataloguing the tuition will be \$5.00, and these students are advised to take one additional course in the University Summer Session.

The additional cost of library material necessary for practice work and the necessary text-books, will not exceed \$10.00.

## STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL, 1901.

Name.	Place.	Library.
Anders, Mrs. Florence G.....	Iowa Falls.....	Public.
Ashby, Evelyn J.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Public.
Bibbs, Alice W.....	Boone.....	P. blic.
Bryant, Mrs. C. H.....	Corning.....	Public.
Clapp, Lucretia D.....	Burlington.....	Public.
Doren, Elizabeth B.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	Public.
Estabrook, Clara E.....	Eldora.....	Public.
Gay, Margaret.....	Chariton.....	Public.
Gordon, Pearl A.....	Hamilton, Ill.....	
Hulbert, Grace.....	York, Neb.....	Public.
Lloyd, Adelaide C.....	Iowa City.....	Public.
Lutz, Daisy I.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Public.
McLoney, Ella M.....	Des Moines.....	Public.
Mahin, Mrs. Emma L.....	Muscatine.....	P. M. Musser.
Parker, Olivette B.....	Burlington.....	Public.
Pitman, Cora H. K.....	Keokuk.....	Teacher.
Schmidt, Emma J.....	Burlington.....	Public.
Stevens, Olive E.....	Ames.....	Iowa State College.
Switzer, Grace E.....	Iowa City.....	Public.
Tipple, Fannie F.....	Glenwood.....	Public.
Ulrich, Mrs. Linna.....	Centerville.....	Public.
Wayne, Mabel A.....	Desatur, Ill.....	Public.

## STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL, 1902.

Adams, Mrs. Minnie B.....	Vinton.....	Public.
*Anders, Mrs. Florence G.....	Iowa Falls.....	Public.
Baker, Mary E.....	Marshall, Mo.....	Missouri Valley College.
*Bruen, Mary.....	Burlington.....	Teacher.
Buettner, M. A. E.....	Burlington.....	Public.
Campbell, Gertrude L.....	Fort Dodge.....	Public.
*Carey, Miriam E.....	Burlington.....	Public.
*Clapp, Lucretia D.....	Burlington.....	Public.
*Cotton, Mrs. Gertrude J.....	Chicago, Ill.....	
*Daniels, Adeline.....	Marion.....	Trustee.
*Eason, Fannie M.....	Marshalltown.....	Public.
Forward, Mary C.....	Rockton, Ill.....	Public.
Fulton, Nannie P.....	Keokuk.....	Public.
Galloway, Reta Blanche.....	Marshalltown.....	Public.

\*Entered for special course only in Library work with children.



## STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL, 1902—CONTINUED.

Name.	Place.	Library.
* Gatech, Ruth G.	Des Moines	Public.
Gunsolus, Helen E.	Lake Forest, Ill.	Ferry Hall.
Jones, Frances	Hebron, Ill.	Public.
Kapp, W. E.	Cherokee	Teacher.
McRaith, Helen M.	Iowa City	Public.
Moffatt, Bessie I.	Boone	Public.
Mullany, Grace C.	Dubuque	Carnegie-Stout.
* Namur, Cecelia B.	Iowa City	
Noble, Edna C.	Lincoln, Neb.	Public.
Oliver, Joanna B.	Onawa	Public.
Paarmann, J. H.	Davenport	Academy of Science.
Parkhurst, Mary L.	Chicago, Ill.	Public.
* Perry, Mrs. Jessie B.	Des Moines	State Library.
* Pickrell, Priscilla	Cedar Rapids	Public.
* Robbins, Ethel A.	Muscatine	P. M. Musser.
Sawyer, Mrs. Nellie S.	Chicago, Ill.	School of Education.
Smith, Edith J.	Hawarden	Iowa College.
Smith, Jennie P.	Grinnell	P. M. Musser.
Stagg, Lila E.	Muscatine	State University.
Stocker, Ellen G.	Iowa City	
Strange, Joanna G.	Davenport	State University.
Swiney, Elizabeth V.	Iowa City	Public.
* Waterbury, Flora A.	Grinnell	Public.
* Wheelock, Mary E.	Tinton	Public.
* Yates, Mrs. Anna S.		

\* Entered for special course only in Library work with children.

## STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL, 1903.

† Amidon, Mary I.	Cedar Rapids	Public.
Beuck, Paula H.	Davenport	Public.
Chapin, Mrs. Anna H.	Mason City	Public.
Chidester, Eva Maud	Evanston, Ill.	Public.
* Cook, Estella	Chariton	Public.
Evans, Pearl	Atlantic	Public.
† Fulton, Nannie P.	Keokuk	Public.
Gear, Fannie A.	Columbus, Neb.	Public.
† Gunsolus, Helen E.	Lake Forest, Ill.	Ferry Hall.
Hopkins, Adah M.	Algon	Iowa College.
Horton, Mrs. Elizabeth M.	Lincoln, Neb.	Public.
Howard, Clara L.	York, Neb.	Public.
† Hulbert, Grace	Iowa City	State University.
Johnson, Eliza L.	Iowa City	Public.
* Lloyd, Adelaide C.	Omaha, Neb.	Public.
Logasa, Hannah	Iowa City	Teacher.
* McCoy, Clara F.	Iowa City	Historical Society.
† McRaith, Helen M.	Iowa City	Public.
† Moffatt, Bessie I.	Boone	Public.
Oliver, M. Maud	Onawa	Public.
Parkins, Mrs. Carrie P.	LaGrange, Ill.	
Raguet, Marguerite	Davenport	
* Roberts, Jennie E.	Iowa City	Teacher.
† Sawyer, Mrs. Nellie S.	Muscatine	P. M. Musser.
Simpson, Ida M.	Maquoketa	Public.
† Stocker, Ellen G.	Muscatine	P. M. Musser.
Townsend, Eliza E.	Keokuk	Public.
Tulloch, Carolyn M.	Iowa City	State University.
Waterbury, Flora A.	Iowa City	State University.
† Wilson, Bertha B.	Des Moines	Public.

† Second year course.

\* Special course only in Library work with children.

LECTURE ROOM, IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL.





## PERIODICAL CLEARING HOUSE.

## USE AND VALUE OF PERIODICALS.

Periodical literature supplements the meager resources of a small library in many ways. To those libraries unable to afford expensive reference books the opportunity is presented of giving valuable aid to the student by means of magazine articles. These articles, being in a condensed and convenient form, are often more desirable than an entire book on the subject under consideration.

It becomes a matter of moment to every Iowa librarian to secure as quickly as possible sets of the more important magazines by co-operating with the Library Commission, in the "clearing house" for the collection and distribution of periodicals. By such co-operation, libraries may with little or no expense acquire valuable material for reference work.

Volumes of the Forum, North American Review, Review of Reviews, etc., are a treasure house of information and suggestion for members of debating societies or clubs struggling with perplexing social and political questions.

Harper's, Century, Scribner's and other leading magazines are of constant help to study clubs and classes, and of perennial interest to the general reader; while the St. Nicholas, Harper's, Round Table, and Youth's Companion are of the greatest use to the pupils of the graded schools for supplementary study, meanwhile affording entertaining reading for the young people.

## CLEARING HOUSE PLAN.

The Iowa Library Commission serves as a medium for the exchange of periodicals, either single numbers or complete volumes.

It will receive magazines which libraries have as duplicates or may collect in their localities but do not need, and will from this collection supply libraries with volumes or parts of volumes needed to complete sets. This is done without cost to the libraries except for transportation on those they obtain from the Commission.

Exchanges are made by freight unless otherwise directed, except for single numbers, the Commission paying expense of transportation for all magazines received, and libraries paying expense of transportation for all magazines sent them.



## COLLECTING.

In the attics and store rooms of the homes of Iowa are numbers and volumes of magazines which are little more than rubbish in their present condition, but would be of untold value to small struggling libraries.

A systematic collection of these periodicals should be made in every town. Librarians can reach the people of their several communities through the local newspapers, the woman's clubs, or the young people of the high school, stating their desire to receive contributions of magazines at the library, and when necessary their willingness to send to the houses for them. Enthusiastic boy friends of the library may be glad to help collect them.

The librarian will use such of these as are needed in completing the sets of periodicals in the local library. This of itself would be worth the trouble of collecting, but in addition to this is the pleasure of helping other libraries.

It is the desire of the Commission to collect only those magazines which are indexed in Poole's Abridged Index and the Reader's Guide, with the addition of certain periodicals included in the supplementary list.

Do *not* send a list of magazines to see if we want them. Examine the list of magazines given below under Poole's Abridged Index and Reader's Guide, and if your magazines are included in either of these lists you may be sure they will be acceptable and can forward to us. Do *not* send others, without our direction.

Pack the periodicals in a box and send by freight to the Library Commission, Capitol Building, Des Moines. The freight need not be prepaid. Write the Secretary when they are shipped. Be sure to put on outside of box "From——Library, —— Iowa," so that it may be known from whom they come.

## DISTRIBUTING.

To aid the libraries of the State in building up reference collections of magazines is the chief object of the Commission in establishing this clearing house for periodicals. In return the libraries so helped, or in anticipation of such help, are expected to send duplicates to the clearing house to be sent to other libraries.

In excess of calls from other libraries, the Commission will place the periodicals in the hands of earnest people who can

use them to advantage, either in connection with the traveling libraries, or in other ways.

Send a list of needed periodicals, designating with accuracy the magazines wanted. Arrange list of wants alphabetically by the name of magazines desired. If single numbers are wanted give name of magazine, month and year, volume and number. For example,—Harper's Feb. 1899, v. 98, No. 3.

If complete volumes are wanted give name of magazine, volume and inclusive months contained in volume. For example,—Harper's, v. 98, Dec. '98—May '99. Do *not* use Roman numerals in designating volumes and numbers.

In distributing magazines shipments will be made by freight unless otherwise directed, at the expense of the library to which they are sent.

## INDEXES TO PERIODICALS.

Periodical literature is practically worthless to a library without indexes.

They open up a mine of information and enable a small library to make the most of its resources. Indexes also make available much splendid material which is afterward published in book form. This material a library will not need to duplicate if it has the magazines, as for example, Nicolay and Hay's Life of Lincoln, Sloan's Life of Napoleon, and many other serial works.

## POOLE'S INDEX, ABRIDGED EDITION.

Poole's Index to Periodical Literature has long been the standard, and practically the only key to the subjects treated in the periodicals and reviews. The large set of Poole, comprising five volumes, is too expensive for most libraries, and includes so many periodicals that are not available or desirable for the small library that its purchase is impracticable.

The Poole's Index, Abridged, is just what the smaller libraries need. It is a necessity, and its price brings it within the reach of every library. It indexes the contents of thirty-seven leading periodicals, from 1815 to the end of 1899, and these are such as all libraries should plan to complete sets of as the years pass.



The following is a list of periodicals indexed with the year of first issue:

American historical review.....1895	Harper's magazine.....1850
Aréna.....1889	Lippincott's magazine.....1868
Atlantic monthly.....1857	Littell's living age.....1844
Book-buyer.....1884	McClure's magazine.....1893
Bookman.....1895	Magazine of art (Cassell's).....1878
Bostonian (now National magazine).....	Nation.....1865
Century (formerly Scribner's monthly).....1881	National magazine.....1894
Chautauquan.....1880	National review.....1883
Contemporary review.....1866	New England magazine.....1886
Cosmopolitan.....1886	Nineteenth century.....1877
Critic.....1881	North American review.....1815
Eclectic magazine.....1844	Outing.....1887
Education.....1880	Outlook.....1893
Educational review.....1891	Political science quarterly.....1886
Engineering magazine.....1891	Popular science monthly.....1872
Fortnightly review.....1865	Quarterly journal of economics.....1886
Forum.....1886	Review of reviews.....1890
Geographical journal.....1893	Scribner's magazine.....1887
	Scribner's monthly (merged into the Century).....1870-1881

#### READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

This index to the standard *current* periodicals usually found in a public library will be of the greatest use. In fact, for quick reference to subjects of current interest this index is invaluable. It cumulates the entries each month throughout the year so that the December number constitutes the annual index to these periodicals for the entire year. It is published by H. W. Wilson, Minneapolis, Minn., to whom the subscription, \$6 per year, should be sent.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

The following periodicals, though not included in the general indexes, have so much of value that the Commission will be glad to receive and distribute them. The St. Nicholas is especially desirable, now that it has its own valuable index. Midland monthly is of growing value to Iowa libraries having been an Iowa publication.

Harper's Bazar,	Ladies home journal,
Harper's Round table (discontinued),	Midland monthly (discontinued),
formerly Harper's young people,	Scientific American,
Harper's weekly,	_____ Supplement,
	St. Nicholas.
	Youth's companion.

#### WHAT IS NEEDED BY EVERY LIBRARY.

For tracing any magazine article which has appeared in the leading periodicals from 1815 to date, the purchase of the following is recommended:

Poole's Index, Abridged edition. Cloth, \$12; one half morocco, \$16.

Which indexes to the close of 1879.

Readers' guide to periodical literature 1900-1903, cumulated, \$15.

Readers' guide to periodical literature, monthly, \$6 per year.

Indexes current periodicals



### TRAVELING LIBRARY.

Traveling libraries have been legalized and an appropriation made for their support in nineteen states, in order that the helpful influence of good books shall reach the remotest parts of the State, where no local free public library exists supported by municipal tax.

The benefits of the traveling library system in Iowa are placed within the reach of every citizen, for the same reason that the public school system is made state wide in its operations, namely: That the blessings of education may become general, that the intellectual and moral side of our communities may be healthfully stimulated, and that the high standard of Iowa citizenship may be raised still higher.

In the development of the library movement, efforts should be made to establish a free public library in every city, town, village, county or school district large enough to maintain it by local tax, and it is the desire of the State in creating the traveling library system that it shall foster and develop this local library spirit, to the end that such libraries may be established. In the effort of any community to establish a local library, it is the duty and will be the pleasure of the Iowa Library Commission to aid to the full extent of its ability.

The traveling library plan is for the distribution of books from a center to persons or localities geographically remote. To send books to persons in isolated rural homes, at the country crossroads and to the villages and towns where groups of people desire good books, that inform and inspire, is the definite purpose.

In Iowa the General Assembly of 1896 passed a law providing an appropriation of \$2,000 annually for the establishment and maintenance of a traveling library system to be operated by the State library. In 1900 a law was enacted providing a Library Commission to actively extend library interests in the State, and in 1902 the general assembly combined these two interests, transferring the free traveling library to the Iowa Library Commission, and providing an increased annual appropriation for library extension in the State, both in the work of the traveling library and in the encouragement of the establishment of local, tax-supported libraries.



GROUP OF IOWA FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.



The traveling library is now distinct from the State Library, being supported by separate state appropriation. The State Library is a great reference library; in the nature of such a collection of books for reference purposes, it is impracticable to take books from the shelves of the State Library proper, when students who wish to consult certain books naturally expect to find them on the shelves. For this reason it was found desirable to have a separate collection of books for circulation throughout the State, and the State Library was unceasing in its efforts to inaugurate the Traveling Library of Iowa, which is now in charge of the Iowa Library Commission.

Since the revision of the Library Commission law by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly transferring the Traveling Library from the State Library Board to the Iowa Library Commission work has progressed as rapidly as possible on the work of revising the older libraries and preparing an author and subject catalogue on cards for office use. It was found, as the collection of books increased and their use developed, that many of the books in regular fifty-volume libraries were better suited to the needs of the study clubs, and would be of more service if transferred to the general loan collection for that purpose; it was also seen that by adding fresh literature to some of the earlier libraries their popularity would be greatly increased. Furthermore, many of the books in the earlier collections were in need of rebinding or could better be replaced by new books.

The need of revision, therefore, while evident, has been a slow process, being carried on gradually as the libraries came in from circulation over the State.

It is the intention of the Commission to soon issue a printed list of books in Libraries 1 to 100, as the revision is nearing completion. In addition to the revision, the charging system and the office and shipping records have also been carefully worked out by Miss Margaret W. Brown, who has had direct charge of the traveling library department, and to whom the Commission is greatly indebted for much originality in working out methods and unceasing energy and enthusiasm in developing the Iowa Traveling Library work to a point of gratifying efficiency.

The most desperate need exists for room in the Capitol in which to do the work and properly care for the books as they go in and out, and it is anticipated that relief will soon be given to the very crowded conditions. About five thousand volumes in the general loan collection, arranged by subject, should be so shelved



that they are speedily accessible, so that when requests come for books on a subject they may be promptly supplied. The same is true of the periodicals in the clearing house collection.

To quote from a recent report of the Library Commission in a sister State, "The proper selection of the books for such libraries, their preparation for their purpose, the making and printing of the catalogue, the selection of the communities in which they shall be sent, the instruction of the librarians at the local stations, the examination of the libraries after their trips, the mending and replacing of books, the collection of fees for injuries and loss of books and all the correspondence and supervision necessary to conduct a large system of traveling libraries in the most successful manner requires a larger force than the Commission can employ with the funds provided for the purpose."

At present, there are 175 centers in agreement with the Library Commission for the use of Traveling Library books. Of these centers, twenty-eight are free public libraries, having small collections of books which the Traveling Library augments; twenty-nine are library associations; fifty-eight are study clubs of various kinds (twenty-five of these borrowing fifty-volume libraries for the use of their communities and thirty-three securing books on special subjects of club study); thirty-two are school districts in the country or small towns and twenty-eight are groups of taxpayers.

During the year, 227 libraries have been sent out, 115 being regular fifty-volume libraries and 112 general loan libraries varying in size from the single book to fifty volumes. These report 6,693 readers and a circulation of 19,032 and reports were not received on forty-six libraries. There are now 100 regular, fifty-volume libraries in the numbered series and some of the newer ones have been duplicated, making available 11,600 volumes in the entire collection.

#### KINDS OF LIBRARIES.

Two distinct collections of books are kept for traveling library purposes, viz:

**Regular Libraries.** These consist of fifty volumes, arranged in fixed group, designated by number, with lists of books included in each group. These libraries are lent as a whole, selections of particular books from these groups being impracticable.

Lists of the libraries are sent, and in selecting borrowers indicate the number of the collection wanted, giving several numbers in order of preference.

**General Loan.** This is a collection of books on subjects of interest from which selection is made when requests are received for material bearing on a special subject or for a special class of readers. This general loan collection includes (a) books for study clubs and other organizations, (b) libraries for young people, (c) specific books for individuals, (d) books for the blind.

**(a) Books for Study Clubs.** As far as the fund will permit, study clubs, whether belonging to the State federation or not, and similar organizations for study and improvement, may borrow books on subjects to be studied. The Year Book or outline of study should be sent and a selection of books best adapted to its requirements will be made. A list of books desired by applicants, if approved by the Commission as being of general interest, may be made the basis of purchase; otherwise, the best material already in the general loan collection will be sent. The number of books sent will depend upon the amount of available material, the demand for such material by other clubs, and the number of members in the club making application. The number of books sent at any one time to any club will usually not exceed ten volumes.

Clubs are urged to take an active interest in the local library and contribute to it books on subjects of club study and general reference books. By this means the club not only helps itself but helps others by making these books accessible to the general public at the library.

In several states the women's clubs contribute small traveling libraries on special subjects of club study. These are circulated to other clubs by the Library Commission of the state, the books being put up in neat cases, each book having a book plate with the name of the club which donated it. Thus these books carry their message of unselfishness and service for others to other clubs. The Iowa Library Commission will gladly be the medium through which such collections may be circulated in Iowa.

**(b) Libraries for Young People.** The demand for books for young people is more especially in the rural schools, as supplementary to their own libraries, which are made possible



under the school district library law. Inasmuch as the "List of Library Books for School Districts of Iowa," issued by the Department of Public Instruction in 1900, affords a good, printed list of books for young people, the Library Commission has made use of this for traveling library purposes, so that the selection of the books desired may be made from this list.

In the regular libraries of fifty volumes sent for general use there is a fair proportion of young people's books.

(c) **Individual Loans.** If books for study and investigation can not be obtained through the local public library or through a local organization already in agreement with the traveling library, individuals may secure them by making a deposit covering the retail price of the books if the importance of the subject and the frequency of demands justify their purchase.

(d) **Books for the Blind.** It is the judgment of those who have given the subject much thought that "circulation of books for the blind is most easily and appropriately made from a state center, because the books are expensive; most blind readers are unable or unwilling to visit a library; and there are few blind people in any one community, except in the large cities."

The Iowa Library Commission has added this feature to the work of the traveling library with the desire of reaching every blind person in the State, either those who have already acquired the ability to read type for the blind, or those who are studying it.

The co-operation of the superintendent of the Iowa College for the Blind has made it possible for the Commission to make a beginning in this work.

The plan is to loan books to any blind person in the State who desires them, upon the recommendation of a resident taxpayer acquainted with the applicant; or to send the books to any local library in agreement with the Traveling Library Department, Iowa Library Commission, where they may be easily obtained by the applicant and the books may be returned through the library in the same manner. The Commission will pay transportation on books for the blind; hence, there is *absolutely no cost* to the applicant. The form of application to be filed with the Commission or local library is as follows:

# AGREEMENT FOR BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

....., Iowa, ..... 190..

The applicant, ....., who desires the loan of books for the blind from the Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission, is a resident of ....., Iowa, and is known to me to be reliable and trustworthy. Any books loaned to him (or her) will be duly cared for by the borrower, and their return is guaranteed by me.

(Signed) .....

Only one book at a time will be loaned to any one person; and selection should be made by naming author and title of the book desired.

The plan is largely dependent for its success upon the assistance of those who know persons who are blind and will send us their names. We depend on librarians throughout the State to interest themselves in this matter to the extent of visiting the blind who are known to them and informing them of the plans of the Library Commission to furnish them with books free of cost, and explaining the ease with which they may avail themselves of this opportunity. Librarians are asked to give publicity to this matter through the local papers. The reserve and timidity of this class of readers makes it necessary that the librarian shall make extra effort to see that the method of securing books is explained.

The assumption that blind readers desire something different from most people and that they wish to spend most of their time on distinctly religious literature is a mistake. They desire books that will give them a broader view of life, and an attempt to gratify this desire will be made.

Our aim is to extend this work until it reaches every blind person in the State who desires the books, but it will not be possible to reach those living in the smaller towns, or in the country, without the earnest co-operation on the part of many people. All who read this are requested to send us the names and addresses of every blind person known to them living in the State of Iowa, even if they are doubtful as to the probability of their making use of the books.

Inasmuch as the New York Point system is the one generally understood in Iowa, and is taught in the Iowa College for the Blind at Vinton, the Library Commission considers it advisable to circulate books in this type.

Following is a list of books from which selection may be made. The list will be increased as rapidly as the demands for the books shall justify it.



Alphabet sheets for acquiring a knowledge of the New York Point system will be sent on request.

#### BOOKS IN NEW YORK POINT.

Brown, Helen D. Little Miss Phoebe Gay.  
 Burns, Robert. Selections from poems.  
 Hale, E. E. The man without a country.  
 Longfellow, H. W. Evangeline.  
 Macaulay, T. B. Lays of ancient Rome.  
 Macaulay, T. B. Samuel Johnson.  
 Maclaren, Ian. Beside the bonnie brier bush.  
 Milton, John. Il Penseroso.  
 Muir, John. An adventure with a dog and a glacier.  
 Schiller, Frederick von. Poems and ballads.  
 Scott, Sir Walter. Marmion.  
 Seton-Thompson Ernest. Wild animals I have known.  
 Swift, Dean. Voyage to Brobdingnag.  
 Tales of adventure told by adventurers. V. 1.  
 Tales of adventure told by adventurers. V. 2.  
 Tennyson, Alfred. The Princess.  
 Wait's Point primer.

#### IN RAISED LETTERS.

Hutton, R. H. Life of Sir Walter Scott.

#### TO WHOM LOANED.

The State law is as follows: "The Library Commission is authorized to operate the traveling libraries to be loaned within the State to libraries, schools, colleges, universities, library associations, farmers' institutes, granges, study clubs, charitable and penal institutions, and to individuals, free of cost, except for transportation." Address all inquiries, requests for agreements, etc., to the Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Iowa.

The usual ways of securing books from the Traveling Library are through: (1) the local public library; (2) a library association, created for the purpose, where no tax-supported library exists; (3) a group of ten taxpayers, where no local association exists; (4) clubs, schools and other organizations; (5) individuals.

**Local Public Library.** Where the collection of books in the local library is small, it can be augmented materially by the use of the regular traveling library of fifty volumes, which may be exchanged every three months. In addition to this, after the local library has entered into an agreement with the Library

Commission for the traveling library, additional books may be secured through it for the use of study clubs and individuals.

**Library Associations.** When a group of people in a community desire to secure the benefits of the traveling library, the best method is to organize a library association for this purpose, electing a president, secretary and librarian, who shall sign the necessary agreements for securing the traveling library. It is often advisable that the same person shall serve as both secretary and librarian. Such an association is often the beginning of a local, tax-supported library, and at the very outset an earnest effort should be made to maintain a properly administered reading room in connection with the books received from the traveling library, which should be open to the public two days at least each week.

**Taxpayers.** Where it does not seem possible or desirable to effect a library organization, the signatures of ten taxpayers may be secured to the agreement and a librarian selected. On receipt of the agreement duly signed, a library will be sent to this group of people. However, it is desirable that an association be formed wherever possible. If ten people in a community can be interested in the matter, an association should be easily formed.

**Clubs, Schools and Other Organizations.** When books are needed on a special topic or course of study in a town or city where a local library exists, such a library would naturally be the source to which the club, school or other organization should turn for the necessary material. In case the local library is unable to furnish the needed books, it can enter into an agreement with the Library Commission for the loan of these books for the organizations.

If, however, there is no local public library, the club, school or other organization can, by their officers, enter into an agreement directly with the Library Commission for the loan of books needed for study.

**Individuals.** It is preferred that wherever possible loans from the traveling library should be secured through the local library or through an organization already under agreement. However, if this is impossible, the books may be secured by depositing their retail price in a draft or certified check with the Secretary of the Library Commission, the same to be returned



on the return of the books. The payment of postage or express charges both ways is expected on these books, and precautions should be taken in packing to guard against injury in transportation.

#### FORM OF APPLICATIONS FOR TRAVELING LIBRARY.

Send to the Iowa Library Commission, The Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa, for these blanks to be filled out and returned before securing the library.

#### AGREEMENT FOR LIBRARY, CLUB OR ORGANIZATION FOR TRAVELING LIBRARY.

.....Iowa, .....190..

We, the officers, in behalf of .....  
(Name of organization.)  
hereby apply to the Iowa Library Commission for the loan of books from the Free Traveling Library.

We hereby agree to pay the expenses of transportation of these books from and to Des Moines, and to provide a suitable place for them; that the books shall be loaned without charge to any person in the community who observes the rules of the Commission; that we will be responsible for the safe return of the books in good condition, paying promptly on demand of the Library Commission all loss or damage to books or cases not occasioned by ordinary wear or use.

..... is designated as librarian, and is authorized to represent this organization in all correspondence and dealings with the Library Commission. (Signature).....

President.

Secretary.

#### TAXPAYERS' AGREEMENT FOR TRAVELING LIBRARY.

.....County, Iowa.....190..

We, the undersigned, resident taxpayers of.....Iowa, hereby apply to the Iowa Library Commission for the loan of books from the Free Traveling Library.

We hereby agree to pay the expenses of transportation of these books from and to Des Moines, and to provide a suitable place for them; that the books shall be loaned without charge to any person in the community who observes the rules of the Commission; that we will be responsible for the safe return of the books in good condition, paying promptly on demand of the Library Commission all loss or damage to books or cases not occasioned by ordinary wear or use.

..... is designated as librarian, and is authorized to represent us in all dealings with the Library Commission.

(Signatures of ten taxpayers.)

1.....	6.....
2.....	7.....
3.....	8.....
4.....	9.....
5.....	10.....

On the reverse side of both the above is printed the following:

To IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION, DES MOINES, IOWA:

The libraries which we receive will be placed in.....

..... of.....  
(State whether residence, store, hall, etc.)

....., and will  
(Name) (P. O. address)

be open to the public from.....M., to.....M., on.....  
(State hours) (State days of week)

Is shelving provided?..... Remarks.....  
(Size of community, characteristics

of the people, whether more adult or juvenile readers, etc.)

(Signed).....

Secretary.

In either case the librarian's agreement is as follows:

#### LIBRARIAN'S AGREEMENT FOR THE FREE TRAVELING LIBRARY OF IOWA.

As librarian of the Traveling Libraries loaned to.....  
.....by the Iowa Library Commission, I  
(Name of Organization)

hereby agree to care for the books while under my control, to circulate them in accordance with the rules of the Library Commission, and to make any required reports respecting their use.

(Signature).....

Name of town.....Date.....190..

#### CONDITIONS FOR LENDING.

1. An agreement must be filed with the Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, before the library can be shipped.
2. The library must be kept in a convenient place, open for the delivery and return of books, at such time as is determined



upon by the local library or organization, of which due public notice shall be given; provided, it shall be open at least three hours each week. The location of the library is important. It should be kept at a central accessible point, where people will have no hesitancy in going.

3. No fee shall be charged for the use of these books. Arrangements should be made in advance by subscriptions or pledges for the payment of the necessary cost of transportation, etc.

4. Transportation shall be paid on the libraries both in receiving and returning. The books are loaned free by the State on this condition.

5. The period for which the regular libraries are loaned is three months, but when an extension of time is desired, it will be given upon application.

6. Shelving should be provided for the books if possible, so that their care and safety may be assured.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO LIBRARIAN.

The following instructions relate especially to the circulation of the regular fifty-volume libraries, but will apply with modifications, to general loans:

**Charging Tray.**—Each local center is supplied with a tin charging tray for the use of the librarian. This is sent with the first library and should be kept until the use of the library is discontinued, or if another library is desired within six months. This tray is packed with the books and contains inside the cover printed instructions to the librarian for the use of the charging system; also application cards, librarian's record of borrowers and report cards. If additional cards are needed at any time, send for them.

**Borrowers' Applications.**—See that application card is properly signed, and in case of minor, that guarantor's signature is obtained. Arrange these application cards in the charging tray alphabetically by surname. Do not return these application cards. They are useful only to the librarian.

**Book Cards.** Each book has a book card, with author and title written plainly at the top. Keep this, when not in use, in the pocket inside the front cover of the book. On this is kept the record of the loan of the book.

**Record of Borrowers.** A record of borrowers should be kept for each library on the folder furnished for this purpose. The name of each borrower is entered on this record folder the first time he draws a book from the library. From this record the number of borrowers using the library is obtained for the librarian's report card, which must be sent to the Commission when the library is returned.

**Method of Charging.** When a book is loaned, take the book card from the pocket in the book and write on it the date and name of borrower in columns indicated. This is the record showing when and to whom the book is loaned and should be carefully filed in charging tray, alphabetically by name of author, or first word on book card. The date loaned should also be written on dating slip in the book opposite book pocket, to indicate to borrower, as well as librarian, the time the book was loaned.

**Return of Book.** When the book is returned find book card in charging tray, write date of return on book card and place book card in the pocket in the book.

**Renewal.** To renew a book, enter its return and charge exactly as if drawn for the first time.

**Overdue Books.** Examine book cards in charging tray at least once a week for overdue books and promptly notify each person who is more than a week in arrears, collecting the fine on return of book. Do not lend a book to any one having a fine unpaid. All fines shall be retained by the local library association.

**Reports.** Upon receipt of the library, promptly mail the receipt card. Upon return of the library, carefully fill out Librarian's report card and mail when library is shipped.

**Change of Librarian.** Notice of change of librarian is important and should not be neglected. Report such change at once to the Library Commission.

**Contagious Diseases.** If books are in circulation in a household where there is a contagious disease, decline to receive such books until the nature of the disease is reported to the Library Commission and instructions have been received.



## RULES FOR BORROWERS.

**Borrowers.** After signing the application card, any adult resident of the locality may draw books as long as he complies with the rules. Minors must obtain the signature of a responsible person.

**Number of volumes.** Each borrower may draw one volume at a time, except where a work is issued in more than one volume, when two may be issued.

**Time Kept.** Any book may be kept for two weeks from date of issue, and may be once renewed for same period.

**Fines.**—A fine of one cent a day shall be paid for each book kept over time, and any money thus received shall be used by the local library association for library expenses. No books shall be lent to any one to whom a book or unpaid fine is charged.

**Injuries.**—The pages of the books must not be marked, and all losses or injury beyond reasonable wear must be promptly adjusted to the satisfaction of the librarian, by the person to whom the book is charged. Such fees shall be returned with the library to the Iowa Library Commission. Books are not considered injured "beyond reasonable wear" when the binding or leaves are loose, worn or soiled by use; but books returned after having been wet, torn, marked with pen or pencil, with book pockets or dating slips marked or torn, or with leaves or illustrations missing, are considered injured "beyond reasonable wear," and the librarian must collect damages from borrower, or the local organization under agreement will be held responsible. Librarians are asked to withdraw from circulation books with loose leaves and either repair them or return to the Library Commission for re-binding.

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

**Unpacking.** Store shipping boxes, covers and screws, and keep in a safe, dry place. If combination shipping case is sent, directions for unpacking will be found inside the door. A key is mailed when the library is shipped in one of these cases. Labels for return will be found in the box. Check the books with list sent. Mail receipt card promptly. If additional cards or other printed matter are needed at any time, send to the Iowa Library Commission for them.

**Returning.** Compare books to be returned with list sent, examining them as to lost leaves or defacements. Book cards should be in book pockets. Pack books carefully. The box should be labeled with name of shipper and place of shipment and sent prepaid by freight or express.

**Transportation.** In returning a library prepay freight charges and use coin mailing card for sending 25 cents per box to the Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, for drayage in Des Moines from freight depot to Capitol. DO NOT SEND STAMPS. If the local agent will accept this drayage fee with the freight charges, it can be paid to him.

## TRAVELING LIBRARY CENTERS.

The centers under agreement for use of traveling libraries, July 1, 1903, are as follows:

## ADAIR—ADAIR COUNTY.

Independent School District, - - - John E. Foster, Librarian.  
General Loan Library, fifty volumes for school use.

## ADEL—DALLAS COUNTY.

Woman's Review Club, - - - Mrs. J. W. Graham, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## ALGONA—KOSSUTH COUNTY (Union Township).

Taxpayers, - - - Mrs. C. D. Ward, Librarian.  
County neighborhood—regular fifty-volume library for general reading.

## ANDERSONVILLE—JASPER COUNTY.

Union Chapel Library Association, - - - Julia Shehan, Librarian.  
Mining town—General Loan, fifty volumes for young people.

## ARNOLD'S PARK—DICKINSON COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - Mrs. Emma Hallett, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading.

## ARTHUR—IDA COUNTY.

Literary Club, - - - Fred J. Whinery, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading.

## AUDUBON—AUDUBON COUNTY.

Columbian Club, - - - Miss Elizabeth Davis, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study (Domestic Science).



## AVOCA—POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Saturday Club, - - - - Mrs. L. G. Consigny, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading. Books for club study.

## BEDFORD—TAYLOR COUNTY.

Nineteenth Century Club, - - - Mrs. Joseph Arthaud, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## BEDFORD—TAYLOR COUNTY.

Independent School District, - - - Mr. Frank E. Howard, Librarian.  
General loans of fifty volumes each for young people.

## BENTON—RINGGOLD COUNTY.

Literary Club, - - - - Mr. S. E. Emmert, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume library for general reading.

## BIDWELL—WAPELLO COUNTY.

Debating and Literary Society, - - - Miss Cora Dewey, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading.

## BLOOMFIELD—DAVIS COUNTY.

Twentieth Century Club, - - - Miss Fannie Cook, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## BROOKLYN—POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Columbian Club, - - - Miss Margaret Cummings, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study (English Colonies, etc.).

## BURLINGTON—DES MOINES COUNTY.

Public Library, - - - Miss Miriam E. Carey, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for use in county.

## BURT—KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - Mrs. Hattie A. Ames, Librarian.  
Country neighborhood—regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading.

## BURT—KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - Florence K. Smith, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## CALLENDER—WEBSTER COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - Mr. Geo. W. Knutson, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading. Books on subjects of study.

## CANTRIL—VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - Mr. Albert Jericho, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading.

## CEDAR RAPIDS—LINN COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - Miss Harriet A. Wood, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for use in county.

## CENTRAL CITY—LINN COUNTY.

John H. Clegg Library, - - - Mrs. Howard Bliss, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading. Books for blind.

## CENTRAL CITY—LINN COUNTY.

School Library, - - - Mr. Jay Sawyer, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries. Books on subjects of study.

## CHARITON—LUCAS COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - Miss Margaret W. Brown, Librarian.  
Regular libraries. General loans of fifty volumes for use in county.

## CHARLES CITY—FLOYD COUNTY.

High School, - - - Miss Fannie R. Wilson, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of study.

## CHEROKEE—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Art Club, - - - Mrs. Mary L. Loomis, Librarian.  
Books on subject of club study (Egyptian Art, etc.).

## CHEROKEE—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Tone Circle, - - - Mrs. Mary M. Delaplane, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## CHEROKEE—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

State Hospital, - - - Mrs. M. N. Volding, Librarian.  
General loan collection of books.

## CLARENCE—CEDAR COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - Thomas F. Roche, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading.

## CLARKSVILLE—BUTLER COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - Mrs. Agnes Day, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume libraries for general reading.

## CLINTON—CLINTON COUNTY.

Federal Labor Union, - - - Mr. G. C. Campbell, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume library for general reading.

## COLFAX—JASPER COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - Miss Floretta Ogan, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading. Books on subjects of club study.

## CONROY—IOWA COUNTY.

Shimer Library Association, - - - Mr. H. A. Ahrens, Librarian.  
Regular fifty-volume library for general reading.

## COON RAPIDS—CARROLL COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - Mrs. Edward Garst, Librarian.  
Regular libraries. General loan for young people. Books on subjects of club study.



## COON RAPIDS—CARROLL COUNTY.

Star Reading Circle, - - - - - Mr. Ben Phillips, Librarian.  
General loans for young people. Regular library.

## CORNING—ADAMS COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. C. H. Bryant, Librarian.  
Regular library for use in county. Books on subjects of club study.

## DALLAS CENTER—DALLAS COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Miss Georgia E. Sumner, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading. Books on subjects of club study.

## DALLAS CENTER—DALLAS COUNTY.

Sugar Grove, No. 5, - - - - - Miss Alice Temple, Librarian.  
General loan libraries of fifty volumes for young people.  
General loans for young people.

## DENMARK—LEE COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Miss Mary E. Houston, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## DES MOINES—POLK COUNTY.

Greenwood Sunday School, - - - - - Mr. O. M. Coates, Librarian

## DE WITT—CLINTON COUNTY.

Public Library, - - - - - Miss Elsie Saxton, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## DIKE—GRUNDY COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. L. F. Grenier, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## DUNLAP—HARRISON COUNTY.

Fortnightly Club, - - - - - Miss Elizabeth Patterson, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also general loans for young people.

## DURANT—CEDAR COUNTY.

Fortnightly Club, - - - - - Miss Emma M. Bohstedt, Librarian.  
Books for club study. Library for general use.

## EAGLE GROVE—WRIGHT COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. B. Y. Miller, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also books on subjects of club study.

## EARLY—SAC COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. John C. Amarine, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## ELDORA—HARDIN COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Miss Clara Estabrook, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## ELKADER—CLAYTON COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mrs. F. G. Leibrock, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## EMMETSBURG—PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Mr. C. F. Curtis, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## ESTHERVILLE—EMMET COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. H. A. Davidson, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## EXIRA—AUDUBON COUNTY.

Thursday Club, - - - - - Mrs. B. H. Born, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## FAIRBANK—BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Tourist Club, - - - - - Mrs. Ward B. Agnew, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## FOREST CITY—WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Tourist Club, - - - - - Mrs. A. V. Erricson, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## FOREST CITY—WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. R. H. Bahner, Librarian.  
Books for the blind.

## GERMANIA—KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Literary Society, - - - - - Miss Pearl W. Knickerbocker, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## GILMORE CITY—POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Saturday Study Club, - - - - - Mrs. Kate M. Wolcott, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## GLADBROOK—TAMA COUNTY.

Reading and Study Club, - - - - - Mrs. E. W. Gardner, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## GLENWOOD—MILLS COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - H. E. Lyons, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.



## GLIDDEN—CARROLL COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. Kitt W. Marean, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## GLIDDEN—CARROLL COUNTY.

Goldenrod Magazine Club, - - - - - Mrs. E. M. Golding, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## GOWRIE—WEBSTER COUNTY.

Society of Christian Endeavor, - - - - - Mr. G. E. McDougal, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## GRAND VIEW—LOUISA COUNTY.

Woman's Missionary Society, - - - - - Miss Lila Hunter, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## GREENFIELD—ADAIR COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Mr. J. E. Brooks, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## GRINNELL—POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Miss Mary E. Wheelock, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## GUTHRIE CENTER—GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - - - Nellie Young, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## HANLONTOWN—WORTH COUNTY.

Independent School District, - - - - - Mr. O. E. Gunderson, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## HARLAN—SHELBY COUNTY.

P. E. O. Society, - - - - - Mrs. Edith Booth, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## HARTLEY—O'BRIEN COUNTY.

Public Library, - - - - - Mr. R. G. Allen, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## HAWARDEN—SIOUX COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Miss Jennie P. Smith, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## HILLSDALE—MILLS COUNTY.

Silver Grange, No. 1702, - - - - - Mrs. Ida Judson, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## HOSPERS—SIOUX COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Mr. H. H. Hickman, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## HUMBOLDT—HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Humboldt College Library, - - - - - Mr. J. P. Peterson, Librarian.  
General loan library for reference.

## IDA GROVE—IDA COUNTY.

Civic Club, - - - - - Dr. G. C. Moorehead, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for young people.

## INDEPENDENCE—BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Ladies' Literary Society, - - - - - Miss Effie Jacobs, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## INDIANOLA—WARREN COUNTY.

Simpson College Library, - - - - - Miss Martha Stahl, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## INDIANOLA—WARREN COUNTY.

Mt. Hope School Library, - - - - - Mr. S. M. Cart, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## INWOOD—LYON COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. J. C. Watson, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## IOWA FALLS—HARDIN COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. Florence G. Anders, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## IRVINGTON—KOSSUTH COUNTY.

The Study Club, - - - - - Mr. H. A. Lewis, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## JEFFERSON—GREENE COUNTY.

Margaret Fuller Club, - - - - - Libbie C. Howard, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## KEOKUK—LEE COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Miss Nannie P. Fulton, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## KEOTA—KEOKUK COUNTY.

P. E. O. Society, - - - - - Katie B. Glover, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## KNOXVILLE—MARION COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Miss Amanda Elliott, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## LAKE CITY—CALHOUN COUNTY.

Amphyctian Society, - - - - - Miss Bessie Davis, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.



## LAMONI—DECATUR COUNTY.

Public Schools, - - - - - Mr. H. S. Buffum, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## LA PORTE CITY—BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

W. C. T. U. Library, - - - - - Mrs. Neal Randolph, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## LAURENS—POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Mrs. C. E. Strain, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## LE GRAND—MARSHALL COUNTY.

Public Schools, - - - - - Mr. A. M. Hanson, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## LE GRAND—MARSHALL COUNTY.

Summerbell Library, Palmer College, - - - Mr. C. B. Fortner, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## LEON—DECATUR COUNTY.

The Thirteen Club, - - - - - Mrs. I. N. Beard, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## LENOX—TAYLOR COUNTY.

Independent School District, - - - - - Mr. E. E. Kuhn, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## LINDEN—DALLAS COUNTY.

Linn Township Library Association, - - - Miss Sarah Duck, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## LOHRVILLE—CALHOUN COUNTY.

Public Schools, - - - - - Mr. Walter W. Bell, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## LUCAS—LUCAS COUNTY.

Public Schools, - - - - - Mr. F. M. Hayner, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## MACEDONIA—POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Free library, - - - - - Mrs. R. F. C. Chambers, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## MADRID—BOONE COUNTY.

Garden Prairie Sunday School, - - - - - Mr. Ed C. Johnson, Librarian.  
Country neighborhood—Regular libraries for general reading.

## MALCOM—POWESHIEK COUNTY.

High School, - - - - - Mr. S. Harold Wood, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## MANCHESTER—DELAWARE COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. Jennie Jones, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## MANCHESTER—DELAWARE COUNTY.

Tourist Club, - - - - - Margaret H. Dittmer, Librarian.  
Books on subject of club study.

## MANILLA—CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Chautauqua Circle, - - - - - Mrs. Anna Smithurst, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subject of club study.

## MANNING—CARROLL COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - - - Miss Mary Miceller, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## MAPLETON—MONONA COUNTY.

Tuesday Club, - - - - - Mrs. E. M. Talboy, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## MARBLE ROCK—FLOYD COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. E. W. Speedling, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## MARION—LINN COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. W. T. Coffey, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## MARION—LINN COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Miss Mary L. Parkhurst, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## MARSHALLTOWN—MARSHALL COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. M. M. Battis, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading for use in county.

## MASON CITY—CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. Anna H. Chapin, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## MECHANICSVILLE—CEDAR COUNTY.

District Agricultural Society, - - - - - Mr. C. E. Gould, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## MILFORD—DICKINSON COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - - - Mrs. George P. Woods, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.



## MONTEZUMA—POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Library Circle, - - - - - Mr. Charles W. Clark, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## MOUNT AYR—RINGGOLD COUNTY.

Essayists Club, - - - - - Miss Mamie McMasters, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## MUSCATINE—MUSCATINE COUNTY.

P. M. Musser Library, - - - - - Mrs. E. L. Mahin, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for use in South Muscatine.

## MUSCATINE—MUSCATINE COUNTY.

Girls' Friendly Society, - - - - - Miss Margaret Leffler, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## NASHUA—CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Miss Fannie V. Eastman, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## NEMAHA—SAC COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. C. L. Graffunder, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## NEW HAMPTON—CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Belle E. Powers, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## NEW LONDON—HENRY COUNTY.

Grant District Library, - - - - - Fanny Bishop, Librarian.  
Country neighborhood, regular libraries for general reading.

## NEW VIRGINIA—WARREN COUNTY.

Public School, - - - - - Miss Eva Robertson, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## NORA SPRINGS—FLOYD COUNTY.

Public Schools, - - - - - Mr. E. F. Fisher, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## NORTHWOOD—WORTH COUNTY.

New Century Club, - - - - - Mrs. Ida K. Toye, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## OASIS—JOHNSON COUNTY.

Ladies T. A. Club, - - - - - Mrs. W. A. Rhymmer, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## OELWEIN—FAYETTE COUNTY.

High School Library, - - - - - Mr. L. B. Moffitt, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## OELWEIN—FAYETTE COUNTY.

Tuesday Tourist Club, - - - - - Mrs. J. H. Millard, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## OSCEOLA—CLARKE COUNTY.

Y. M. C. A., - - - - - Mr. B. R. Van Patten, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## OTTUMWA—WAPELLO COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. William Williams.  
Country neighborhood. Regular libraries for general reading.

## OXFORD JUNCTION—JONES COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. Frank H. Shimanek, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## PANORA—GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Political Equality Club, - - - - - Miss Milda Boblett, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## PERRY—DALLAS COUNTY.

Wednesday Club, - - - - - Mrs. L. A. French, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## PETERSON—CLAY COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - - - Mrs. Leona Barber, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## POLK CITY—POLK COUNTY.

Civic Club, - - - - - Mrs. Florence K. Anderson, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## POMEROY—CALHOUN COUNTY.

S. A. K. Club, - - - - - Mrs. Sarah McKeen, Librarian.  
Regular library for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## REDFIELD—DALLAS COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - - - Miss Delle N. Scott, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## REINBECK—GRUNDY COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Junger & Meyers, Librarians.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## RHODES, MARSHALL COUNTY.

Public School Library, - - - - - Mr. W. H. Fort, Librarian.  
General loans for young people.

## RIPPEY—GREENE COUNTY.

High School, - - - - - Mr. H. A. Glackemyer, Librarian.  
General loan library for young people.



## ROCKWELL—CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - - - Mrs. Mary C. Graves, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## ROCKWELL CITY—CALHOUN COUNTY.

Sunday School Library - - - - - Rev. J. O. Snodgrass, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## ROCKWELL CITY—CALHOUN COUNTY.

Tourist Club, - - - - - Mary Cook, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## ROGERS—LINN COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Mr. I. U. Minehart, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## ROYAL—CLAY COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - - - Mrs. E. D. W. Benthall, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## RUSSELL—LUCAS COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. S. W. Rowley, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## RUSSELL—LUCAS COUNTY.

Mission Circle, - - - - - Mrs. H. H. Nelson, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## SAINT ANSGAR—MITCHELL COUNTY.

Public School Library, - - - - - Mr. J. P. Lund, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## SANBORN—O'BRIEN COUNTY.

Public Library, - - - - - Miss Nannie Johnson, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## SCHALLER—SAC COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Mrs. A. P. Searle, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## SCOTCH GROVE—JONES COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mrs. D. O. Sinclair, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## SEEVERS—JASPER COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Leona West, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## SHELBY—SHELBY COUNTY.

Reading Circle, - - - - - Mary E. Tate, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## SLATER—STORY COUNTY.

Literary Society, - - - - - Mr. T. W. Rawson, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## SPENCER—CLAY COUNTY.

Woman's Club, - - - - - Mrs. M. E. Kostenbader, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## SPERRY—DES MOINES COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Mr. C. I. Furry, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## SPIRIT LAKE—DICKINSON COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Mrs. Francis M. Davis, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## SPRINGVILLE—LINN COUNTY.

Springville Library, - - - - - Mr. O. E. Crane, Librarian.  
General loan library for young people.

## STATE CENTER—MARSHALL COUNTY.

C. L. S. Circle, - - - - - Mrs. J. F. Cowan, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## STUART—GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. J. R. McMullin, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## TAMA—TAMA COUNTY.

Woman's Club Library, - - - - - Mrs. J. W. Willett, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## THORNTON—CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Public School Library, - - - - - Mr. F. H. Sunderlin, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## TINGLEY—RINGGOLD COUNTY.

Public School Library, - - - - - Mr. Charles Murray, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## TIPTON—CEDAR COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - - - Mrs. Anna Shaw Yates, Librarian.  
Books on subjects of club study.

## VAN CLEVE—MARSHALL COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mr. Ira G. Hambleton, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.



## VAN METER—DALLAS COUNTY.

Jefferson Center Association, - - - Miss Clara Brooker, Librarian.  
Regular library for general reading.

## VICTOR—IOWA COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - Miss Ethel Kerr, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## VILLISCA—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Public Library, - - - Miss Frankie Barker, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## VINTON—BENTON COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - Mrs. J. R. Adams, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading; also, books on subjects of club study.

## WAPELLO—LOUISA COUNTY.

Tribune Library, - - - Mr. R. L. Reilley, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## WAUKEE—DALLAS COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - Mr. James R. Whinery, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## WEBSTER CITY—HAMILTON COUNTY.

Sunny Side School District, No. 3, - - Miss Alice Welch, Librarian.  
General loan library for young people.

## WEBSTER CITY—HAMILTON COUNTY.

Pleasant Valley School, - - - Miss Flora James, Librarian.  
General loan library for young people.

## WELDON—DECATUR COUNTY.

Public School, - - - Mr. S. L. Hill, Librarian.  
General loan library for young people.

## WEST BRANCH—CEDAR COUNTY.

Young People's Union, - - - Miss Bertha Armstrong, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## WEST LIBERTY—MUSCATINE COUNTY.

Free Public Library, - - - Mrs. Lou Hauer, Librarian.  
General Loan libraries for young people; also, books on subjects of club study.

## WEST UNION—FAYETTE COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - Miss Mabel Dickey, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## WHAT CHEER—KEOKUK COUNTY.

Thursday Club, - - - Mrs. Myer Carl, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.



## WILLIAMSBURG--IOWA COUNTY.

School Library, - - - - - Mr. Bruce Francis, Librarian.  
General loan libraries for young people.

## WILTON JUNCTION--MUSCATINE COUNTY.

Library Association, - - - - - Mrs. Emma Ingham, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

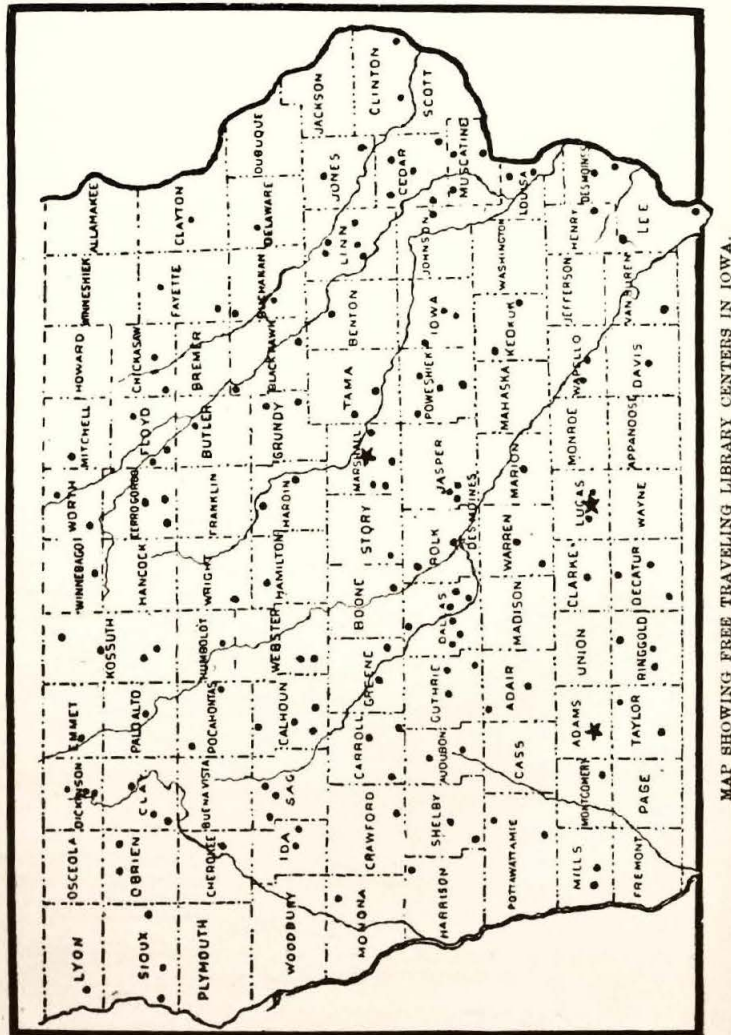
## WINSLOW--BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Taxpayers, - - - - - Mrs. Charles Matz, Librarian.  
Regular libraries for general reading.

## TRAVELING LIBRARY CENTERS ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

County seats which are starred have been used as distributing points from which a number of libraries have been loaned to surrounding communities. The names of these have not been included, as said communities were under agreement with county center.

<b>ADAIR:</b> Adair. Greenfield.	<b>CEDAR:</b> Clarence. Durant. Mechanicsville. Tipton. West Branch.	<b>DALLAS:</b> Adel. Dallas Center. Linden. Perry. Redfield. Van Meter. Wauke.
<b>ADAMS:</b> Corning.*	<b>CERRO GORDO:</b> Mason City. Rockwell. Thornton.	<b>DAVIS:</b> Bloomfield.
<b>AUDUBON:</b> Audubon. Exira.	<b>CHEROKEE:</b> Cherokee. (3)	<b>DECATUR:</b> Lamoni. Leon. Weldon.
<b>BENTON:</b> Vinton.	<b>CHICKASAW:</b> Nashua. New Hampton.	<b>DELAWARE:</b> Manchester. (2)
<b>BOONE:</b> Madrid.	<b>CLARKE:</b> Osceola.	<b>DES MOINES:</b> Burlington. Sperry.
<b>BUCHANAN:</b> Fairbank. Independence.	<b>CLAY:</b> Peterson. Royal. Spencer.	<b>DICKINSON:</b> Arnold's Park. Milford. Spirit Lake.
<b>BLACK HAWK:</b> La Porte City. Winslow.	<b>CLAYTON:</b> Elkader.	<b>EMMET:</b> Estherville.
<b>BUTLER:</b> Clarksville.	<b>CLINTON:</b> Clinton. De Witt.	<b>FAYETTE:</b> Oelwein. (2) West Union.
<b>CALHOUN:</b> Lake City. Lohrville. Pomeroy. Rockwell City. (2)	<b>CRAWFORD:</b> Manilla.	
<b>CARROLL:</b> Coon Rapids. (2) Glidden. (2) Manning.		



MAP SHOWING FREE TRAVELING LIBRARY CENTERS IN IOWA.



## FLOYD:

Charles City.  
Marble Rock.  
Nora Springs.

## GREENE:

Jefferson.  
Rippey.

## GRUNDY:

Dike.  
Reinbeck.

## GUTHRIE:

Guthrie Center.  
Panora.  
Stuart.

## HAMILTON:

Webster City. (2)

## HARDIN:

Eldora.  
Iowa Falls.

## HARRISON:

Dunlap.

## HENRY:

New London.

## HUMBOLDT:

Humboldt.

## IDA:

Arthur.  
Ida Grove.

## IOWA:

Conroy.  
Victor.  
Williamsburg.

## JASPER:

Colfax.  
Andersonville.  
Seevers.

## JOHNSON:

Oasis.

## JONES:

Oxford Junction.  
Scotch Grove.

## KOSSUTH:

Algona.  
Burt. (2)  
Germania.  
Irvington.

## KEOKUK:

Keota.  
What Cheer.

## LEE:

Denmark.  
Keokuk.

## LOUISA:

Grandview.  
Wapello.

## LINN:

Cedar Rapids.  
Central City. (2)  
Marion. (2)  
Rogers.  
Springville.

## LUCAS:

Chariton.\*  
Lucas.  
Russell. (2)

## LYON:

Inwood.

## MILLS:

Glenwood.  
Hillsdale.

## MARION:

Knoxville.

## MITCHELL:

St. Ansgar.

## MONONA:

Mapleton.

## MARSHALL:

Le Grand. (2)  
Marshalltown.\*  
Rhodes.  
State Center.  
Van Cleve.

## MONTGOMERY:

Villisca.

## MUSCATINE:

Muscatine. (2)  
West Liberty.  
Wilton Junction.

## O'BRIEN:

Hartley.  
Sanborn.

## PALO ALTO:

Emmetsburg.

## POCAHONTAS:

Gilmore City.  
Laurens.

## POLK:

Des Moines.  
Polk City.

## POTTAWATTAMIE

Avoca.  
Macedonia.

## POWESHIEK:

Brooklyn.  
Grinnell.  
Malcolm.  
Montezuma.

## RINGGOLD:

Benton.  
Mt. Ayr.  
Tingley.

## SAC:

Early.  
Nemaha.  
Schaller.

## SHELBY:

Harlan.  
Shelby.

## SIOUX:

Hawarden.  
Hospers.

## STORY:

Slater.

## TAMA:

Gladbrook.  
Tama.

## TAYLOR:

Bedford. (2)  
Lenox.

## VAN BUREN:

Cantril.

## WAPELLO:

Bidwell.  
Ottumwa.

## WARREN:

Indianola. (2)  
New Virginia.

## WEBSTER:

Callendar.  
Gowrie.

## WINNEBAGO:

Forest City. (2)

## WORTH:

Hanlontown.  
Northwood.

## WRIGHT:

Eagle Grove.

---



---

## PART II.

# FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF IOWA.

---

## HISTORICAL SKETCHES

1903.

---



---



## PREFATORY NOTE.

Sketches of the seventy-seven free public libraries in Iowa are given herewith, setting forth briefly the history of these libraries and their present condition. It has been impossible to give detailed information regarding the local influences and efforts which have led to the organization of these libraries and which have contributed to their growth and development, as space forbids. It is, however, gratifying to see how these libraries have grown from very small beginnings and have been fostered and developed under the provisions of the library laws of the State.

The chief purpose for which the Library Commission exists is to encourage and aid the establishment of free public libraries in the State, and the present gratifying condition of the free public libraries attests the usefulness of the Library Commission in this respect. At the time of the creation of the Library Commission in 1900 there were forty-eight free public libraries in the State; the growth therefore, as to numbers, has been gratifying. As to the improved condition of the older libraries, there is also reason for encouragement, and the increasing number of volumes contained in these libraries and the large annual circulation of books, as set forth in the table contained in the Appendix, show that this great system of popular education has thoroughly taken hold of the people of our Commonwealth.

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

### ALGONA.

On April 30, 1899, a banquet was given in Algona by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the proceeds of which were to be used in maintaining a public reading room, which had just been opened by the organization. At this time, Mrs. W. H. Ingham was president of the Union and Mrs. Lizzie B. Read acting secretary.

By private donations and public entertainments of various kinds, a small collection of books was obtained for use in the room. In January, 1890, the books were put in circulation, and this was the beginning of the movement which culminated in the Algona Free Public Library. Books were loaned each Saturday afternoon and evening, one person being appointed to care for the little library for three months. In return for this service, a yearly ticket was given.

In a few months, a reading room association was formed to work in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. in support of the library. In 1893 a reorganization of these societies resulted in the Algona Library Association. This association continued until 1896, when it was again reorganized as the Woman's Library Aid Society.

In March, 1894, a meeting was called in Algona for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a public library association; this was finally organized and incorporated September 12, 1894.

Strenuous efforts were put forth in behalf of the new scheme. The city was canvassed for funds. Pupils of the public schools were given free use of the books.

In September, 1894, the ladies of the Algona Library Association turned over to the newly incorporated body, their library and other property and pledged themselves to aid in maintaining a public library. The association, in order to increase the number of books in the library, made an agreement by which the books of the Algona Monday Club were placed in the library rooms, though kept as a distinct collection. The Monday Club, a company of ladies, was incorporated in 1878, having been organized several years earlier. A choice collection of over six hundred volumes had been gathered together, and the books were in circulation as a subscription library at the time the proposition was made by the Algona Library Association.

In June, 1897, the president of the association, Thos. F. Cooke, was appointed to appear before the city council and ask that the question of a tax-supported library be submitted to the voters at the next election. The council submitted the question to the people, and after a warm and exciting contest the library tax failed to carry.



The following year the council was again requested by the association to submit the question to a vote of the people, and in March, 1898, the tax was voted, establishing the Free Public Library. In consideration of the vote, the association turned over to the city, all property belonging to the association. The Monday Club transferred its library to the city, and the Free Public Library was opened to the public January 3, 1899.

Miss Jordan, the former librarian, went to Chicago for library training at Armour Institute, and Mr. McElroy was elected librarian January 10, 1896. He gave most efficient and gratifying service until the middle of December, 1902, when ill health compelled him to take a vacation and later to tender his resignation. Mrs. L. M. Horton succeeded him and is the present librarian.

The library has been the recipient of a thousand dollar gift from Mr. George Schee, of Primghar, Iowa, to be used as a book fund for the school department. The citizens of Algona increased this fund to \$3,000. \$2,400 of this money has already been judiciously expended. The school department collection was selected from the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library list, and contains all the books given in that library's catalog of 1900, with the exception of books for the high school and duplicates. Ten of the Pittsburgh Library lists were purchased and placed in the hands of school teachers, to facilitate their use of the books.

The library in co-operating with the schools, allows to teachers the privilege of taking out school department books and using them until called for by the librarian. While in charge of the teacher, they may be used as reference books by the pupils.

Nine thousand five hundred and eighty-seven books were issued for home use during the year 1899, the first year the library was opened to the public; 16,060 books were issued in 1902; 7,515 readers availed themselves of the privileges of the reading room.

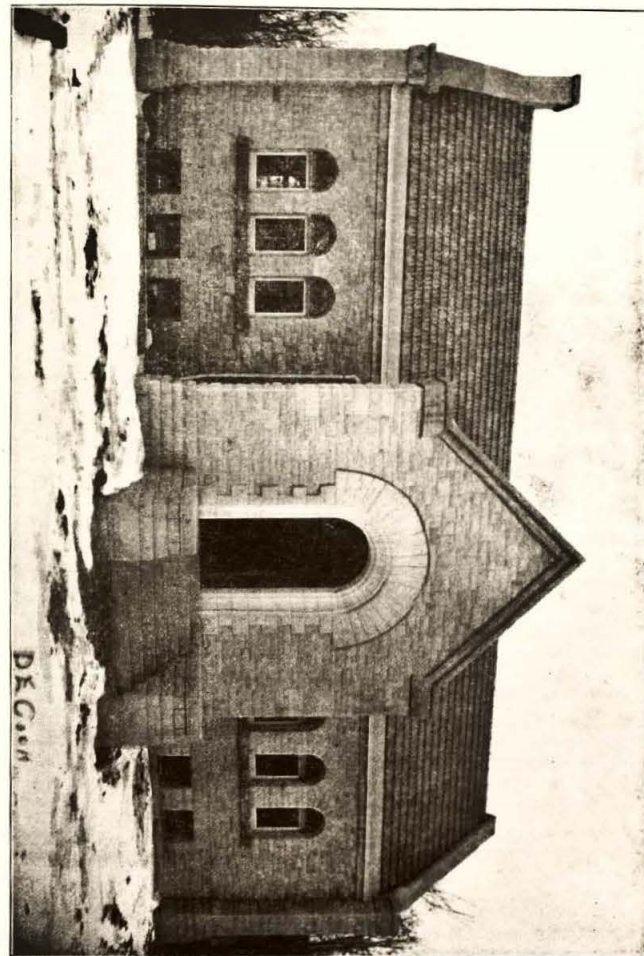
The library contains 4,385 books, a little less than 33 per cent of which are fiction. Its quarters at present are two rooms on the ground floor of the G. A. R. building. One corner has been fitted up by the ladies of the Algona Library Aid Society as a children's corner. The walls are covered with pictures, mostly copies of the old masters. The low shelves contain the books so eagerly read by the little people. Specimens, largely zoological, have been contributed or loaned by interested residents. A new Carnegie building will be erected soon, at a cost of \$10,000, on a beautiful lot donated by Colonel Ingham.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Mrs. W. K. Ferguson, president; N. Spencer, vice president; Mrs. A. L. Rist, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Ingham, E. J. Murtagh, Mrs. M. Starr, S. E. McMahon, E. J. Gilmore, T. P. Harrington.

#### AMES.

A library organization which was incorporated had made an effort to establish a public library in Ames, but finally stored the 500 volumes belonging to it, as there had not been funds to maintain a library. The P. E. O. Chapter owned about half the stock and so determined to secure a building, add to the nucleus of books and establish for Ames a free public library.

ANAMOSA PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF D. A. R. AND CITIZENS.





In December, 1902, a committee from this organization consulted the mayor and sent a communication signed by him to Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie offered the city \$10,000 with his usual provisions and at the municipal election in March, 1903, the city voted to establish and maintain a free public library and Mr. Carnegie's proposition was accepted. The following library board was appointed: Dr. O. H. Cessna, Geo. Judisch, J. G. Tilden, Mrs. M. K. Smith, Mrs. W. M. Greeley, Miss M. Lanning, J. J. Grove, J. Judge and Mrs. E. W. Stanton.

A lot was presented for the new building by Mrs. W. M. Greeley, a member of the board. Hallett & Rawson of Des Moines were chosen as architects and plans for the erection of the building are under way.

#### ANAMOSA.

In the winter of 1900, Mr. W. S. Benton of Minneapolis, a former resident of Anamosa, bequeathed to the city of Anamosa \$10,000 for the purchase of books, provided a suitable library building should be erected within three years. The city, being in debt, did not accept the offer. In April, 1900, at a meeting of the Francis Shaw Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the matter was presented and as the chapter was not devoting itself to any particular line of work it was decided that nothing could be more worthy and patriotic than to build a library. Within ten months, by various entertainments the chapter raised over one thousand five hundred dollars and a site was selected and purchased. Subscriptions were solicited and obtained from the citizens and these were supplemented by smaller sums raised by entertainments. The plans were submitted to a committee chosen from the members of the chapter and the work was under the constant and entire supervision of the Regent, Miss Helen L. Shaw. The building, exclusive of the site, cost \$9,500 and was accepted by the trustees of the Benton estate January 19, 1903, and then was presented by the D. A. R. Chapter to the city of Anamosa. The library is built of Anamosa stone, inside finish of natural oak.

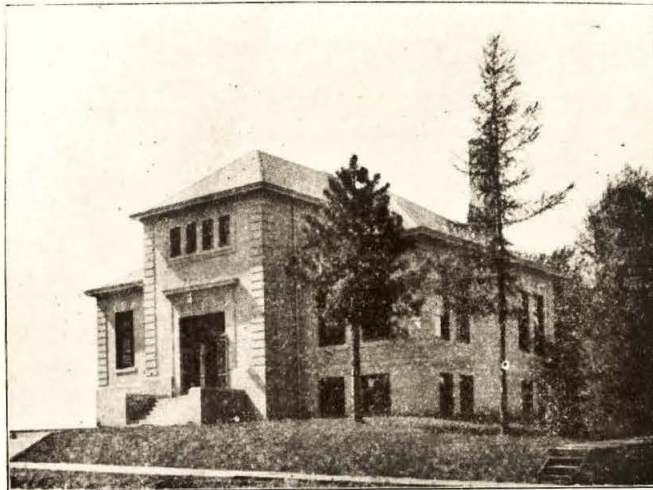
The library was classified and cataloged by Miss Mabel G. West of the Illinois State Library School.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: F. O. Ellison, president; Park Chamberlain, secretary, Miss Helen L. Shaw, Mrs. H. M. Remley, Mrs. E. R. Moore, Mrs. Frank Bagley, C. L. Niles, Jr. Miss Cornelia McCarn is the librarian.

#### ATLANTIC.

At the March election of 1902, the citizens of Atlantic voted to establish a free public library. The question of a free library had been agitated for some time and was already before the people when the proposition from Mr. Carnegie for erecting a library building was received and immediately after the election the council accepted Mr. Carnegie's offer on the usual conditions.

The building, which is almost completed, with the grounds, will cost \$15,000; \$12,500 of this amount is the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The remainder was contributed by citizens of Atlantic.



ATLANTIC PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING



The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: J. A. McWaid, president; W. A. Follette, secretary; James Stier, R. D. Wilken, C. M. Cole, J. B. Rockafellow, J. S. Goss, J. H. Marshall, R. H. Bailey.

The librarian, Miss Pearl Evans, has attended the Iowa Summer Library school at the State University.

### BOONE.

The inception of the public library movement in Boone was due to the action of twenty-four ladies of the place, who organized as "The Boone Reading Room Association," in September, 1885, with the design of providing an attractive resort for young men and boys who otherwise might roam the streets. Its assets consisted of a voluntary subscription of \$1 per year on the part of each member of the association, supplemented by voluntary donations of cash from other benevolent persons, and such spare magazines and papers as the newspaper offices could give it, and occasional entertainments with an entrance fee. A suitable room was obtained, plainly yet comfortably furnished, and the result justified the effort.

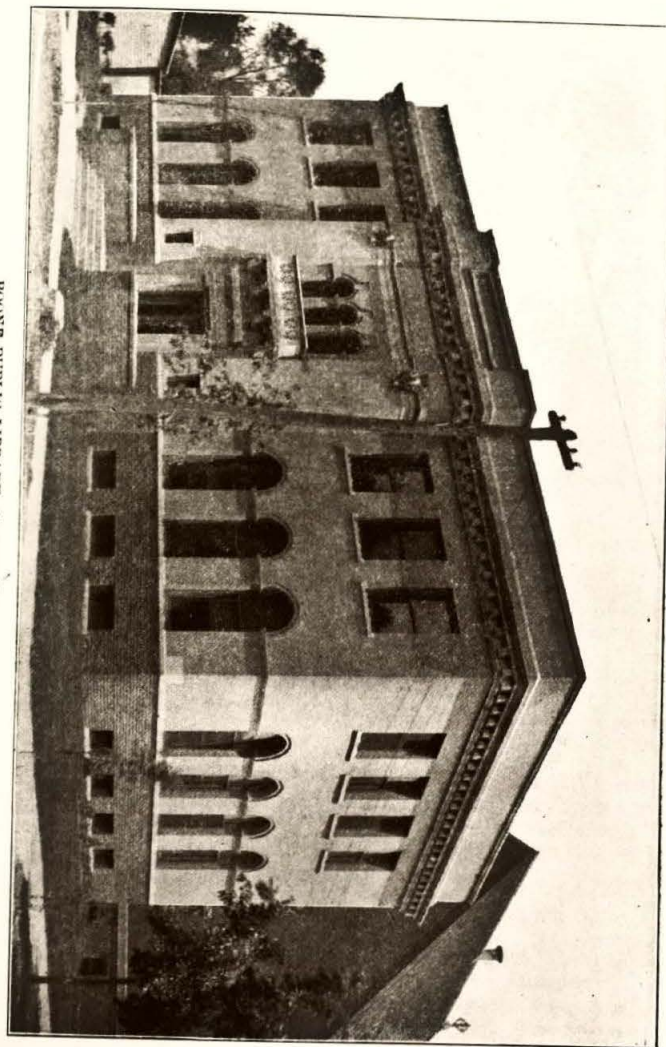
In February, 1888, the scope of the association was enlarged, articles of incorporation were made creating the Public Library Association of Boone, Iowa, which fell heir to the assets of the parent organization. After a year it was deemed safe to appeal to the people to accept the library law of the State, and at the spring election in 1889 this appeal was sustained, the city council was asked to accept the trust, and the books and furniture of the Public Library Association were turned over to the city's care in May, 1889, three trustees being chosen by the council as provided by the statutes.

In May, 1894, the mayor of Boone, acting under the provisions of the act of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, appointed nine trustees, with terms of two, four and six years respectively, under whose direction the first card catalog of the books was made by Mrs. Mary F. Loomis, a graduate of the Albany, New York, Library School, and the systematic management of the Library was commenced. The result was seen in increased attendance and widened circulation of the volumes by the close of the first year, and constant like increase since that date.

In February, 1900, Senator Charles J. A. Ericson of Boone made a tender to the city council, proposing to erect a library building "to cost not less than \$10,000," upon condition that a suitable site be furnished by the city, and the same be forever maintained as a Public Library. In March such a site was obtained at a cost of \$4,500, and during the season the building was erected, the interior finish made in the winter following, and by October, 1901, was turned over to the city complete with its furnishings, books, heating plant and competent corps of attendants. Mr. Ericson's gift was increased, before the completion of the enterprise, to nearly \$12,000, and the entire structure as it now stands has cost nearly nineteen thousand dollars, exclusive of the value of the 8,200 books upon its shelves. The circulation during the preceding year has been 11,439, with a reference consultation probably exceeding these figures.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Hon. C. J. A. Ericson, president; J. M. Brainard, secretary; Mrs. Flora E. Barkley, Mrs. J. R. Carey, Dr. A. A. Deering, C. T. Mason, J. J. Snell, J. H.

BOONE PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF HON. C. J. A. ERICSON.





Andrews and S. R. Dyer. Miss Bessie Moffatt is the librarian. She attended the Iowa Summer School for Library Training, as did also Miss Alice Bibbs, the assistant librarian.

#### BURLINGTON.

On February 23, 1868, a meeting was called for the establishment in Burlington of a subscription library, known as the Public Library. The Hon. James W. Grimes contributed \$5,000. Three hundred citizens took shares of stock at \$10 each. The amount of dues entitling subscribers to draw books from the library was fixed at \$3 per annum. The library continued on this basis for nearly seventeen years, when owing to the failure of the organization to properly supply the needs of the community, only seventy-three subscribers having contributed to the support during the last year, the stockholders resolved by vote at their annual meeting in January, 1885, to donate the library to the city, provided a tax should be levied to sustain it as a free public library.

Mr. Philip M. Crapo interested himself in securing the payment of a debt against the library, the payment of which was a condition of acceptance by the city council. The gift was then accepted and the Free Public Library was established and installed in the council chamber of the city hall on July 7, 1885. Here it grew and prospered, although laboring under many disadvantages, until the completion of its present beautiful and commodious building, which was begun October 25, 1896, and completed for occupancy June 28, 1898.

At the date of the issue of this statement, July 1, 1903, the number of cards issued to patrons is 6,850, new series, representing the number of borrowers. Books received from the old organizations were 6,420. The present number of books in the library is 24,623.

Miss Miriam E. Carey, of the Illinois State Library school, was secured in 1900 to classify and catalog the library and in 1901 was elected librarian, which position she now holds.

The property of the Burlington Free Public Library represents a beautiful red stone, fireproof building centrally located and very pleasantly situated. The building was partially a gift from Philip M. Crapo and partially built by taxation. The building and site is easily worth \$100,000 and the contents of the library including books, works of art and an excellent museum are conservatively valued at \$40,000.

The members of the board of trustees are as follows: Philip M. Crapo, president; Dr. William Salter, John J. Fleming, W. W. Baldwin, H. Weinrich, Mrs. A. M. Antrobus, W. G. Mercer, W. B. Southwell.

#### CARROLL.

Late in 1893, the ladies of the Clio Club, a literary study club of Carroll, conceived the idea of establishing a library and set to work with that object in view, with the result that in March of 1894 they opened to the public a library of about two hundred and fifty volumes.

At this time, a charge of \$1 per year was made to card holders for the use of books, which charge was continued until November, 1898, when the books were made free to the public.



BURLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



The entire expenses connected with the library were defrayed by the ladies of the club up to the year, 1900, when a tax for its support was voted by the citizens and the books then on hand, numbering about eleven hundred were given to the town.

The only location available being very undesirable, the trustees applied to Mr. Carnegie for assistance in the construction of a suitable building for housing the library and he has given \$10,000 on the customary conditions and the board of trustees have accepted plans by Thomas R. Kimball, architect of Omaha (Neb.), for its construction.

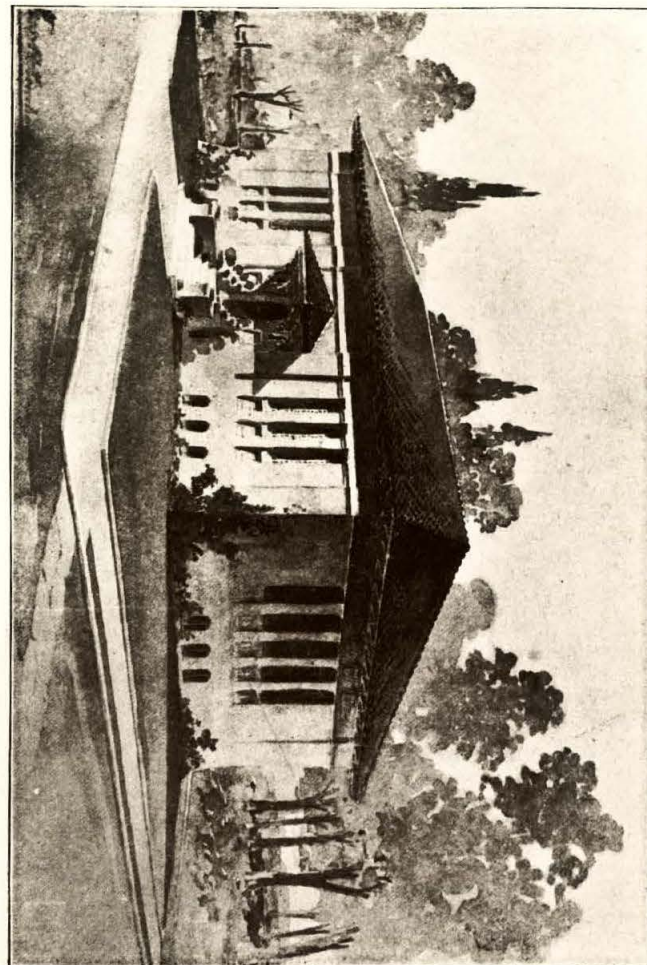
At the last report, January 1, 1903, the library contained 1,647 volumes. Owing to the inconvenient quarters in which the library is located, there has never been a reading room in connection with it, the rooms being opened two days each week for issue of books, only. Since it was made free, 850 cards have been issued.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Mrs. E. M. Burke, president; Mrs. W. L. Culbertson, secretary; W. R. Lee, Mrs. L. G. Bangs, J. B. Hungerford, C. H. Hoeft, A. Kessler, J. L. Powers, C. C. Colclo. The librarian is Mrs. L. G. Bangs.

#### CEDAR FALLS.

Two events in Cedar Falls' history contributed largely to the present free public library; first, the formation of the Horticultural and Literary Association incorporated April 15, 1859. This society at the time included nearly all the families of the town and at one of its first meetings appointed a committee to procure a library, which committee reported June 24, 1859, a collection of fifty volumes beside the "Annals of Congress." One of the early librarians was Hon. George D. Perkins. The library prospered until nearly destroyed by fire in the Overman Block. The late Dr. S. N. Pierce took great interest in the library and for many years was its librarian. He collected the books not destroyed by fire and secured a continuance of the library until a worthy successor to this original library was formed in 1871. The articles of incorporation for this organization were filed August 4th. This library prospered until 1877 when the library trustees requested that the city vote upon the question of maintaining a free public library as provided by the laws of the State. This request pledged the city its support and its books and property accrued. The vote was carried and on May 7, 1878, the association turned over to the city 1,301 books. The city appointed as first board of directors E. Townsend, T. B. Carpenter, G. B. Van Saun, F. F. Butler and F. Sessions. Inasmuch as it would be several months before the first tax would be available, to make the library at once more useful \$300 was contributed by the board and other citizens. From 1871 the library had the advantage of a well supplied reading room and it was always patronized.

A number of citizens had for many years an ambition to secure for the city a permanent library building. Two among many are mentioned because now deceased, Hon. Edward Townsend and Hon. Peter Melendy, who had talked over plans for a suitable building. Mr. Melendy had written to members of Congress to use their influence with Mr. Andrew Carnegie and had personally written to him while mayor of the city. Through



CARROLL PUBLIC LIBRARY-CARNEGIE BUILDING.



the efforts of Hon. L. O. Robinson and Rev. Richmond Smith, President of the Library Board, a proposition was received from Mr. Carnegie to give the city \$15,000 under the usual conditions. In the matter of a location, the city was fortunate in having the tender of a gift of a site from Mrs. M. N. Dayton as a memorial to her husband, so many years prominent in the business and manufacturing interests of the city.

The Carnegie-Dayton building is now about ready for occupancy. The value of same, including grounds and books, is not less than \$25,000. There are 7,556 books belonging to the library and the reading room is supplied with twenty-nine magazines and thirteen newspapers.

The librarian's report for 1902 shows a circulation of 14,992.

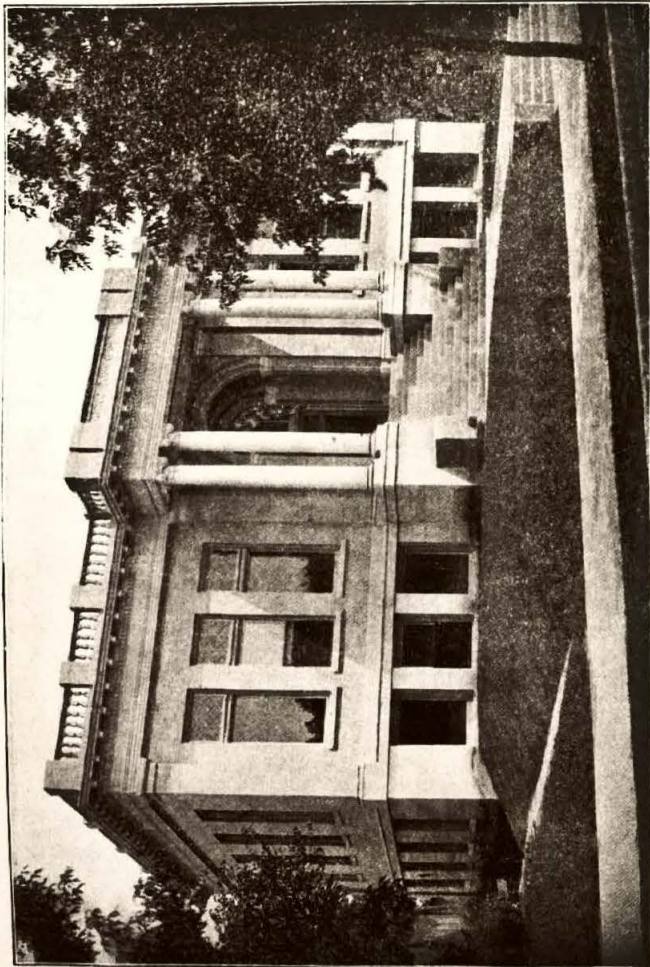
The members of the present Board of Trustees are as follows: Dr. H. S. Hansen, president; D. M. Kelly, Dr. C. H. Nims, Alfred Grundy, Rev. J. E. Snowdon, Wm. C. Bryant, Mrs. W. H. McClure, Mrs. L. O. Robinson, Miss Adaline Currier. The librarian is Miss Eunice Overman.

#### CEDAR RAPIDS.

No active steps were taken for the formation of a Free Public Library in Cedar Rapids until the organization of the City Federation of Ladies' Literary Clubs in 1895. Some twenty-five years or more ago a subscription library was established, having as its basis a good collection of books which had formerly belonged to the Young Men's Christian Association. This subscription library struggled along for several years, and the number of volumes grew to about two thousand, but the enterprise was abandoned for want of funds, and the books were turned over to the Y. M. C. A. at the time that association was reorganized and its present building erected. About the beginning of 1890 a resolution of the Ministers' Association aroused considerable newspaper discussion of the need of a Free Public Library, but nothing came of it.

When the City Federation of Ladies' Literary Clubs was organized, January, 1895, one of its objects named in the articles of incorporation was the establishment of a Free Public Library. The members of the federation, and especially their president (who is now president of the library board), set about creating a sentiment in favor of a public library; they gave entertainments by which funds were raised to be donated to the library when established. In January, 1896, a petition was presented to the city council, signed by the members of the clubs belonging to the federation, asking that the question of establishing a city library be submitted to the voters. This petition was granted, and the question was submitted at the regular city election in March, 1896. Many ladies registered and voted, and the proposition was carried by a small majority, there being 1,105 votes for, and 1,046 votes against it, and about the first of June the library board was duly appointed by Mayor Lincoln.

In September a room in the Granby block was secured. Miss Virginia Dodge, of Oak Park, Ill., a graduate of Armour Institute Library School, was elected librarian, and Scribner's list of 1,000 volumes and their list of 300 juvenile books purchased with 1,000 catalogs of each list. The librarian arrived in November, and with one assistant commenced the work of classifying the books according to the Dewey Decimal System and making a



CEDAR FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY-CARNEGIE BUILDING.



card catalog. This work and the construction and placing of the counters and shelves was completed January 15, 1897, and the library thrown open to the public. The open shelf plan was adopted and six years has justified its choice.

In April, 1899, Miss Dodge resigned and was succeeded by Miss Harriet L. McCrory, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School. Early in 1900 it became evident that the library had outgrown its quarters and after carefully considering every available room the board decided to rent the Dows Auditorium. As half of this was large enough, it was partitioned off to leave an auditorium in the rear with a hallway leading to it. This new auditorium was immediately leased for church purposes, the library reserving the right to use it for lectures, teachers' meetings, exhibits, etc. As soon as the library was moved the children's department was assigned a separate room from the adults, and the work put in charge of three assistants who give their time to the study of children's literature, methods of work, etc. In the old room the combination of a reference department with a children's corner caused many uncomfortable moments for both the children and their elders. Here the doors may be closed and stories told or books read aloud without disturbing any one.

January 31, 1901, Library Day was instituted. Each year Library Day is planned to give the citizens and library workers who wish to come an opportunity to study the methods of administration of the library, and as far as possible to show how it can become affiliated with all the interests of the community. The library is on exhibition all day, a few talks on library work are given and the visiting librarians and trustees discuss problems of administration.

In order that the assistants may become familiar with library details, the librarian from the first has conducted an apprentice class.

In 1901 Mr. Andrew Carnegie generously offered to give \$50,000 for a library building, provided the city would furnish a suitable site and guarantee a tax that would produce an annual income of \$5,750. Later, Mr. Carnegie increased his offer to \$75,000 on condition that the income should be \$7,500. The city council voted to accept his offer and levied the tax. The library board selected for the location of the library two lots on the corner of Third Avenue and Fifth street, the architect has been chosen and plans for a building are under way, and the Carnegie library will soon complete the quadrangle of public buildings surrounding a public park.

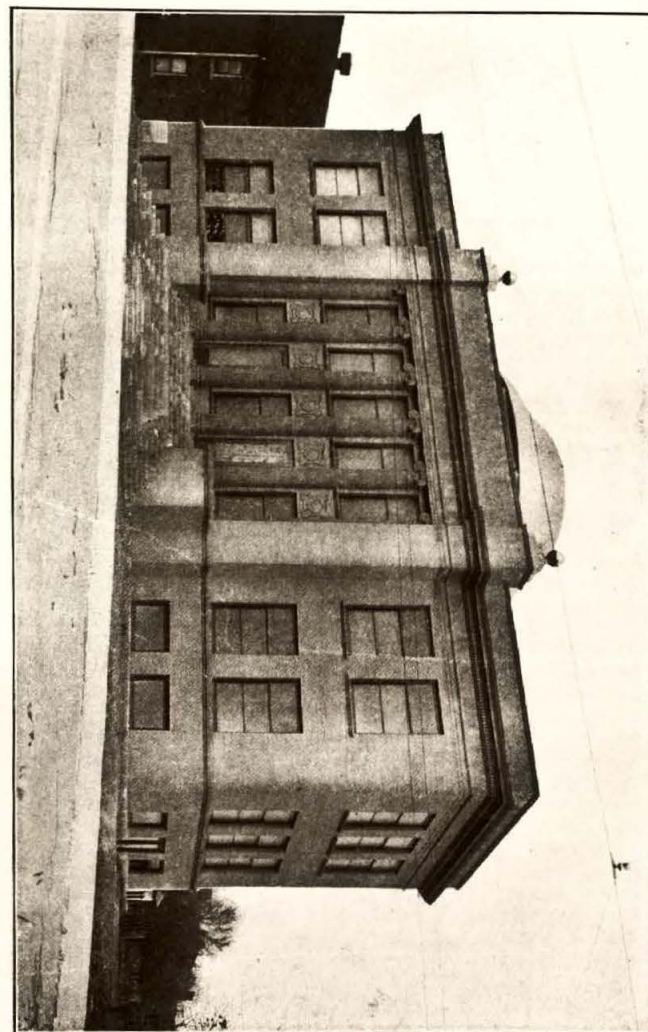
May 1, 1903, Miss McCrory resigned her position as librarian and will be succeeded by Miss Harriet A. Wood of the Albany (N. Y.) Library School, who will take up her duties October 1st.

The members of the present Board of Trustees are as follows: Mrs. C. D. Van Vechten, president, John Vosmek, J. M. Terry, Miss Meta Ausieker, F. F. Dawley, A. T. Cooper, J. T. Hamilton, L. W. Anderson, W. I. Endicott, secretary.

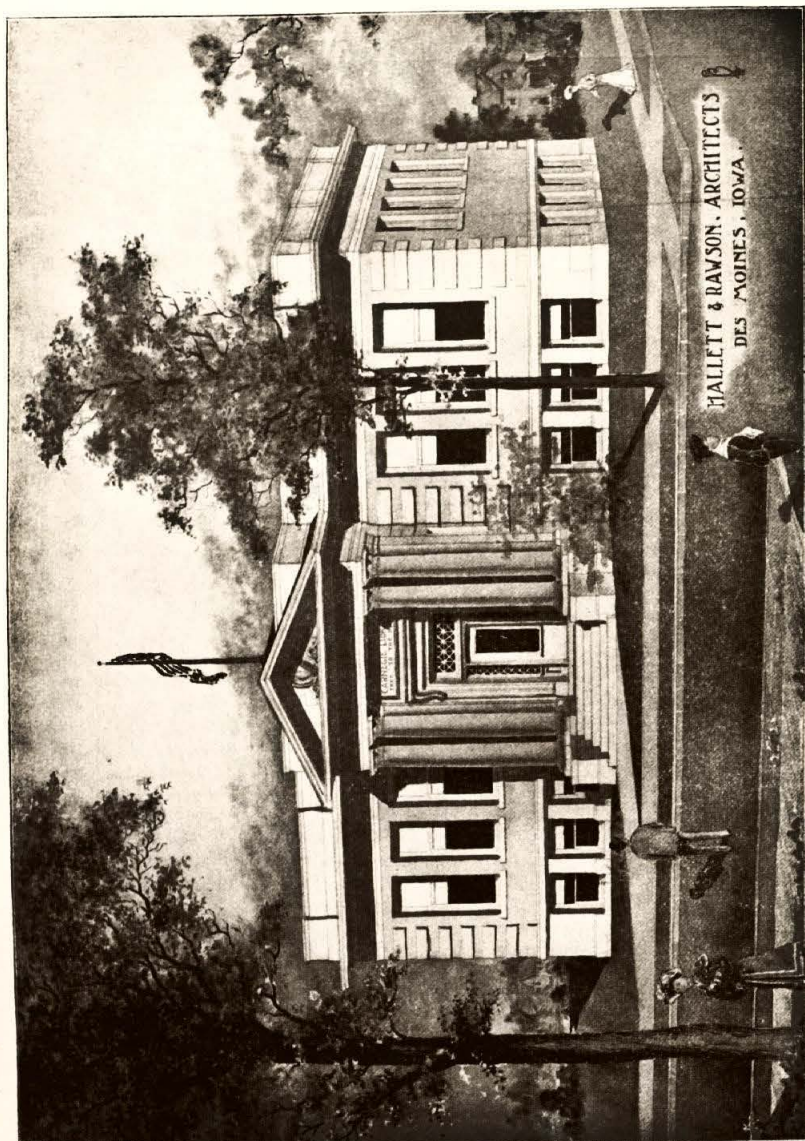
#### CENTERVILLE.

The nucleus of the Drake Free Public Library was given to it by the Ladies' Library and Reading Room Association of Centerville, which maintained a library and free reading room in a second story room, on the public

CENTERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF GEN. F. M. DRAKE.







AMES PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.

square, for about eight years. Six years of the time it was presided over by the present librarian of the Drake Free Public Library, Mrs. Linna Ulrich.

In the winter of 1901, Ex-Governor F. M. Drake offered to erect a library building for Centerville, his home town, and furnish a suitable site therefor, on condition that the citizens vote to maintain it by tax as a free library under the provisions of the State law. This proposition was received with enthusiasm and appreciation by the citizens of Centerville, as indicated by the large vote in its favor.

On January 15, 1903, the building was formally presented to the city by General Drake, the occasion being observed with appropriate ceremonies, the principal addresses being made by Governor Albert B. Cummins and Miss Alice S. Tyler, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission. A large attendance of the faculty and students of Drake University, Des Moines, added to the interest of the occasion, and the large attendance made it necessary to give the program in two places simultaneously, at the opera house and Presbyterian church.

The site and building complete, cost about \$35,000; the building is located near the center of the city, and is built of granite pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and consists of two stories and a basement. The book room has a capacity of 20,000 volumes, the present number now in the library, being nearly 5,000 volumes. F. C. Eastman of Des Moines, was the architect. The library has recently been classified and cataloged.

The Board of Trustees of the Drake Free Public Library are as follows: E. C. Haynes, Mrs. O. H. Law, Dr. J. L. Sawyers, Mrs. C. W. Lewis, Rev. G. M. Adams, Mrs. Jas. Shirey, J. A. Bradley, Mrs. A. J. Baker, K. E. Little.

#### CENTRAL CITY.

April 27, 1893, Mr. J. C. Clegg of New York City, visited Central City to look after some land he owned adjacent to the town, and noting that there was no library or reading room, he proposed to establish one, and promised on returning home to make a contribution of books, which he did, sending three hundred volumes, afterwards adding two hundred more.

A case for the books was procured, and announcement was made to the public that the books were to be found in the printing office.

June 25, 1895, the library was regularly incorporated under the laws of the State, with board of directors. Space was then obtained in a store and later in the postoffice. Six years ago, a tax was levied, to pay running expenses; a librarian was engaged and a room rented on Main street. Three years ago the Young People's Church societies proposed to establish a reading table and pay one half the expenses of the library. To raise the money, they have given a lecture course each year.

For years Mr. Clegg gave the library one half the rent from eighty acres of land, and at the time of his death, bequeathed half the proceeds of the sale of the farm to be used for a library building.

The library has 1600 volumes of which 100 volumes were given by J. C. Davis, fifty volumes by Rev. Palmer Letts, and others who are interested have also contributed.



The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: C. H. Clark, president; Mary Crane Hatch, secretary; J. C. Davis, H. G. Porter, E. K. Hatch, J. B. Pherrin, Geo. Lary, Miss Alston, Mrs. John Trueblood. The librarian is Mrs. Howard Bliss.

#### CHARITON.

A free public library for Chariton had been under discussion for some time and formal steps were taken to establish it at the annual reception given by the History Club to other federated clubs of the town, January 1, 1898. Activities were begun at once to federate all the clubs and societies of the town for this purpose. A complete federation of twenty-four organizations was soon formed, a suitable place was procured in an upper room on the public square and on the first of November, 1898, the Free Public Library of about eight hundred volumes, contributed by the Lucas County Library Association and Chariton Library and Reading Room Association, with a well supplied reading room, was opened to the people of Chariton and the vicinity with \$198 pledged toward immediate support.

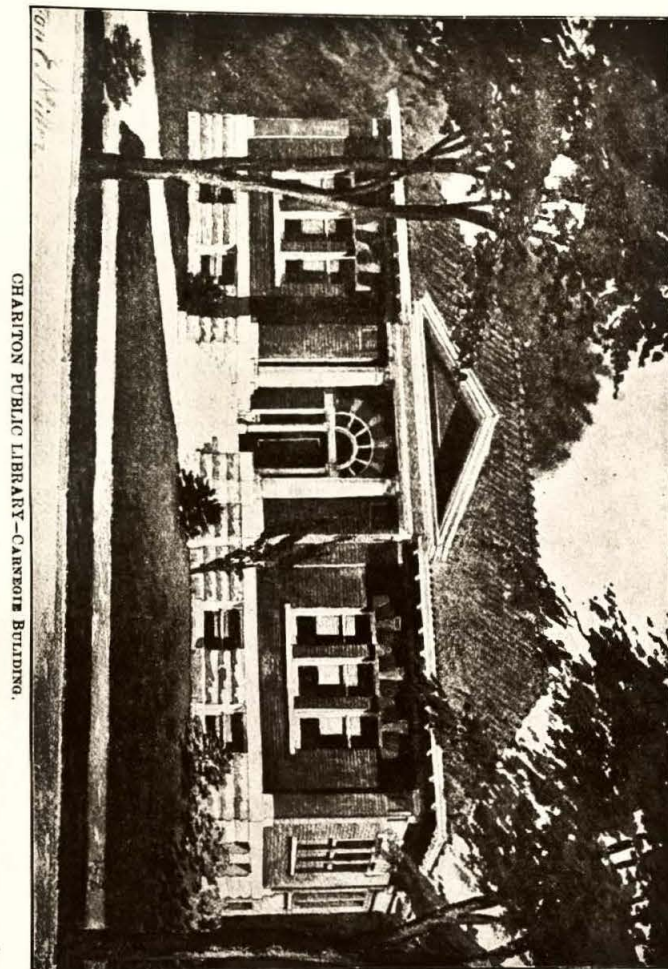
This movement at once met with a hearty endorsement by the public and at the municipal election in the following year by a large majority it was voted to establish and maintain a Free Public Library under the library law of Iowa. Miss Margaret W. Brown, Miss Ethel Bartholomew, Miss Margaret McCormick, F. R. Crocker, T. M. Stuart, Mrs. Victoria Dewey, Mrs. J. O. Cripps, Reverend Whitten and Thomas Gay were appointed by the Mayor as trustees. Miss Bartholomew and Mr. Whitten having since removed from the city, their places have been supplied by Mrs. Laura R. Gibbon and Dr. F. H. Boynton, and these, with seven of the original appointees, constitute the present board of trustees. To the working force has been added Miss Estella Cook as Assistant Librarian.

There were turned over to the library from independent organizations 896 volumes of a probable value of \$500 and the full annual report at the close of 1899 shows there were in use 975 volumes with other property valued at \$100.

For this nucleus of a library the city is indebted to the public spirit of the federated clubs and the active interest of a number of our citizens who have contributed money, books and other property. It is with satisfaction that we can truly say that the movement so generously begun by clubs and individuals five years ago sees no abatement of interest and that the people recognize most fully the continued intellectual, and what is still more marked, the moral force of this institution.

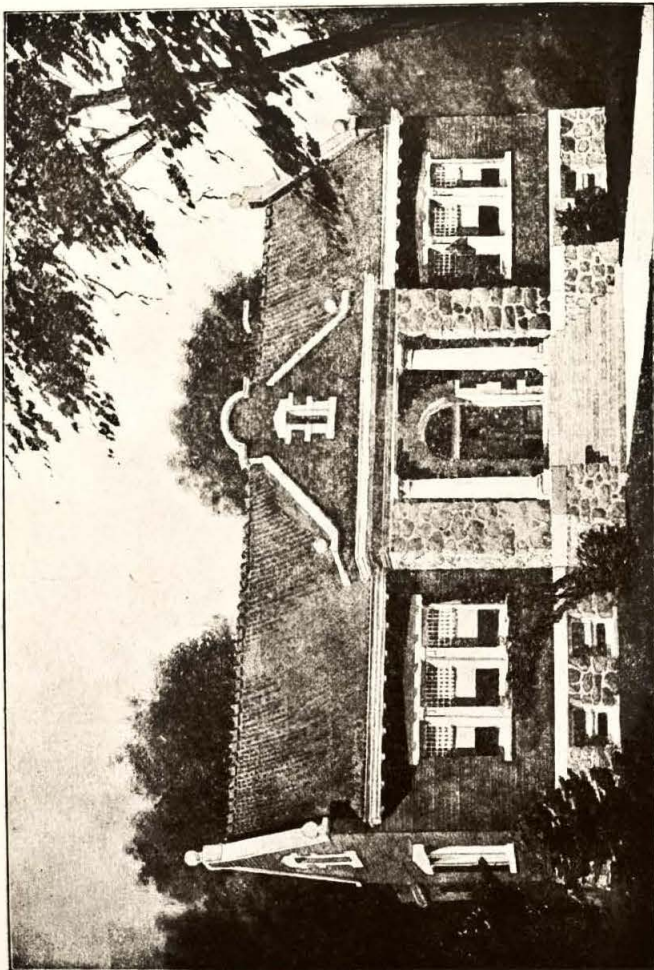
After organization under the State law the clubs and individuals continued to support the library until the tax was available in the early part of 1900. Since that time one and one-half mills, bringing an annual income of about seven hundred dollars, has been levied which was increased to two mills for the coming year.

In the reference department, the bound volumes of many of the standard magazines are now upon the shelves and others are being added as rapidly as means will allow. With Poole's Abridged Index as a guide, this department is already an attractive place for the studious. The Free Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission has been of great service in aug-



CHARITON PUBLIC LIBRARY-CARNEGIE BUILDING.





CHARLES CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.

menting the collection of books and for circulation in the rural districts. The lack of room which has been the most serious drawback for some time is to be supplied through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie who offered the city in January, 1903, \$10,000 upon the usual conditions. These conditions were promptly accepted, and an excellent and convenient lot has been purchased. Patton & Miller have been employed as architects and the contract for a building will soon be let.

#### CHARLES CITY.

On March 1, 1878, an informal meeting of several ladies and gentlemen of Charles City was held, when a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the organization and control of a public reading room and library. This committee made their report March 6th, and presented a constitution, which was adopted, and completed the organization known as the Charles City Reading Room and Library Association.

An appeal for money, books, papers, etc., was met with liberal contributions. The organization was continued with increasing prosperity until May 22, 1886, when the library and all of its assets were transferred to the government of Charles City; the city having voted a tax for its support. The invoice of the library property, transferred to the city at that time, showed a valuation of \$1,014 60. Since then the library has met with remarkable prosperity. The present number of books is 3,000, besides a large number of periodicals, magazines, papers, etc.

The donation recently made by Mr. Carnegie for the Charles City Free Public Library building is \$12,500, and a site for the new building has been purchased by private subscription at a cost of \$4,000. The ground is 132 feet fronting the public park, and eighty-three feet deep. Patton & Miller of Chicago have been selected as architects, plans have been approved and it is expected that the building will be completed during the summer of 1904.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: John G. Legel, president; H. V. Fussel, George E. May, W. D. Lindaman, Mrs. R. J. Lackey, Mrs. Joseph Hecht, Mrs. A. O. Ruste, Mrs. B. W. Jones, Mrs. A. E. Ellis.

The librarian is Miss Katherine L. Ellis.

#### CHEROKEE.

The history of the library movement in Cherokee begins with the organization of the Ladies' Library Association, October 19, 1886. The purpose of this association was to create a library sentiment and establish a library which should at some future time form the nucleus of a free public library for the city. There were twelve charter members of this association, the membership fee being \$5. The membership never became large. Fifty books were donated, \$120 was spent for new books and the library opened in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., they giving the use of their rooms two afternoons in each week. The Y. M. C. A. soon disbanded, a room had to be rented and the sum of \$1 per year charged to readers, not members of the association, barely paid the rent. All money for the purchase of new books



was raised by giving entertainments of various kinds. These were not always a financial success. Much credit is due the first president, Mrs. C. K. Butler, whose zeal and untiring energy gave impetus to the work.

After struggling with the problem for twelve years, an appeal was made to the city council, and the question of a tax-supported library was submitted to a vote of the people in the spring of 1898. The question carried, and in October following, the books and furniture belonging to the Ladies' Library Association were tendered to the city on certain conditions and accepted. December 31, 1898, the Public Library was formally opened with 1,641 volumes transferred from the L. L. A. The trustees are all women, and with few exceptions they have been identified with the library work from the beginning. The trustees act as librarians and attend to all the work of the library without remuneration.

The annual report for the year ending December 31, 1902, shows 3,418 volumes in the library, with a circulation of 10,655 and 922 readers' cards in force.

The members of the present board of trustees are: Mrs. J. H. Burlingame, Mrs. C. Nicholson, Mrs. M. Wakefield, Mrs. N. T. Burroughs, Mrs. O. C. Ford, Mrs. Geo. Green, Mrs. E. C. Herrick, Mrs. W. A. Sanford and Mrs. F. J. Stanoskeck.

#### CLINTON.

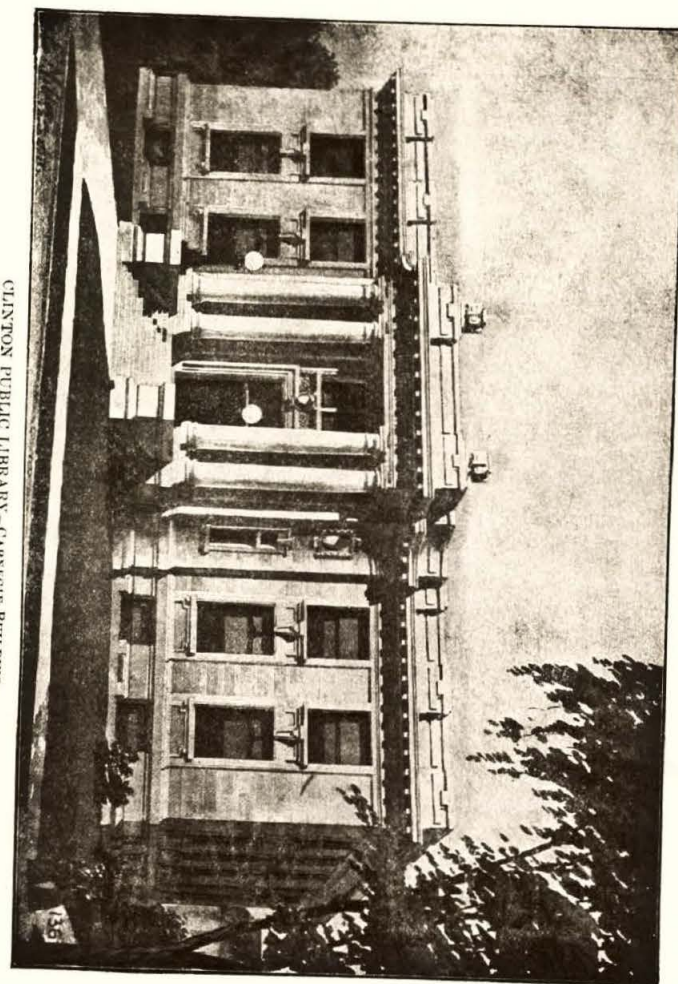
In the fall of 1901, the welcome announcement was made to the people of Clinton, that Mr. Andrew Carnegie was willing to erect a library building for that city, costing \$30,000 on the usual conditions. Inasmuch as no public library existed in Clinton, it was necessary to at once submit the questions of establishing and maintaining a free public library, as provided by the State law, to a vote of the people. At the regular city election in March, 1902, the vote was favorable to such establishment and the city council accepted the offer of a building from Mr. Carnegie. Soon, thereafter, it being seen that the income provided under the State law, would furnish adequate support for a more expensive building on the ten per cent basis required of Mr. Carnegie, an increase in the amount of his gift was requested and Mr. Carnegie responded by increasing the gift to \$45,000.

Patton & Miller of Chicago were selected as architects, and plans have been accepted for a stone building, comprising two stories and a basement, and the work of construction is progressing rapidly. A beautiful corner lot for the building, well situated, was given by Mrs. Emma Lamb Young.

The Clinton public school library, comprising about six thousand volumes, will be turned over to the new institution as a nucleus, and it is expected that within one year the new library will be open to the public.

The board of trustees consists of the following: Hon. George D. McDaid, president; George B. Phelps, secretary; Mrs. W. I. Hayes, Virtus Lund, Sr., Theo. Carstensen, Petrel Davis, Rev. E. H. McLaughlin, E. E. Hecker.

CLINTON PUBLIC LIBRARY - CARNEGIE BUILDING.





## COLFAX.

The Colfax Public Library sprang into existence as naturally as did her famous mineral waters, which the miner's drill made possible of escape.

A reading club for the study of American literature was organized in 1892, and the demand for reference material drained all the private libraries of the town. This proved the lack of American literature in the town, and the need of a public library.

Under this incentive, Miss Fannie Wilson and Dr. Alice Turner, two members of the club, pledged themselves to improve the first opportunity to establish a library. Accordingly on the 4th of October they procured the services of a concert company which was unexpectedly detained at Colfax, and secured net proceeds of \$10 from the entertainment.

With this nucleus, the committee visited the city council, which was erecting a city hall, and by promising to increase the amount to \$500, secured a room for the enterprise.

A mass meeting was held, and on December 16th a complete organization of the Colfax Public Library Association was effected and July 21, 1893, the library was opened.

The committee succeeded in procuring \$501.64. One hundred and seventy books were purchased, and also library furnishings; 422 books were donated, and the library was opened with 597 volumes. In March, 1893, a vote to maintain the library by tax levy was taken at the municipal election, but was defeated by nineteen votes. It was conducted as a subscription library until April, 1902, and the services of the librarian were donated most of the time. On March 25, 1901, the question was again voted upon and carried. November 8, 1901, the library was made the property of the city.

There are 961 volumes in the library, and it is well patronized and highly appreciated. The Free Traveling Library has been used to advantage in augmenting the collection of books.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Dr. Alice B. S. Turner, president; C. W. Crisman, Mrs. E. J. Hawk, M. B. Wheelock, J. R. Sharp, Mrs. Jessie Marquis, Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, Mrs. Emma Keip and Mr. W. L. Bates.

Miss Floretta Ogan, librarian.

## CORNING.

The Corning Public Library came into existence in 1897. The year before an old subscription library, consisting of about five hundred books, had been given to the women's clubs of the town to be used as a nucleus for a free library. These books were nearly ready for circulation when a disastrous fire occurred, and nearly every volume was burned. Representatives of the city federation of women's clubs went at once to work to build up a new library upon a somewhat different plan. The Y. M. C. A. gave the use of a room and in a short time about two hundred books had been purchased by money secured from entertainments and from private contributions. It was possible to open the library but once a week at that time as all the work in connection with it was voluntary and unpaid. In a short time the number of volumes was doubled, and the number of readers was



CORNING PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF MRS. MARY A. RAWSON.



large enough from the beginning to convince the most skeptical that a public library could be established without a building and many hundreds of books.

After the first year an unused room in the court house was secured. The library still being dependent upon unpaid service for its management and upon private contributions for its support, the State Traveling Library was an important aid during these first years. The opportunity to supplement in this manner the limited number of books upon the shelves, by fifty fresh ones every three months, without cost except for transportation, was very much appreciated.

Soon after the organization of the library a proposition to levy a municipal library tax was submitted to the voters of Corning, but the possibilities of the library had not then been demonstrated and the vote was not at that time favorable. In the spring of 1899 the question of a tax was again submitted to the people, and was voted by a very large majority. A two-mill levy was set aside for library purposes, a board of trustees appointed, and the library then in existence formally given to the town.

In 1900 through the generosity of Dr. A. A. Rawson (deceased) and his wife, Mary A. Rawson, a lot and substantial brick building were given to the town for a library together with five hundred valuable books from Dr. Rawson's private library. Other generous gifts have been received. Among them a collection of fifty expensive reference books, presented by Mr. and Mrs. F. C. LaRue in memory of Amelia Chapin LaRue.

In addition to its circulating department, the Corning library maintains a reading room and well equipped reference room. There are now nearly 3,000 volumes and the circulation for 1902 was over 10,000. The annual income is about \$600.

Although no longer dependent upon private contributions for support, much personal service is still given the library by those interested, and it has already become a most important factor in the life of the community.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Mrs. H. M. Towner, president; E. F. Miner, secretary; Mrs. C. H. Bryant, Mrs. A. B. Turner, Mrs. F. L. LaRue, Mrs. Mary A. Rawson, Mrs. Lucina R. Wells, Mrs. C. E. Okey, Paul S. Junkin. The librarian is Mrs. C. H. Bryant.

#### COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Free Public Library has developed into its present form through various organizations.

The first effort to form a library in Council Bluffs was made in March, 1866, by an organization called the Young Men's Library Association, with D. C. Bloomer as chairman. Several hundred books were collected and the library placed in the Empire block, which, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire in June, 1867. Two years later (1869), Professor Armstrong, superintendent of the high school, feeling the need of books to aid the pupils in the literary department of the school, organized, with the help of Horace Everett, the High School Library Association. It was again incorporated in 1871, as the Public School Library, and in 1873, through the efforts of A. W. Street, an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, a combination was formed between that body and the Public School Library,

by which the latter had the use of a room in the Woodbury building, free of rent, and W. T. Robinson of the Young Men's Christian Association, gave his services as librarian. This arrangement continued for five years, but as few new books were added and the old ones wearing out, the library was in a fair way to die a natural death. In 1878 the Council Bluffs Library Association was formed, and as there was some difficulty in collecting money, the directors determined to call the women of the city to their aid, and at the following election of directors seven women and two men were appointed. There were 1,900 volumes accessioned, but not more than 1,400 volumes could be found. The city council allowed \$15 a month for rent, and Mr. Everett gave the use of a room, so that the money allowed might be used for the purchase of books. The women enlarged the subscription list, collected money by various entertainments, increased the number of books and made the reading room an attractive place. In 1875 an effort had been made to levy a tax, but it was a failure. Six years later the women decided to petition the council to submit the proposition to a public vote, and after some opposition, carried the election by a large majority in favor of a free library, and in August, 1881, the first tax was levied. All difficulties being removed and success assured, the women, after three years of active service turned the library over to the city.

April 24, 1882, it was opened as a free public library, with between two and three thousand books on the shelves. It has outgrown its quarters twice, and the last time, in 1889, it was moved to the Merriam block, from whence it will be moved into a library building suitable for its increasing needs and creditable to the city in which it is placed, through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has presented the city with \$70,000 for that purpose.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: T. E. Casady, E. A. Troutman, W. S. Baird, M. F. Rohrer, W. I. Smith, Patrick Smyth, Mrs. Mary L. Everett, C. R. Tyler, Finley Burke.

Mrs. Mary E. Dailey is librarian.

#### DAVENPORT.

Since 1867 Davenport has had a subscription library known as the Davenport Library Association, which has done what it could to meet the needs of the community, but in 1899, feeling the imperative need of becoming more broadly useful, an appeal was made through Miss Alice French (Octave Thanet), a resident of Davenport, to Mr. Carnegie. His reply was an offer, not to help the association, but to pay for a library building costing \$50,000, provided the municipality would purchase a suitable site and agree to maintain a library at a cost of \$4,000 per year.

This offer was presented to the city council January 3, 1900, and was unanimously accepted. The question of establishing and maintaining a library was submitted to the voters April 7th of that year and carried by a large majority.

A board of trustees was then appointed by Mayor Heinz, as follows: Rev. James P. Ryan, Rev. Arthur M. Judy, Judge C. M. Waterman, Mr. S. F. Smith, Mr. George Wolters, Mr. Charles Beiderbecke, Mr. Edward Kauffman, Mrs. J. J. Richardson, Mrs. J. P. Van Patten, from which



Mr. S. F. Smith was elected president; Mr. Edward Kauffman, vice president; Rev. A. M. Judy, secretary. Mrs. Van Patten has since withdrawn and Mr. Beiderbecke having died, those vacancies have been filled by the appointment, by Mayor Becker, of Dr. A. L. Hageboeck, and Mr. Robert Schmidt.

A site was selected by the board near the business center of the city and purchased for \$19,200, a part of which was generously voted by the city council from the general funds, as the tax was not sufficient to cover it. Competitive plans for a building were then called for, notices were published in the architectural journals and daily papers, and a circular sent to all desiring to compete. In response to the invitation seventy-one plans were submitted, and from these plans the board learned that at present prices of materials a building could not be erected for \$50,000 which would meet the growing needs of the city. Application was therefore made to Mr. Carnegie through Judge John F. Dillon of New York, a former resident of Davenport, who presented letters written by Mr. B. F. Tillinghast, editor of the *Davenport Democrat*, in which the situation was clearly stated, and the reply to which was an additional gift of \$25,000, the city tax to be increased to form an annual income of \$7,500.

The plan submitted by Mr. Calvin Kiessling of Boston was then adopted with some slight modifications and the bid of \$67,799 of the Northern Building Company accepted. Many delays occurred in the construction and finally all work was suspended for five months, owing to the failure of the company holding the contract. During this time bids were called for to complete the building, and as the lowest one was \$10,000 in excess of the original bid, the guarantee company will be held liable by the city for its loss. Work was resumed in June and there is every prospect that the building will be turned over to the board not later than March 1st.

Miss Marilla W. Freeman, librarian at Michigan City, Indiana, was called to take charge, and since last October has accomplished a vast amount of work under such difficulties as this brief history will readily suggest. A room in the City Hall was occupied by her and her assistants until June 3d, when, arrangements having been made with the old Library Association to purchase their 7,000 volumes and rent their rooms, the library was opened in these temporary quarters with about 12,000 volumes. The circulation is already gratifyingly large and every effort is being made to serve the public as efficiently as the conditions allow.

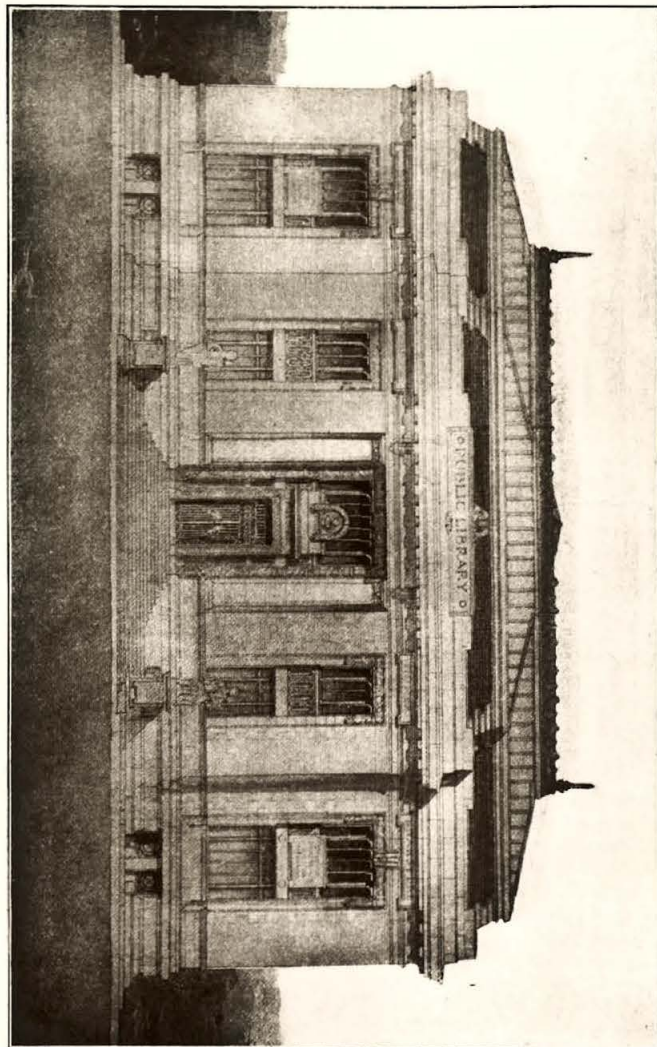
On account of its historic location in the Mississippi Valley, the Davenport Library will aim to gather together, in addition to a well-rounded collection, an especially strong department of American history.

#### DENISON.

The question of the establishment of a Free Public Library in Denison was voted upon in 1901 and in 1902 Mr. Carnegie offered \$10,000 for a library building. This building is now in process of erection, E. P. Schoentgen of Council Bluffs being employed as architect.

The accumulation from the annual tax levy will be used for the purchase of books and the books from the public school library will be placed on the shelves during vacation.

DAVENPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.





The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: W. A. McHenry, president; H. H. Savage, secretary; J. B. Romans, P. E. C. Lally, Hon. J. P. Connor, R. Lechfeldt, C. F. Kuehnle, Charles Tabor and B. Broderson.

#### DES MOINES.

The foundation of the present public library of Des Moines was laid in the year 1866. A paper setting forth the plans and purposes of the proposed library movement was prepared by Colonel Gordon A. Stewart, and this was circulated for the purpose of obtaining signatures. The first signature was that of the late Hon. C. H. Gatch, who in more recent years was president of the library's board of trustees, having held that office from 1891 until his death, in 1897. The next was that of the late Hiram V. Smith, then a young lawyer of the city, and following his came that of Colonel Stewart. One hundred and thirty-one additional names were afterward secured, and a beginning was made.

A general meeting was called for the evening of December 13th, to be held in the basement of the Methodist church, which then stood on Fifth street, between Walnut and Court avenue. The *Iowa State Register* took an active interest in the movement and urged people to attend the meeting. The meeting was held according to call and was largely attended. At an adjourned meeting held December 17th articles of incorporation were adopted, the new body was named the "Des Moines Library Association," and provision was made that the organization should date from December 17th, 1866. A month later, on January 16, 1867, the articles of incorporation were filed for record.

Some time in August, 1867, Mr. C. A. Dudley was appointed librarian, and in September the library was opened to the public, with about two thousand three hundred books on its shelves. Mr. Dudley held the position of librarian but one year, resigning in August, 1868.

The association struggled along for several years, securing an uncertain income from the sale of membership tickets, the giving of entertainments and lecture courses, and occasional private subscriptions. At the annual meeting in May, 1878, the board of directors decided to apply to the city council for an appropriation in support of the library, and as a result of this application five hundred dollars for the use of the library was voted from the city fund at a council meeting in the same month, this amount to be paid annually.

For more than five years, beginning in May, 1876, the library was under the charge of a number of public-spirited women of the city, who undertook to place the enterprise upon a substantial foundation. Even with the help from the city, however, the financial problem proved too difficult of answer, and when the time came for the annual meeting of May, 1882, the stockholders assembled and passed a resolution, That the Des Moines Library Association turn over to the city of Des Moines, for the purpose of maintaining a free library, all its books and other property in trust, upon the condition that the city maintain a free library.

In August of the same year the city council, by ordinance, accepted the trust, and provided for the establishment, maintenance and management of a city library. In October the association held a final meeting, confirming



DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY.



the proposition previously made to transfer the library to the care of the city. In this way the present city library was evolved from the association formed in 1866.

At the time the library was made free it had 3,192 books. It now has 26,805 miscellaneous volumes and 5,134 public documents, a total of 31,939.

The ordinance framed by the city council providing for the management of the library stipulated that it should be under the supervision of a board of five trustees. The library worked under the board so constituted until the new library law of 1894 was passed, which provided for a board of nine members, to be appointed by the mayor of the city.

The members of the board of trustees are as follows: Dr. W. N. Heaton, president; Mr. Lafayette Higgins, secretary; Mr. G. D. Ellyson, Mrs. Samuel Green, Mr. W. C. Harbach, Mr. George F. Henry, Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, Mrs. W. L. Read, Mr. D. F. Witter.

The library association had several different librarians during its lifetime, most of them serving but a short time. One of these was Mrs. Ada North, who previously had been state librarian for several years. Mrs. North had charge of the association library from October, 1878, to August, 1879, when she resigned to become librarian of the State university. Mrs. North was succeeded by Mrs. W. T. Dart. Mrs. Dart continued to hold this position for five years after the library was transferred to the city, resigning in November, 1887, the vacancy being filled by the election of Miss Stella Bebout (now Mrs. A. B. Morse). In July, 1891, Mrs. Morse resigned, and the place left vacant by her resignation was filled by the appointment of Miss Ella McLoney, the present librarian.

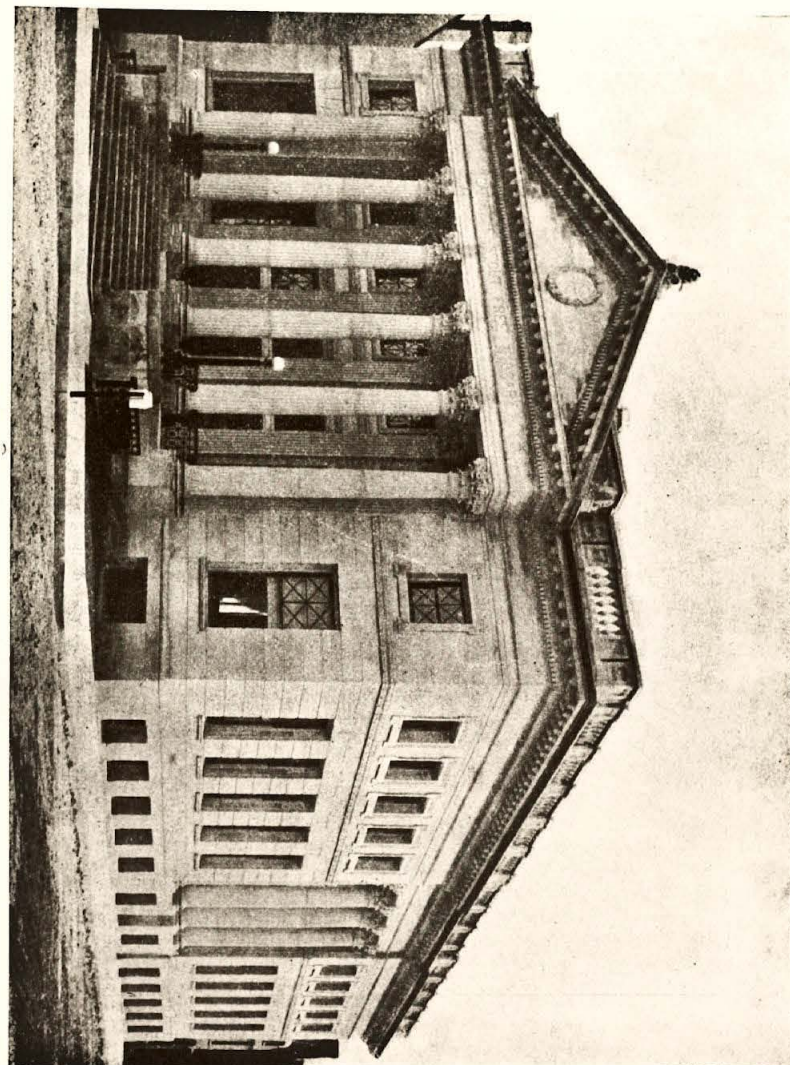
The library has had several temporary homes during the years of its existence. It was opened in 1867 in rooms now occupied by the *Register and Leader*. In 1876 it was transferred to the Youngerman building, on Fourth near Court avenue. In 1890 it was again removed, this time to rooms on the first floor of the Young Men's Christian Association building, on Fourth street and Grand avenue. It remained in this place until October, 1895, when it was again changed, going to Eighth and Locust streets, where it remained until a short time ago. It is now installed in a new home of its own, a spacious stone building on First and Locust streets.

#### DUBUQUE.

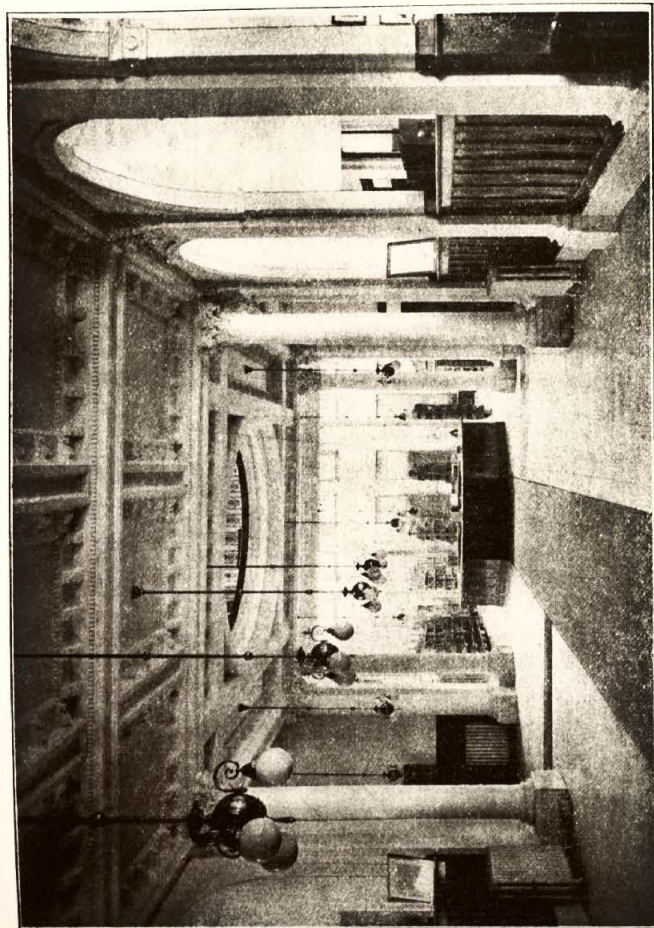
Over forty years ago was laid the foundation of what is now the Dubuque Public Library. The beginning was small and carried on entirely by volunteer aid. After passing through various stages the library at last became a well arranged subscription library under the control of an organization called the Young Men's Library Association. The revenue of this organization came in part from membership fees and entertainments but mainly from generous subscriptions given by citizens of the town. It was through this kind and active interest that the association was enabled to purchase many works of permanent value and to procure a well rounded collection of about fourteen thousand volumes.

But after some years the association began to feel that the library should be such that, all the citizens of the city might enjoy its privileges. Therefore in the year 1900, the president of the Young Men's Library Association,

DUBUQUE PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE-SPOTT BUILDING.







DUBUQUE PUBLIC LIBRARY—DELIVERY ROOM AND CORRIDOR.

the Hon. Jacob Rich, and Senator Allison decided to lay the matter before that friend of public libraries, Hon. Andrew Carnegie. After consideration Mr. Carnegie offered the city \$50,000 for a library building provided the city would promise to fulfill certain conditions as to future support. Later Mr. Carnegie increased his gift by an additional \$10,000. The Young Men's Library Association then came forward offering to give the city all its property, consisting of some fourteen thousand volumes together with real estate valued at about \$10,000.00. The subject was brought before the city and received a formal vote at the municipal election. The result of the vote was most gratifying, and showed the public spirit of the town. The question was how to obtain a suitable site for the new library building. And here one of Dubuque's most generous men, Mr. Frank D. Stout came forward with the offer of the lots, on which the library now stands.

After the plans had been chosen, work on the building was pushed forward rapidly and in the fall of 1902 it was practically completed and ready for use. In October the mayor and city council inspected the building and formally received it on behalf of the city. The two days following, the library was thrown open to the public and then its regular work began. Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, a graduate of New York State Library School, and formerly librarian of the Harlem Public Library, New York City, had been elected librarian, assuming her duties July 1, 1902, supervising the removal and installation of the library in its new home.

That there was need and desire for a public library the patronage of the first nine months has demonstrated. The number of books drawn by both adults and children exceeded all expectations. Besides so many children have come to the library to read, that frequently the room has been taxed to its utmost capacity. The use of the general reading room has also steadily increased. All these signs show that the experimental stage has been passed.

The auditorium has been used for various meetings of an educational character, the most notable of these being the University Extension lectures. This course was given under the auspices of one of the women's clubs of the city. The county Medical Association also hold its meetings in the auditorium.

The use of the library by the teachers and pupils of all the schools has been gratifying; at different times teachers have held classes in the students' rooms. Here the librarian has brought together all available material on the subjects chosen by the teachers. The work done in this way has been enjoyed by both teachers and pupils. An exhibit of the drawing work of the public schools of the State was held in the library. This exhibit was hung in the library building at the request of the supervisor of drawing in the city schools through whose efforts the exhibit was brought to the city.

A collection of original drawings for illustrations for the publications of Charles Scribner's Sons was held in the library, proving of great interest and value to all who saw it.

Some work has been done in connection with the women's clubs of the city. Certain shelves in the reference rooms have been set aside for the use of several classes in the clubs. On these shelves are placed such books as the leader of the class may desire. Moreover the interest of the club women has been manifested in a very substantial and acceptable manner. In the



early spring the educational division of the Dubuque Women's Club held in the library auditorium its annual open day. This year the day was called "Library Day," and was entirely given up to library affairs with addresses on the relation of the library to the children and their homes. At the close of the meeting the president of the division presented to the children's room of the library a large and beautiful reproduction in plaster of Verocchio's "David."

Many other gifts have been received from friends, the "Winged Victory of Samothrace," a good collection of minerals found in this vicinity, a number of books, a very large number of valuable unbound magazines, all the framed pictures belonging to the Art Association of the city, etc.; also from a most generous and ever ready helper and friend, the entire furnishings for the art room of the library, a beautiful Austrian urn and pedestal and very many pictures; and from the citizens of Dubuque, over \$12,000 for furnishing and completing the building, besides \$10,000 from the Young Men's Library Association. All these are evidences that the library has found friends in the city, and that as time goes on we may hope for better and more widespread work.

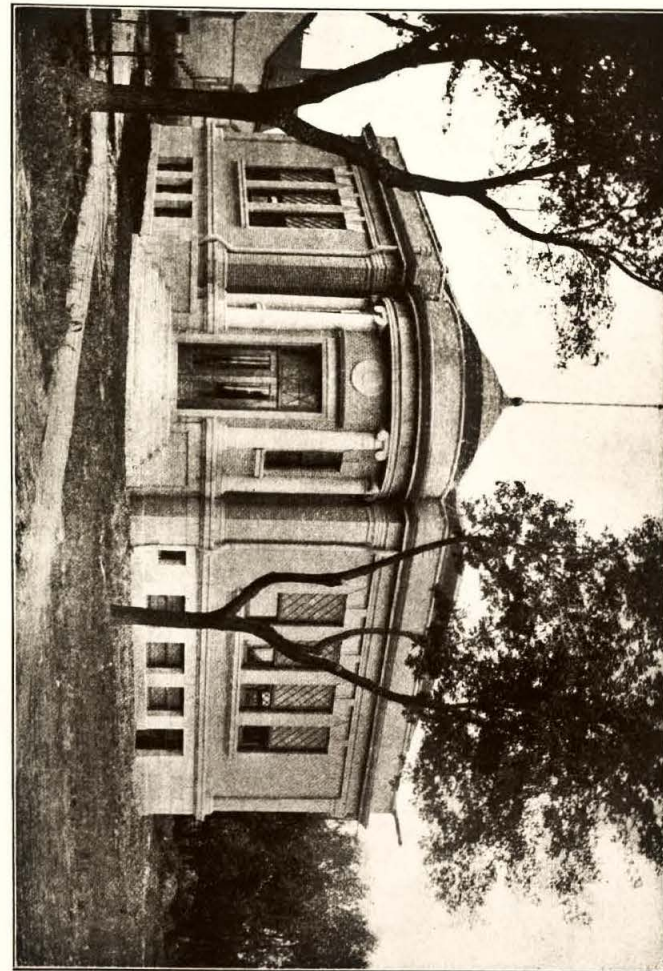
The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Jacob Rich, president; J. R. Lindsay, secretary; D. J. Lenehan, B. W. Lacy, Mrs. J. S. Lewis, O. P. Shiras, Peter Klauer, Peter Kiene, J. E. Welsh.

#### EAGLE GROVE.

The first attempt at a library was made about 1885 or '86 and a small collection of books was purchased by subscription, and installed in the post office building which is now the office of Sherman & Andrews. This collection soon dissolved by operation of natural laws. Later, the women of Eagle Grove made a considerable collection of books for library purposes, which was kept over Packman's store, and later in Dr. McGrath's office, and was extensively used. This collection now forms a part of the Pythian library.

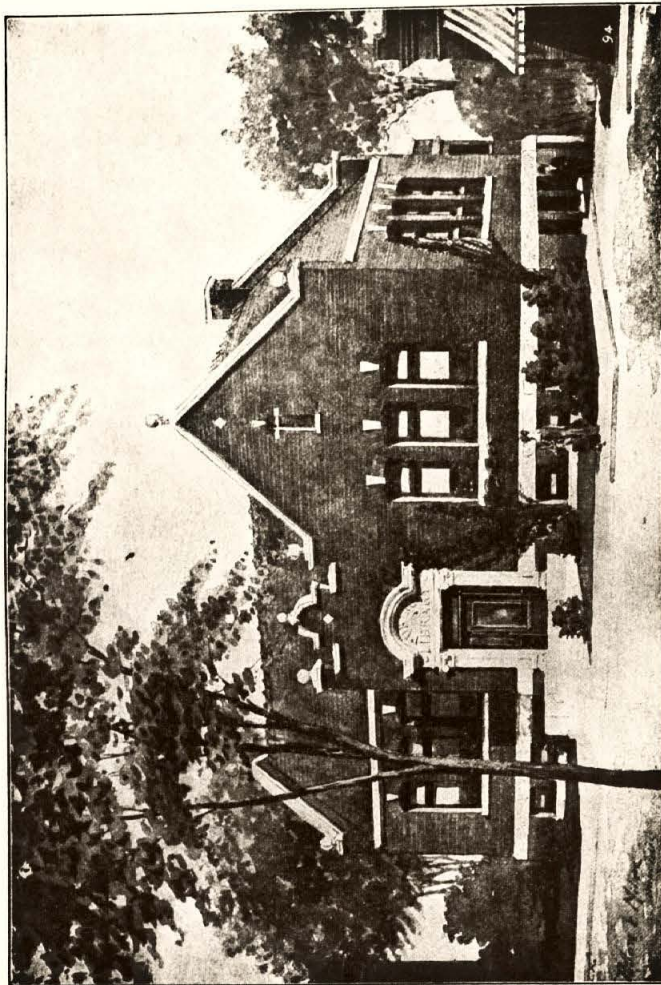
In 1901 a Des Moines insurance and investment company offered to place a library of books here if they could sell a certain amount of bonds. Enough of the bonds were sold so that we secured 250 volumes, which on January 18, 1902, were installed in the Masonic reception room as the first genuinely free public library of Eagle Grove. From that location they were soon moved to the room across the hall in the Masonic building, where they remained until the completion of our library, the Traveling Library, of the Iowa Library Commission, being used to augment the collection of books. Mrs. Belle Y. Miller has been librarian, since the beginning, and by her devotion to this work has made its continuance possible.

The next step after getting this little collection in place and in public use, was to secure a home for it. On Tuesday evening, February 18, 1902, about one hundred business men assembled at a banquet in the opera house, for the special purpose of contriving things for public good. That night, in connection with other public matters, the library project was brought up; an appeal made for help, and about \$800 was subscribed at once for forwarding it. But there was not enough money in sight at that time for a building, and hardly enough to purchase a lot.



EAGLE GROVE PUBLIC LIBRARY-CARNEGIE BUILDING.





ELDORA PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.

Application was made to the city council at its meeting early in February, to submit to the people the question of establishing and maintaining a free public library. Every member was in favor of it, and upon proper resolution was duly submitted at the March municipal election, and carried by a large majority.

In the meantime some effort had already been made to interest Mr. Carnegie in the project, and after the election and in April 1902, a formal application was made to him for a donation, backed by the influence of Colonel Henderson, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, who assisted in every way possible, not only to secure the donation from Mr. Carnegie, but by sending books of interest and value to fill the shelves. With his assistance, the matter was brought to Mr. Carnegie's attention, and on April 26, 1902, we were informed that ten thousand dollars had been set aside and donated for the erection of the building, upon the usual terms of support and furnishing a proper site.

On July 1, 1902, the mayor, acting under the statutes, appointed a board of library trustees, consisting of the following persons: Mr. John R. Smith, afterwards chosen as its president, Mr. J. H. Howell, Mr. A. H. Barnes, Mrs. C. H. Morse, Mr. T. O. Douglass, Mrs. R. W. Hayes, Mrs. B. Y. Miller, Mrs. E. D. Mineah, and Eugene Schaffter. Afterwards by the resignation of Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Hayes, and Mr. Douglass, their places were filled by the appointment of Mrs. O. A. Young, Mrs. C. E. Hanson, and Mr. Geo. Carlton.

The Library Board immediately took up the work of having plans made for the building to be erected with Mr. Carnegie's donation. Messrs. Smith & Gage, of Des Moines, were chosen as architects, and the building will be opened within a few months.

#### EDDYVILLE.

The public library at Eddyville had its beginning in a library association in 1886; and in 1895 became a free public library supported by municipal tax and now numbers over twelve hundred volumes.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Mrs. Louise Epperson, president; O. H. Seifert, secretary; Mrs. A. M. Lafferty, Mrs. F. W. Fais, Mrs. F. M. Crea, Miss Sue Vance, Miss Minna Harper. Librarian, Mrs. Georgia Boyd.

#### ELDORA.

In the seventies the open saloon was a well-known feature of most Iowa town and Eldora was no exception, having three such places.

The Good Templars Lodge recognizing a need of a different atmosphere agitated the subject of a public library and reading room, resulting in the donation of a small collection of books by interested citizens.

In December 1878 a public library was established. It was supported by subscriptions and donations from citizens. In 1888 the trustees proposed to the city council that the city take charge of the library, which by this time had become an institution of acknowledged influence in the city. This prop-



osition was accepted and [since that time the library has been supported by a tax. Although the library was tax supported it was not a free library until 1899 when by action of the trustees it was made free to all citizens of the city of Eldora.

For the first three years of its existence the library remained in the Good Templar's hall. In 1881 it was moved to a more central location, in a building formerly used as a schoolhouse which was donated to the town, a temporary site being donated by two citizens.

In 1890 a Young Men's Christian Association was established and a brick block built, the lower floor of which was leased to the library for library purposes for a term of ninety-nine years. The Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission has been used since May 1897 not only to augment the regular collection of books, but to supplement material provided for special subjects of club and individual study.

January 1, 1902, an offer was received from Mr. Carnegie of \$10,000 for a library building under his usual conditions, of a site and of 10 per cent maintenance tax. Up to this time the question of establishing a free library had never been brought before the people, so in March 1902 the question was submitted to the popular vote at a special election and carried unanimously.

Patton & Miller of Chicago, were chosen as architects of the new building and May 11, 1903, the library was completed and dedicated by Gov. A. B. Cummins.

After the establishment of the Library Commission, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Secretary of the Commission, at the request of the trustees, came to Eldora and began the reorganization of the Library, an organizer being employed later to complete the catalog.

The librarian attended the summer school for library training under the auspices of the Iowa Library Commission.

The Library now contains 2,500 volumes.

The present members of the board of trustees are as follows:

E. H. Lundy, president; H. A. Huff, Miss Fanny Duren, Mrs. F. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Boylan, J. D. Newcomer, C. E. Greef, S. Whitehead, Mrs. W. E. Rathbone.

Librarian, Miss Clara E. Estabrook.

#### ESTHERVILLE.

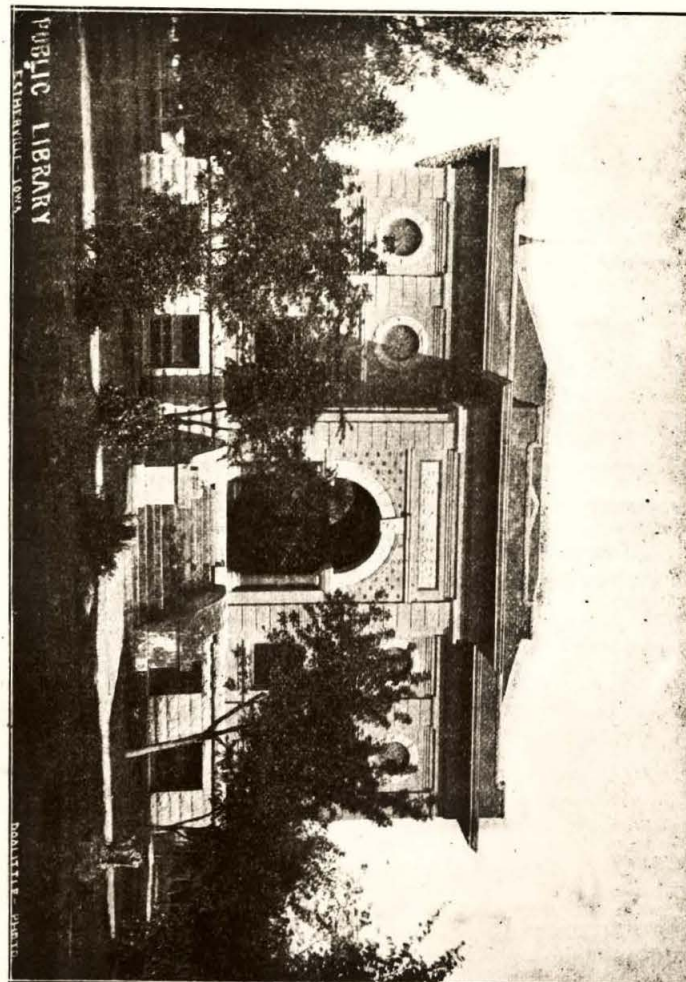
The library movement in Estherville, began in 1880, in the form of an association composed of a few interested women, and the books were at first kept on the parlor table of one of its members.

From that time a library and reading room was maintained, and when in 1896, the question of maintaining a free public library was voted upon and carried, the association presented its books and furniture to the city.

Mr. Carnegie gave \$10,000 in 1902, for a library building, which has been erected in the city park and is almost ready for occupancy.

The library contains about twenty-one hundred volumes and its annual income is about twelve hundred dollars.

The Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission has been used by this library to augment its own collection of books for several years.



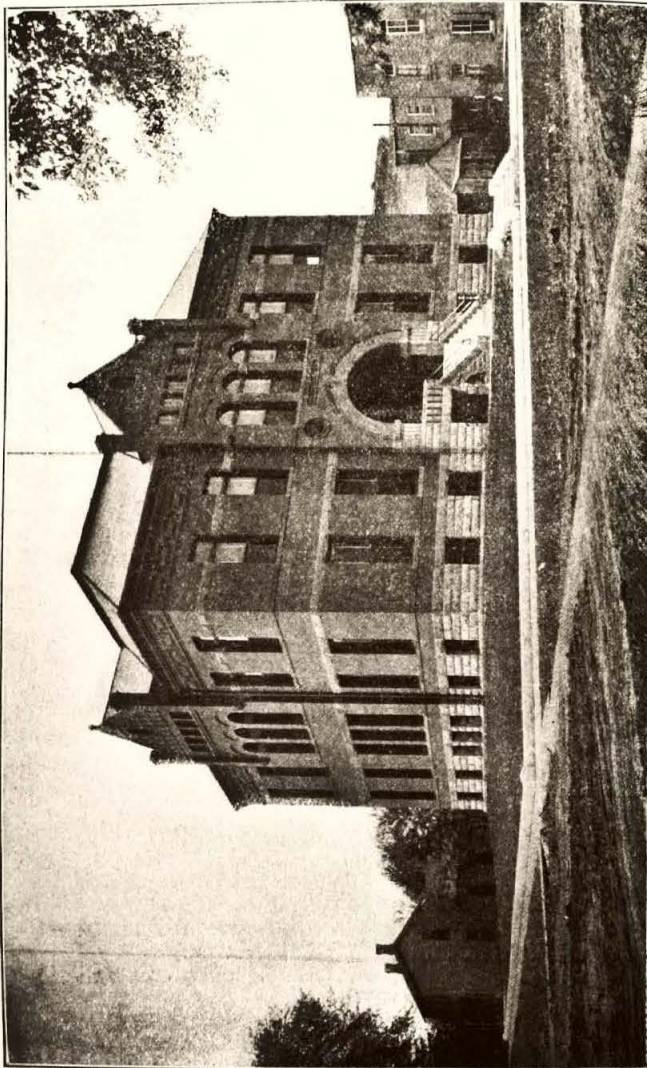


The present members of the board of trustees are: Mr. E. E. Hartung, president; Mrs. O. D. Barnum, secretary; Mrs. L. S. Williams, Mrs. H. F. Wells, Mr. W. T. Rhodes, Mr. F. P. Woods, Mr. C. W. Crim, Mr. I. L. Bingham, Mr. C. A. Nichols.

The librarian is Mrs. H. H. Davidson.

#### FAIRFIELD.

The Jefferson County Library was founded in the spring of 1853. To Mr. Ward Lamson, now president of the board of trustees is due the honor of being the prime mover of the undertaking. The first business meeting to take active steps toward its organization was held March 18, 1853, when articles of association were adopted and permanent officers elected. Ward Lamson assisted by E. P. Whipple, the essayist and Richard Hildreth, the historian, made the first purchase of books (500 volumes) at Boston. The library was first opened to the public on August 27, 1853, Dr. J. M. Shaffer acting as librarian. The number of books on the shelves at that time was 527, twenty-seven of which were public documents, seventy-five history, seventy-four biography, forty travels, fifty fiction, the remainder being divided among works of general literature, science and art. The library gradually increased in size and importance shifting from one location to another until in 1893 it went to its present splendid quarters in the Carnegie building. The period during the war of the Rebellion was the most critical one in its history, as the attention of the public was so universally absorbed in the great events then transpiring. In 1864 Mr. A. T. Wells began his work as librarian, a position he held with great credit for thirty-two years. In 1896 Mr. Wells declined to be a candidate for re-election and the place was filled acceptably by Mrs. Thomas C. Hoffman until the library passed into the hands of the city in 1900, at which time H. M. Dysart the present incumbent took charge. Senator James F. Wilson took great interest in the library and in later years was instrumental in inducing Andrew Carnegie to donate \$40,000 for the erection of its present splendid home. The site for the building was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. This is the first library building erected by Mr. Carnegie west of Allegheny City, Pa., and one of the few if not the only one to which he contributed without any conditions of support. The building is a three-story fireproof structure, built of Lake Superior red sandstone and pressed brick. The lecture room seated with opera chairs will seat 300 persons. A large museum hall, reading room, stack rooms, and other large rooms furnish ample accommodations for every department of the library. Up to the year 1900 the library was supported by annual dues, fines, entertainments and contributions and each year it became a little more burdensome to those who felt responsible for its support. During the years 1898 and 1899 meetings of the stockholders and citizens were held and various plans submitted with a view of changing the old methods of maintaining and conducting the library to conform to new ideas and modern methods. A proposition was made offering to turn it over to the city and an election held in March 1899 resulted in an overwhelming majority in its favor. The name was changed to the Fairfield Free Public Library. Under the new order of things the patronage of the library has been very much increased and its perpetuity and future useful-



FAIRFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.



ness assured. The library at present contains 20,000 volumes; by economical management the limit of a two mill tax and small additional funds from fines and non-resident dues has enabled the board of trustees to replenish the bookshelves and meet all other obligations with a balance in the treasury. Our library of public documents is one of the most complete in the State. Through the untiring efforts of Senator Wilson during his lifetime it contains many volumes of great value which could not otherwise have been obtained from any source. The library also contains a number of books greatly prized on account of their great age and variety.

The museum has grown from a small case of mounted birds until its collection of zoological, geological and mineral specimens, Indian relics and pottery, relics of antiquity and curios from different parts of the world is surpassed by few, if any, in the State. Want of space forbids the mention here of many public-spirited citizens both abroad and at home who contributed liberally in various ways towards bringing the institution to its present high state of efficiency.

The present members of the board of trustees are as follows: Ward Lamson, A. W. Jaques, Mrs. W. C. Ball, Wm. Mendenhall, W. G. Ross, Mrs. J. S. McKemey, R. J. Wilson, Mrs. R. B. Loudon, C. J. Fulton. H. M. Dysart, Librarian.

#### FOREST CITY.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Forest City, held March 12, 1897, the initial steps were taken for the purpose of perfecting an organization for the establishment of a Free Public Library. An extensive report on the matter of libraries in general was then presented by B. J. Thompson, which was accepted, and officers were chosen. Some days later, at a meeting of the executive committee, B. A. Plummer, president of the new organization, proposed an unconditional donation to the association of a lot on Main street to be used as a site for a library building, and also \$200 in cash. This was the beginning of a series of liberal donations made by the citizens of the town.

Immediately subsequent to this a committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, and as a result the association became a body corporate on the 24th of May, 1897, incorporated for fifty years, optional with the members. The incorporators were B. A. Plummer, L. O. Hatch, B. J. Thompson, T. Jacobs, Dr. H. R. Irish, Mrs. E. W. Virden, and Mrs. E. Perkins.

At the general election held in Forest City, March 28, 1898, the question, "Shall Forest City establish a Public Library?" was submitted to the voters thereof, the result being a decidedly affirmative vote. On April 8th following, this association turned over to Forest City all the subscriptions for property or money, at that time in its possession, amounting to about sixteen hundred dollars in cash and a lot 22x80 on Clark street, opposite the court house. Proceeding upon this the mayor of Forest City appointed the first board of trustees.

In June, 1898, the secretary began to correspond with various architects with the view of obtaining bids for the construction of a library building. On August 29, 1898, the bids were closed, and upon deliberation the con-

tract was entered into with Mr. C. H. Lackore of this city, at a consideration of \$1,865. In the summer of 1899 the building was thrown open to the public.

The present members of the board of trustees are: B. A. Plummer, Dr. H. R. Irish, T. Jacobs, B. J. Thompson, L. O. Hatch, M. Barton, Miss Helen Halversen, and John Boman. The first librarian was Miss Aura Brown. The present librarian is Pearl Bahner.

The valuation of building and lot is about four thousand dollars. Total book value is about one thousand and five hundred dollars, with a total number of 1,432 books.

#### FORT DODGE.

The Fort Dodge Library Association was organized May 1, 1874. Its financial nucleus was a subscription of \$216, raised by a committee of ladies.

A room suitable for library purposes was placed at the disposal of the association free of rent, and the services of the librarian were volunteered so that all the expense incurred for starting the library was for a book case, a book in which to keep an account of the books loaned, and stationery.

About ninety volumes of miscellaneous books and a large number of public documents which had been donated by the Hon. R. T. Gue to a Young Men's Christian Association in Fort Dodge were turned over by the Y. M. C. A.

In May, 1875, articles of incorporation were drawn and the association became an incorporated body and W. H. Johnston was its librarian from 1874 to 1895.

During the year ending May 1, 1880, the annual dues were not collected, no books were purchased and at the end of the year the annual meeting was not held. In July of the succeeding year the librarian having had about twenty dollars of dues for the previous year paid in to him, expended it in books, publishing a list of the new books purchased in the papers. A number of new subscribers were secured, the money being immediately expended in books and notices of the same published as before. At the end of the year \$235 had been collected and \$258 had been paid for new books and 249 new books added to the library.

For the next five or six years the library was in a fairly prosperous condition, about two hundred dollars was paid annually for books and the annual circulation was about five thousand.

In November, 1883, the first catalog was issued, cataloging 2,110 volumes.

A small debt was incurred in printing the catalog, this debt and the increased expense incident to the growth of the library, without corresponding increase in the income, grew until in the fall of 1887 it amounted to \$300.

In April, 1888, the ladies of the city held a three days' carnival for the benefit of the library. The net proceeds of the carnival were \$542, enabling the association to pay off an indebtedness of \$306 and leaving \$236 for the purchase of new books.

At the annual meeting held in May, 1889, a committee was appointed to go before the common council and urge them to make an appropriation in aid of the library.



Authority to do this had been given at a city election held in March, 1884, by a majority of nearly four to one, but had never been exercised on account of lack of funds. The matter was so kept before the city council during the summer of 1889, that on the first day of December, 1889, an appropriation of \$772, being the equivalent of a one mill tax on the assessed valuation of the city was made to aid in maintaining a free public library in the city of Fort Dodge for one year, to be continued at the pleasure of the city.

The association agreeing to expend \$500 of the amount voted for new books to be the property of the city if at the end of the year the city should decide not to aid in maintaining a Free Library any longer.

The experiment proved so satisfactory that at the end of the year the common council entered into a contract with the Library Association for the establishment of a Free Public Library, agreeing to levy a one mill tax annually in aid thereof, the association to expend \$400 of that amount annually for books to maintain a Free Public Library free to all residents of the city.

The selection of books and the conduct of the library to be under the direction of a joint committee of the city and of the association.

January 1, 1895, the library was turned over to the city and became a Free Public Library. W. H. Johnston resigned as librarian and was succeeded by Mrs. J. M. Carpenter.

In December Andrew Carnegie made a donation of \$30,000 to the city of Fort Dodge for the erection of a public library building upon the usual conditions.

In June, 1899, Messrs. Webb Vincent, O. M. Olson and Geo. S. Ringland of Fort Dodge purchased at a cost of \$6,500 and presented to the city a site for a library building and donated \$1,000 additional towards the building, conditioned on the citizens of Fort Dodge raising a further sum of \$5,000 for the library building and the city's agreeing to accept such donations and to support said library in the future with the maximum tax allowed by law to be levied for the support and maintenance of a free public library.

The above donations were promptly accepted by the city and Messrs. Webb Vincent, O. M. Olson, Geo. S. Ringland and Leon Vincent and the mayor, ex officio, were appointed a committee to have full charge of the erection of such library building.

Owing to the failure of the contractors the completion of said building has been greatly delayed, its completion and occupancy is expected early in the fall of 1903.

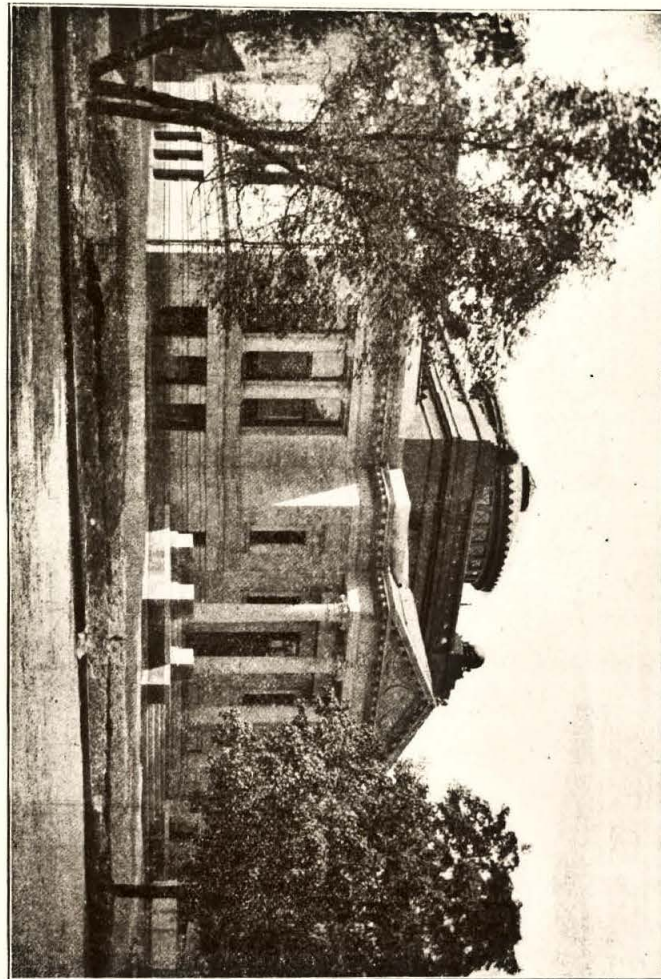
During the past year the library has been classified and cataloged by Charlotte E. Goetzman, a graduate of the Albany Library School, and made ready for entry into its new quarters. One member of the library staff, Miss Gertrude Campbell, attended the Iowa Summer Library School. The trustees are as follows:

W. H. Johnston, president; Frank Farrell, secretary; O. M. Olson, Webb Vincent, Miss Margaret Dolliver, Miss Marie B. Welles, George S. Ringland, M. F. Healy, Mrs. S. C. Carpenter.

#### FORT MADISON.

The Cattermole Memorial Library of Fort Madison stands as an enduring and most creditable monument to the memory of Henry Cattermole and

FORT DODGE PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.







FORT MADISON PUBLIC LIBRARY—CATTERMOLLE MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Elizabeth Cattermole, his wife. Mr. Cattermole was born in London, England, and came to America when a young man, along in the twenties of the last century, settling at Buffalo, N. Y. While a resident of Buffalo he returned to London and married Elizabeth Cattermole, his cousin. Returning to Buffalo he remained in that city for a time, then came west to Warsaw, Ill., remaining there for something over a year, coming to Fort Madison in 1841 where he lived to the time of his death in 1891. During the last few years of his life Mr. Cattermole had it strongly in mind to establish in Fort Madison a Manual Training School for boys, his desire being to liberally endow such an institution if other citizens could be induced to unite with him in the building of it. His attempt to found the institution did not succeed and he died without seeing any public monument of that character erected through his efforts. After his death his widow, to do honor to his memory, settled upon the erection of a public library at the suggestion of Mrs. Carrie Cattermole, as the best and most feasible means to that end, and under the direction of Mr. H. D. McConn, as advisor and executor of the estate, the plans for the Cattermole Memorial Library were drawn and the building erected, at a cost of about \$25,000. In accordance with the wish of Mrs. Cattermole the building was erected on the east side of Pine street between Second and Third street, on the site of the residence occupied for many years by her husband and herself. The building was dedicated in 1893 and has been in use for the purpose intended since that time. Mrs. Elizabeth Cattermole did not have the satisfaction of seeing the building in use, although she lived to see it practically completed, it being formally turned over to the city on February 21, 1894, a month after her death, which occurred January 20th.

The library is a two story building. It is built of rough cut stone, granite, brick, red mortar, and terra cotta, while a red tile or clay shingle roof covers it. The number of books issued for home use last year was 39,675 volumes. The circulation each year has steadily increased.

The members of the present board of trustees are: Mr. S. M. Casey, president; Mrs. O. E. Newton, Mrs. K. Robinson, Mrs. E. D. Smith, Mr. J. P. Cruikshank, Mr. N. C. Roberts, Mr. A. Person, Mr. W. I. Morrison, Mr. S. Schier. Miss Jennie Ingalls is librarian.

#### GLENWOOD.

The Woman's Club of Glenwood has maintained a free library for Glenwood since 1895, the funds for the maintenance of the library and the purchase of new books being obtained by entertainments and from annual subscriptions obtained from the business men and others who were interested.

An effort was made at the spring election of 1902 to vote a municipal tax for the support of the library, but this was defeated, largely on account of the expense in which the city had been involved in consequence of a small-pox epidemic.

In the summer of 1903 an offer was received from Mr. Carnegie to erect a library building to cost \$7,000 on the usual conditions, and it was therefore necessary to submit the question of municipal tax to the voters for the maintenance of the library before Mr. Carnegie's offer could be accepted by the council. The vote being favorable the gift was accepted, and the library belonging to the Woman's Club, consisting of about one thousand and three hundred volumes, will be turned over to the city.

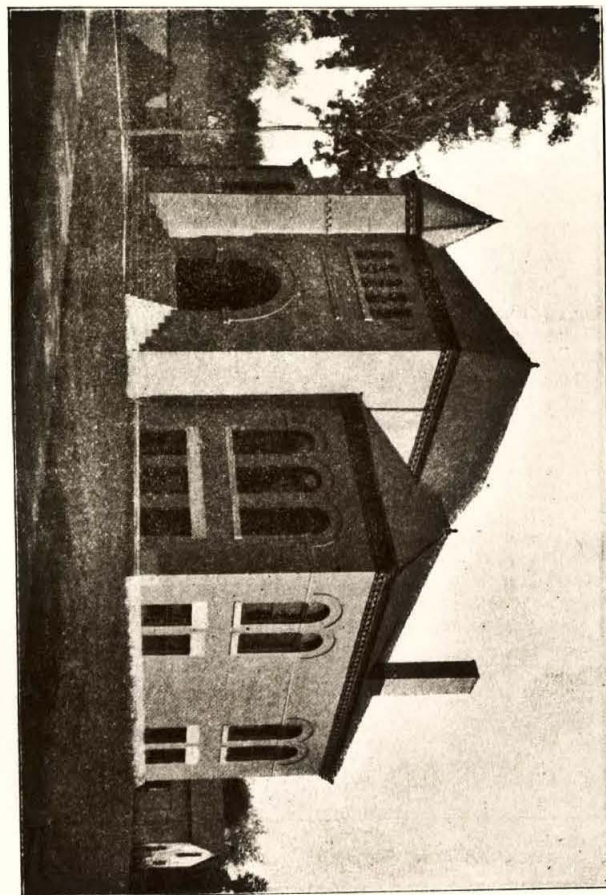


The members of the present board of trustees are: A. D. French, president; Mrs. W. F. Hill, secretary; C. E. Dean, William DeWitt, E. B. Woodruff, H. S. Fleming, Mrs. E. S. Bogart, Mrs. D. L. Heinsheimer, Mrs. J. L. Bellati. Librarian, Mrs. Henrietta Lyon.

#### GRINNELL.

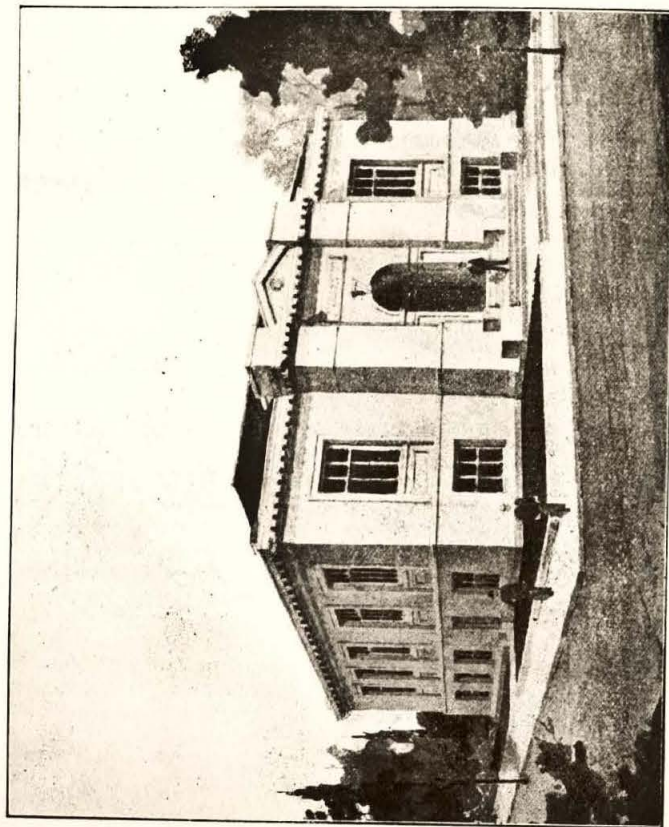
The desirability of a public library in Grinnell had been discussed many times in the history of the town, but it was not until 1894 that a special agitation, in which the churches were largely concerned, culminated during the summer of that year in a mass meeting held August 1st. At this meeting a committee was appointed to make a beginning. Rooms were secured in the Morse block on Broad street and a reading room was opened immediately. A little later, Rev. E. M. Vittum, pastor of the Congregational church, was made chairman of a committee to secure and arrange books for a circulating library. This nucleus was composed of some books formerly the property of the Y. M. C. A. library, some donated by the Congregational church and some given by various citizens, and was opened to the public about December 1st. Up to this time no regular librarian had been employed, but committees from the young people's societies of the Methodist, Congregational and Baptist churches volunteered their services in taking charge of the rooms. In December the first librarian was employed. The management of the library was under the control of a committee, and the funds for its maintenance were secured in the way of subscriptions from friends of the movement. In January, 1895, the treasurer of the library disappeared, and with him about \$100 of the funds thus collected. A mass meeting was called to consider the situation, and an association was formed and officers elected. The Board of Trade made an exceedingly timely appropriation for the support of the library, and later the confidence of the citizens in the success of the enterprise was evidenced by their substantial support, which was continued until the city voted a tax of one half mill, which became available in April, 1897. Several different persons had acted in the capacity of librarian during the year 1895, but a permanent librarian was becoming a necessity. The last of October of that year the association elected Mary E. Wheelock to the position, the library being open five hours each week day and three hours on Sunday. After a year's existence, the library consisted of about seven hundred and fifty volumes, and the patronage left no doubt as to the wisdom of the project.

The book clubs and the woman's clubs were generous in contributions of books, the Priscillas having for their work the improvement of the children's department, and frequent gifts were received from individuals, while occasional purchases were made from the library fund. With the increase of books and attendance, in 1899, the question of larger quarters confronted the board. Mr. H. W. Spaulding, a former member of the board, offered a large room in his new block on Main street, free of rent, and guaranteed the payment for the light and heat, which offer was accepted, and the library was transferred in February, 1900. At this time the need of reorganization was becoming more apparent than ever, though a rough classification had been attempted, but without very satisfactory results. For preparations for this work, the librarian was given leave of absence with regular pay, to at-



GRINNELL, PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF HON. JOEL STEWART.





HAMPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY-CARNEGIE BUILDING.

tend the Cleveland Summer School of Library Science, in July and August, 1900, and during the next year the library of more than three thousand volumes was reclassified, accessioned and a shelf list made, and an up-to-date charging system introduced.

In December, 1899, Hon. Joel Stewart, for many years a resident of Grinnell, and at one time a member of the State legislature, offered to give the city a library building provided the Congregational Society would give the lot north of their church for the purpose. This was promptly arranged and a substantial building was erected in 1901-1902, and dedicated in May, 1902. The need of books to equip the new building was suggested, and Mr. Stewart circulated a subscription paper, raising about thirty-five hundred dollars for a book fund. This made possible the addition of many valuable books, more than doubling the number of volumes in the library. The lack of a card catalog has been a hindrance to the work, but now cards are being purchased from the Library of Congress as fast as other work will permit.

The library now contains nearly seven thousand volumes, and maintains a good reading room equipped with nearly eighty periodicals, dailies, weeklies and monthlies. During the last winter the circulation exceeded three thousand books per month. The children's department contains about one thousand books, and more than one third of the circulation is from this department.

The library is supported by a two mill tax, which amounts to a little less than \$1,500 per year. Besides the librarian, one assistant is employed for four hours of each day, and a second attends to the mechanical work on the new books, coming in as occasion demands.

Special attention has been given to work with the schools, a well equipped reference department being at the disposal of teachers and students. Teachers are encouraged to make use of the library, and any number of extra books are issued to them for use in the school room. The work with the schools is an important feature of the work of the library, and a source of much satisfaction on the part of teachers and library staff.

The members of the present board of trustees are: Rev. E. M. Vittum, president; Mrs. W. S. Roby, secretary; Dr. E. W. Clark, Mr. C. C. Keister, Mrs. Ed Kemmerer, Mr. P. A. McMillen, Mrs. W. H. Newman, Mrs. D. W. Norris, Prof. L. F. Parker.

#### HAMPTON.

At the municipal election in March 1891, it was voted to establish a free public library in Hampton. A board of five members was appointed and organized December 5, 1891, with the election of L. B. Raymond, president, and G. A. Corning, secretary.

January 28, 1892, a contract was made by the library board with the board of supervisors for the use of the corner room in the basement of the court house, and in 1896 the use of an adjoining room was obtained. In pursuance of provision under act passed by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, nine trustees were appointed and said trustees met and organized, July 1, 1895. March 20, 1901, Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$10,000, for a library building was received. The gift was accepted and the city purchased the lot.



Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, of Des Moines, were selected as architects, the contract let, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in the near future.

The members of the present board of trustees are: L. B. Raymond, president; Charles Krag, secretary; T. B. Taylor, B. F. Ferris, T. J. B. Robinson, G. H. Lambert, B. H. Mallory, J. Y. Luke, J. N. Mallon.

Miss Carrie O. Barker, Librarian.

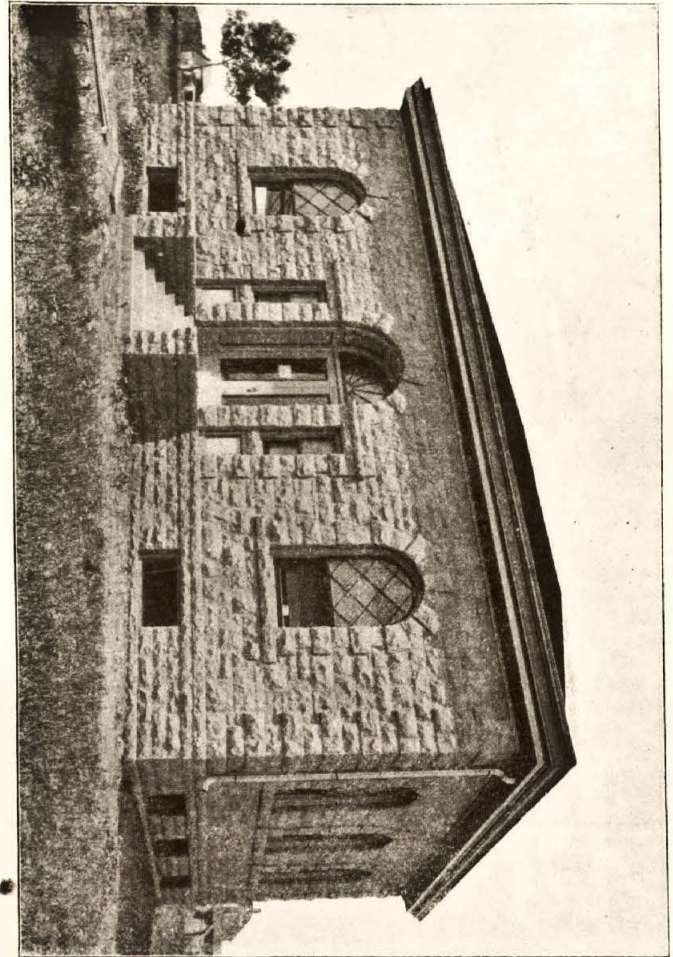
#### HAWARDEN.

In May, 1900, a few ladies who were anxious to see a public library in Hawarden, called a meeting of citizens to organize a library association. Although the attendance was small an organization was effected and a board of trustees elected. This board met promptly and elected Arthur Whitfield president, Reverend Burleigh secretary, Mrs. A. R. Barber vice president and Mrs. D. O. Stone treasurer.

The summer and fall was spent in soliciting subscriptions, perfecting plans and selecting the books to be purchased. No subscription was to be collected until \$600 was subscribed. The I. O. G. T. local lodge donated their library valued at two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars. Three hundred dollars was raised by subscription and the remainder by an art and curio exhibition. Enough money was placed in the bank to pay the current expenses for a year—the rest of the money was spent for books which, added to the Good Templars' library, made a total of 700 volumes. As there was not enough money left to hire a librarian, the ladies of the board with the help of a few others kept the library open, in turn, two afternoons and two evenings each week. Each lady acting as librarian, reported to and was under the direction of, a member of the board, this member reported monthly to the board and was held responsible for the management of the library. A room was rented and fitted up and the library and reading room was first opened to the public January 5, 1901. Each person paying \$1 became a member of the association for one year with the privilege of drawing books according to the rules. In March, 1901, through the efforts of the library workers the question of a library tax was submitted to a vote and carried by a majority of fourteen. As this tax would not be available for a year, the association retained the management of the library for this period before fulfilling their promise to turn their books and other property over to the town. The Board of Trustees appointed by the mayor were J. M. Lynn, B. T. French, D. O. Stone, A. S. Colby, H. P. White, F. J. Daugherty, Mrs. C. A. Plank, Mrs. Wm. Hitchcock and Mrs. Annabel R. Barber, president. In July, 1902, a member of the library board wrote to Mr. Carnegie describing the growth of the Hawarden library and its need of a building. In reply Mr. Carnegie was kind enough to state that he would give Hawarden \$5,000 for a library building, only requiring the continuance of the \$400 tax already established.

Mr. F. E. Watkins proposed to the board that he would attend to collecting the money from the citizens to pay for the lot for a building site, providing his choice of a site would be approved by the board. The board accepted his proposal and the lots in question were purchased for \$500. They are situated a block off of the main street, and are of convenient access from the schoolhouse.

HAWARDEN PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.







INDEPENDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF PERRY MUNSON.

Messrs. B. T. French, D. O. Stone and J. M. Lynn were appointed building committee. Smith & Gage, of Des Moines, were chosen architects, and Wm. Payne of Hawarden, was awarded the contract to build the library. It is of Sioux Falls granite, and contains a delivery room with alcove for books, a children's alcove and a reading-room connected with the main room by arches. There is also a librarian's office and an extra room for committee meetings, etc. The basement is commodious, but is at present unfinished. The number of readers now enrolled is 371. There are from six to eight hundred visitors each month, and there are usually five hundred books issued. There are now 1,009 volumes in the library.

Besides this Mr. G. W. Welch has kindly placed his large collection of books in the library for reference use.

The librarian, Miss Jennie P. Smith, has taken advantage of the Iowa Summer School for Library Training under the direction of Miss Alice S. Tyler, of the Library Commission.

#### HAWKEYE.

The people of Hawkeye voted in the spring of 1901 to maintain a free public library by municipal tax, the Bopp brothers, residents of Hawkeye, having offered to present about one thousand volumes to the town on condition that a tax be voted. Hawkeye has the creditable distinction of being the smallest town in the State to support a free public library, the population, according to the census of 1900, being 518.

The members of the present board of trustees are: W. N. Rogers, president; Mrs. A. Ridley, vice president; J. E. Palmer, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Blunt, Mrs. A. R. McGood, T. N. Carroll, Mrs. John Shales, Mrs. H. R. Palmer, Mrs. J. G. Bopp.

Librarian, Albert Ridley.

#### INDEPENDENCE.

The Free Public Library of Independence was established September 12, 1873, under the act of the Fourteenth General Assembly providing for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries in cities and incorporated towns.

A. B. Clarke, R. Jacobs, E. B. Older, J. L. Loomis, John Sexton, J. F. Coy, and G. B. Warne comprised the first board of trustees.

The beginning was small. Twenty books costing twenty-six dollars, two dailies, a few newspapers sent free by publishers, a number of books and magazines contributed by citizens constituted the library for a few months.

D. H. Gill was the first librarian. His successors were Angie Spicer, Mary Deering, F. M. Abbott, Nettie Jordan, Elizabeth A. Sanford, and Effie Jacobs, the present librarian who has held that office since December 17, 1894.

May 25, 1874, the building occupied by the library was destroyed by fire and all the property of the library was lost except the records of the secretary and treasurer and the books which were in the hands of patrons.

In 1894 Perry Munson, a prominent business man of Independence, offered to erect a building for the library and other purposes if a suitable



location would be furnished for the same. Col. Jed Lake promptly offered to furnish such location and conveyed a portion of his residence property for that purpose, and Mr. Munson provided for the erection of the building at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars.

There are 6,167 volumes in the library at present. The reading room is supplied with three dailies, eight weekly and ten monthly periodicals.

The library is open to the public daily from 1:30 P. M. to 10:00 P. M. Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

The members of the present board of trustees are H. Burlingham, David Donnan, O. M. Gillett, L. W. Goen, M. W. Harmon, C. E. Ransier, B. W. Tabor, and Stephen Tabor.

Mrs. Effie Jacobs, librarian.

### INDIANOLA.

In 1879 seventeen gentlemen formed a library club, each one contributing from five to ten dollars to purchase books, one of its number taking charge of them.

In 1880 more members were added to the association and more books purchased, a room fitted up and a librarian appointed. The work was carried on for about two years when the library was closed for want of funds. In 1882 some of the young people formed a club, which they called the "Enterprise Club", for the purpose of making the library association a free library.

By giving concerts, amateur theatricals and ice cream socials, they succeeded in obtaining some money and interesting the people in the library. In the meanwhile the association and friends were urging the citizens to vote a tax for the support of the library.

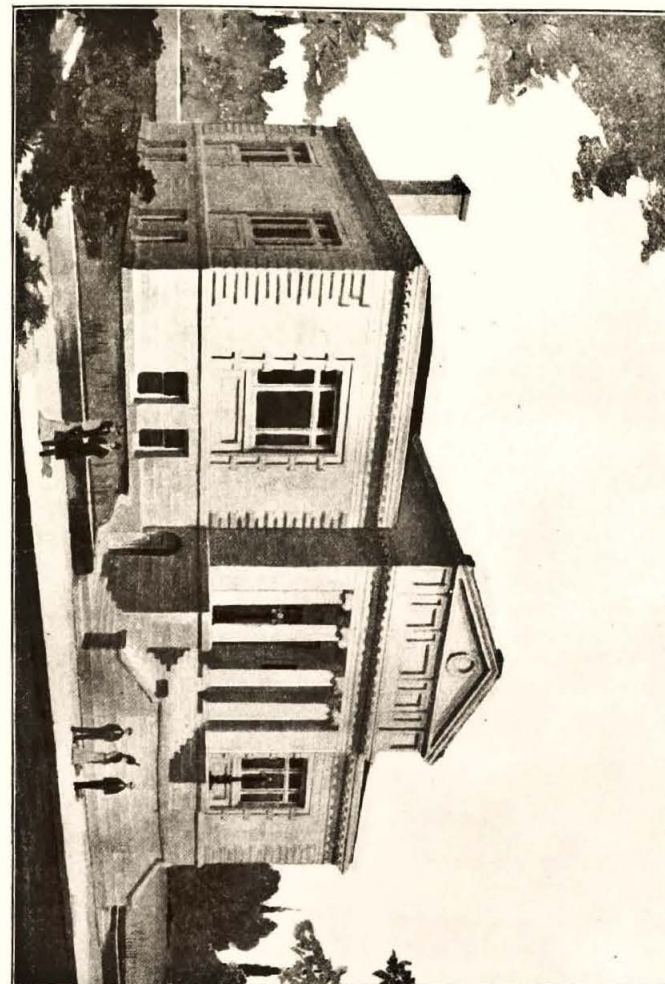
In 1884 a tax was voted, and in June the Indianola Free Public Library was opened in two handsome rooms furnished by the Enterprise Club and the city, the association turning over 575 books to the city.

In February, 1894, the library was moved into more commodious rooms. In July, 1894, the library passed under control of nine trustees appointed by the mayor, according to the statutes passed by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly.

The library has steadily grown in number of books, attendance and usefulness to the public schools, college and citizens. The library has now 4,700 books.

In November, 1902, the library board directed its chairman, Mayor Schooley to make an effort to secure a library building from Mr. Carnegie, and in January, 1903, Mr. Carnegie offered \$10,000 for a library building, with the usual conditions, which the city promptly accepted. The site purchased is within one block of the public square, easy of access to the public schools, college and citizens.

The members of the present board of trustees are: President, W. H. Schooley; Secretary, J. W. Radebaugh, E. R. Guthrie, J. H. Schee, Geo. Clammer, J. O. Watson, J. H. Whitney, J. Mayers and H. H. Hartman. Librarian is Hannah M. Babb.



IOWA CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.



## IOWA CITY.

"On the twentieth day of January, 1897, the Iowa City Public Library was formally opened, Hon. Geo. W. Ball presiding in the unavoidable absence of Judge Wade, president of the library association."

The above quotation is a brief newspaper statement which, at that date, looking backward was filled with the history of the Iowa City Library Association; but, looking forward was filled with prophecy for the Iowa City Public Library.

The history of the library association is the history of every band of pioneers; earnest effort, undaunted courage, unwavering purpose, union, strength, success.

The unwritten history of the Iowa City Library Association is, that the nucleus of one of the farthest reaching influences of the city originated in a prayer meeting where only "two or three are gathered together."

The written history begins with the record of a meeting of representatives of the pastors and young people's societies of the city, August 28, 1896. The immediate results of this meeting were a committee appointed to solicit funds for the enterprise, and a popular meeting appointed for September 3, 1896.

The names of those whose earnestness of purpose carried the undertaking to success are recalled in gratitude. It is hard to choose where all responded so enthusiastically and generously, but the following names are inseparably connected with the Iowa City Library Association: S. K. Stevenson, Alice Luscombe, Geo. W. Ball, Geo. Hummer, B. Shimek, Bertha G. Ridgway, M. J. Wade, W. P. Coast, Max Mayer.

The persons whose names appear above constituted the board of directors of the library association and, with the exception of Alice Luscombe (Mrs. Van Law) who was succeeded September 28, 1898, by Elizabeth Felkner, they also constitute the present board of trustees of the public library. To this permanency of the board of trustees is due the steady growth of the library. The same public spirit which originated the library movement in Iowa City has fostered its growth with unfaltering care. The prophecy is fulfilled as those would have it who thought, planned, watched and worked.

Every home in Iowa City has felt the influence emanating from the public library.

In less than one month from the day the doors were opened to the public, 836 persons had applied for cards entitling them to the privileges of the library; 2,226 books had been issued, and 4,407 visitors had been present at the library rooms. To meet these demands ever increasing, there were but 1,300 volumes. That the library would grow and must grow was a fact no longer doubtful. How best to foster and direct that growth was the problem which confronted the board of directors.

The solution of this problem was given by the board of directors upon the 1st day of March, 1897, upon which day the question of establishing a free public library as provided by the Code of Iowa was submitted to vote at the annual municipal election and the question was carried.

Fifteen days later, on March 15, 1897, Mayor C. M. Reno, by and with the approval of the city council, appointed the members of the board of directors of the Iowa City Library Association, as a board of trustees for the Iowa City Public Library.



The officers of the board of trustees, as unanimously elected on March 17, 1897, were: M. J. Wade, president; Bertha Ridgway, vice president; S. K. Stevenson, secretary; Geo. Hummer, treasurer.

The citizens worked earnestly for the success of the public library.

Under the auspices of the board of trustees, St. Mary's Lyceum, on the 26th of November, 1897, presented the play, "Honor Before Wealth."

For the benefit of the library, a course of lectures was given by professors Macbride, Wilcox and Shimek, Doctor Gilchrist and Judge Wade.

One hundred and fifty volumes belonging to Safarik Lodge No. 75, C. S. P. S., of Iowa City, were placed for circulation in the public library, and remained there until the dedication of the C. S. P. S. hall.

A gift from Dr. J. L. Pickard added one hundred and twenty volumes. Through the same spirit of helpfulness many volumes have found their way from private shelves into the public library.

In the past two years gifts to the public library have numbered nearly three hundred volumes, with fifteen hundred or more numbers of magazines. These gifts of odd numbers of magazines are of great value to the library, for from these odd numbers many a volume is completed that, bound, becomes a valuable work of reference.

In the past year the library has sent into the homes of Iowa City, 36,693 volumes, at least 8 per cent of which were books of solid worth.

The visitors find in the reading room sixty-two current magazines, instead of the twenty placed at their disposal in 1898, and the daily papers, four of which are bound and placed on file. That its resources may meet as many demands as possible, a card catalog serves to direct the seeker to the subject upon which he desires information.

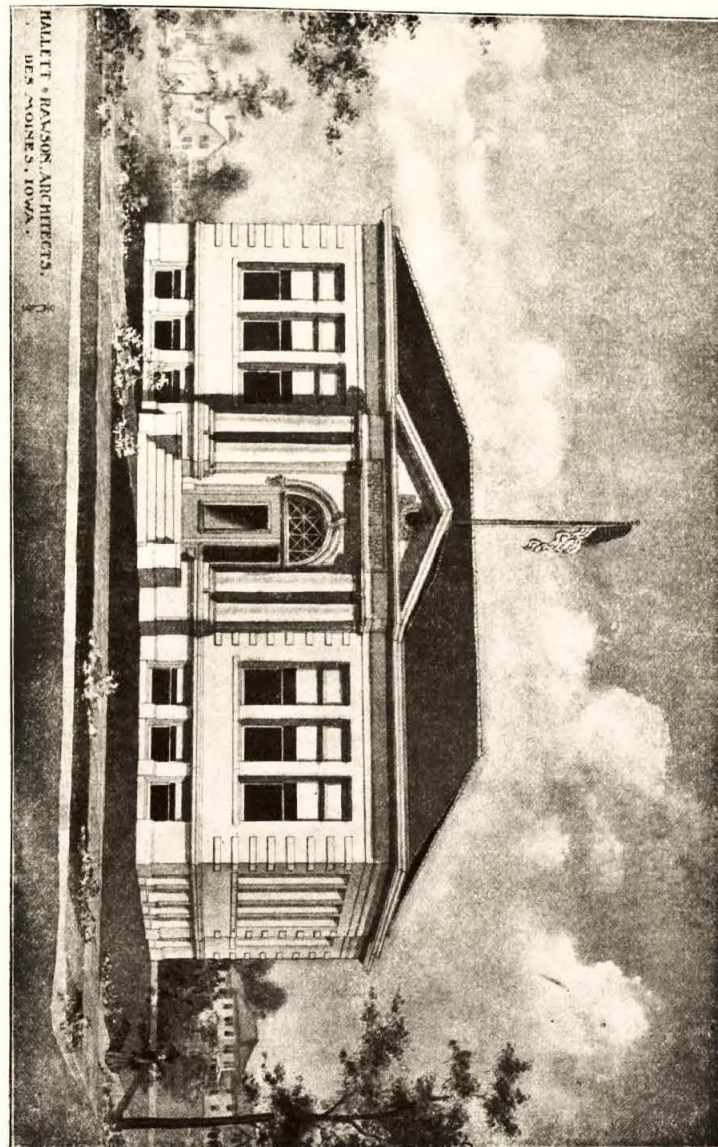
The following librarians have served the institution: Andrew Howell, S. H. Sperry, Gilbert McElroy, Leslie Switzer. Each contributed his quota as librarian. Upon accepting the resignation of G. A. McElroy the highest appreciation of his faithfulness and ability was expressed by the board of trustees. Miss Adelaide C. Lloyd is the present librarian.

The original home of the public library was the Kenyon building on Iowa avenue. On June 17, 1901, the library was moved to the Cannon and Pratt building on College street. These rooms, the present location of the library, are open to the public daily from 8:30 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. The library is also open every Sunday from 2 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

A gift of \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie was secured by Hon. Martin J. Wade and Senator W. B. Allison and this was formally accepted March 24, 1902, increased by \$10,000 April 14, 1903, with the donation of an \$8,000 lot, the gift of Iowa City, assuring a permanent home, now in the process of erection, for the steadily increasing library.

#### IOWA FALLS.

The Iowa Falls Public Library was founded in December 1895 in a small way by a few earnest citizens. About two hundred books were donated, also tables, chairs and other necessary furniture. A small room was rented, a librarian elected and several periodicals furnished for the reading room. The library was to be kept open six and one-half hours each day for ten





months in the year and three days each week through the months of July and August.

A stock company was formed and a library fund created by selling shares to the amount of \$1,700. This fund was added to at various times by small donations of money and by the proceeds of suppers, entertainments, etc.

In 1899 a tax was voted and the library consisting of less than one thousand bound volumes was formally presented to the city.

In November, 1901, under the direction of Miss Tyler, secretary of the Library Commission, the library was reorganized on a systematic basis. The books were classified by the Dewey System of Classification, a card catalog was started and a card charging system adopted. The librarian attended the Summer Library School, under the auspices of the Iowa Library Commission.

The annual income is now over one thousand dollars. There are about two thousand five hundred volumes on the shelves. There is a well patronized children's corner and a reference department of several hundred well selected books.

The library is constantly growing in usefulness. It is now regarded as a fixed factor in the local educational system, not only as touching the public schools and the college students, but it is constantly patronized by the several woman's clubs of the city, whose membership quickly recognized its value and assistance in all student research. Its great value as an educational factor is now generally conceded and its work has the hearty appreciation and support of the public school staff and of all the thoughtful citizens as well. The traveling library of the Iowa Library Commission has been used to supplement the collection of books on special subjects of club study.

The city council has recently accepted a gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which has been supplemented by \$2,500 from Mr. E. S. Ellsworth. An ideal site has been secured and plans are now being considered for a new library building.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: J. L. Farrington, president, W. H. Woods, secretary, Mrs. E. S. Ellsworth, Dr. M. W. Hill, Mrs. L. E. Jones, Miss Mary Bliss, Mrs. H. C. Miller, Mrs. J. D. Steere, R. C. Kennedy.

The librarian is Mrs. Florence G. Anders.

#### JEFFERSON.

The idea of a public library for Jefferson had its origin in the several literary clubs of the city.

For some months they had realized the need of such an institution, through the lack of suitable and sufficient reference books with which to carry on their work.

In the Spring of 1900, the matter was fully discussed at a meeting of the "Culture Club," and an invitation sent to the "Friday Club," and the "Chautauqua Circle," asking their aid and co-operation in an Art and Loan Exhibit, proceeds to be used in founding a free public library. Such an exhibit was held, and about one hundred and seventy-five dollars was realized from the venture.



During the summer the Sorosis Club issued a "Book of Quotations" for the benefit of the library fund, and realized \$75. In the following November the Culture Club gave a supper and bazaar, which added \$100 to their fund. They also compiled a cook book, and by the sale of same, realized \$85. This was followed a week later by a "Book Social" given by the ladies of the Friday Club, to which the general public was invited and each person asked to contribute a book. This resulted in a miscellaneous collection of about three hundred and fifty books.

Meanwhile the presidents of the Sorosis and Culture clubs, circulated a subscription paper for the purpose of purchasing the "Warner Library." This amount was easily obtained and enough more to purchase a number of other valuable reference books.

The public spirit and interest manifested in the enterprise, and the readiness with which the money was donated, prompted the city solicitor, Mr. E. B. Wilson, to advise offering the library and funds to the city council, and ask that a tax for the support of a free public library be voted on at the coming election. Acting upon this advice, a joint meeting of the clubs was held in the spring of 1901, and books, money, etc., were turned over to the city council, amounting to 950 volumes and \$325.22.

The council accepted the gift, and a tax for the maintenance of a free public library was voted on at the spring election. The Mayor then appointed a board of directors as follows: Capt. Albert Head, Dr. F. M. Dean, Owen Lovejoy, Dr. H. Kettell, E. B. Wilson, Henry Haag, Mrs. D. Austin, Mrs. May Warrington and Mrs. E. H. Barrel, and the board organized in July, 1901. Mrs. Maud Culbertson was elected librarian. Captain Head tendered the use of two rooms over Greene County Bank, rent free for one year, which offer was duly accepted. He also presented the library with a set of Congressional Records, and shelving for same.

The work of classifying, and accessioning was performed by the librarian with the assistance of several members of the book committee. Furniture and shelving were bought and the library was opened to the public in December, 1901. A number of private donations of books were made, so the library opened with 2,090 books.

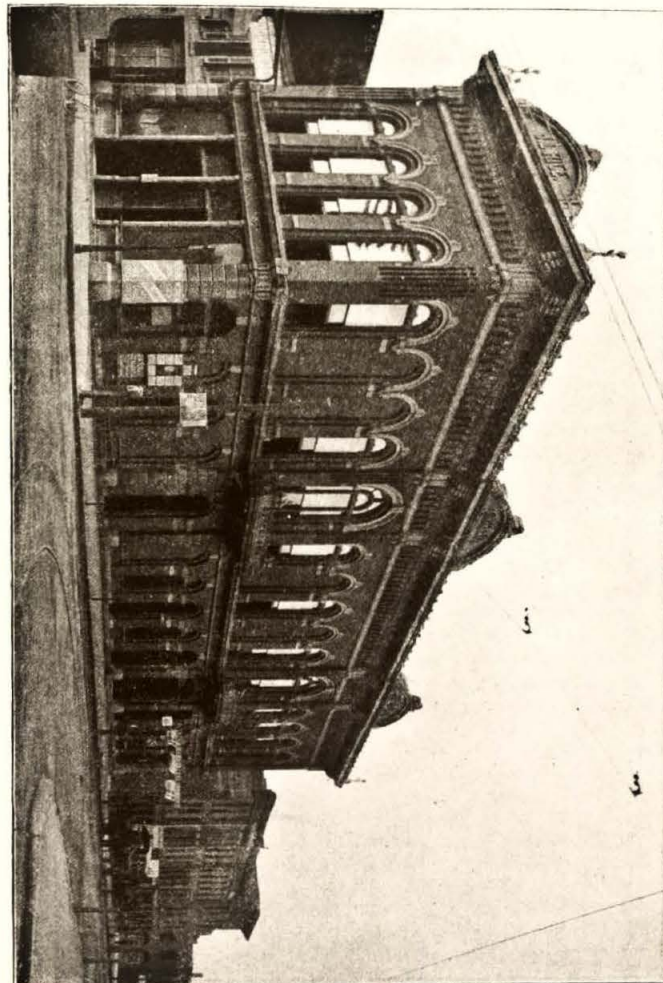
In April, 1902, on account of increasing patronage, it was deemed advisable to keep the library open three days in the week, instead of two, as formerly. In July, Mrs. Ida B. K. Head, was elected librarian.

In April, 1903, Mr. Henry Haag, a member of the library board and city council, received a letter from Mr. Carnegie's secretary, stating "if the city council of Jefferson would furnish a suitable site for building and agree to raise \$1,000 per year, for maintenance, Mr. Carnegie would be pleased to give \$10,000 for a free public library building."

The council having no available funds with which to purchase a lot, a subscription paper was circulated, and \$1,500 was pledged to buy a lot one block west of the Public Square. The conditions of the gift having been complied with, Hallet & Rawson, of Des Moines, were employed as architects, and the new building will be completed within a year.

The library in its present quarters, is enjoying a steadily increasing patronage, with a circulation of over one thousand books per month. Since its organization, nearly two years ago, 526 books have been added by pur-

KEORUK PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF CITIZENS.





chase and donation, making a total of 2,626 books, and when the new library is completed, sufficient money will be in the treasury for the purchase of a large number of new books.

#### KEOKUK.

The Keokuk Library Association was incorporated December 10, 1863, as a stock association. Shares of stock, \$10; life membership, \$50; annual dues, \$2; subscribers, \$3.

The library was first opened for delivery of books June 1, 1864, with four life members, 181 stockholders and about two thousand five hundred volumes on the shelves. The increase in the number of books first year was 1,000; second year, by purchase and donation, about one thousand five hundred.

For a number of years the association conducted a lecture course, deriving the most of their income from that source and from entertainments given by the ladies of the city. The officers of the association the first year were A. J. Wilkinson, president; Geo. W. McCrary, vice president; Geo. C. Thompson, recording secretary; Howard Tucker, treasurer. Directors, A. Hagny, Wm. Fulton, Robt. F. Bower, P. Gibbons, Rev. Geo. Thacher and J. Lothrop Rice.

In 1879 J. L. Rice, dying, left a bequest of \$10,000 to the Keokuk Library Association, which was the nucleus of a fund for the erection of an excellent library building. The ladies gave an art loan exhibition, netting about eleven hundred dollars and a large number of shares of stock, with privilege of free use of library for ten years, were sold and a sufficient sum realized to enable the association to erect a building costing \$25,000, being the first library in the State to have a home of its own. The library was opened to the public in their new building on February 24, 1883. The library is on the second floor, the first floors being rented and used for business purposes.

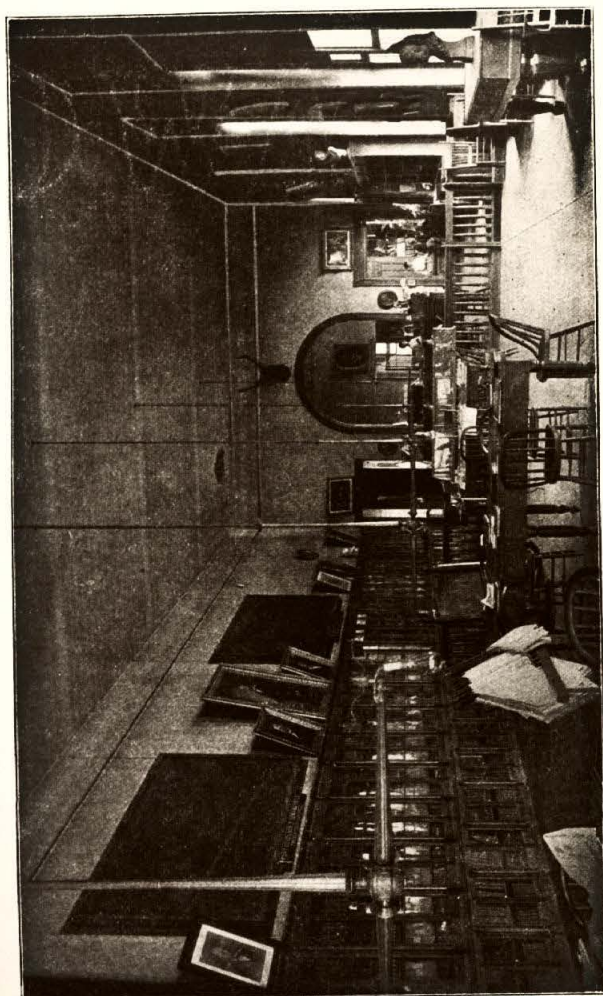
On the completion of the building the association found themselves in debt \$5,000, which amount was loaned to them by H. C. Huiskamp for ten years, without interest. This debt was reduced \$500 annually from rents of rooms on first floor of building.

Mr. H. C. Huiskamp and Mrs. Spencer Grennell made donations of \$500 each and Mr. A. L. Connable cash and lands realizing about one thousand dollars. The association had a long hard struggle to free themselves from debt and maintain the library and were compelled to make frequent appeals to the public for donations and in the way of entertainments.

In May, 1892, the association was able to announce that it was free from debt.

In the beginning of 1894 the subject of a free public library was discussed, and on April 2, 1894 the citizens voted favorably on the proposition, "Shall the city of Keokuk accept the benefit of the statute for the creation and maintenance of a public library."

The board of directors of Keokuk Library Association then submitted to the city council a form of lease, to the city of Keokuk, of the library building, books, furnishings, etc., for a term of eight years from May 1, 1894, upon condition that the city should appropriate annually, not less than \$1,500 for the support and maintenance of the library and the care and pro-



KEOKUK PUBLIC LIBRARY—READING ROOM.



tection of the building and for its use as a free public library, which was adopted unanimously.

This lease has since been renewed for a term of years, the minimum appropriation being \$2,000 per annum.

The library was opened for the use of the public as the Keokuk Public Library on July 16, 1894 with 9,370 volumes on hand.

In the first twelve months as a free public library, the users of the library increased from 383 (the last year of the association) to 7,494, and the number of books issued from 8,169 volumes to 52,333 volumes.

The library was closed from August 6 to November 19, 1900, during which time some long needed improvements were made, at a cost of about two thousand dollars.

The Dewey System is used in the classification of the books, and much progress has been made in the preparation of a dictionary card catalog, some of the cards used being printed ones, furnished by the Library of Congress and American Library Association, and others written in the library. The librarian has attended two sessions of the Iowa Summer School for Library Training under the auspices of the Library Commission.

Since its opening as a public library the board has been enabled to add largely to the list of reference books.

The circulation for the year 1902 was 50,397 volumes.

No record is kept of the use made of the reference books in the library, and it will be readily understood that the number of books issued give but a partial estimate of the real usefulness of the library.

The number of volumes in the library January 1, 1903, was 13,764.

The present members of the board of trustees are, John E. Craig, president, W. J. Fulton, secretary, Samuel E. Carey, E. F. Tobin, Lindsay Merrill, Wm. Reimbold, Rice H. Bell, Frank Le Bron, Ben B. Jewell.

Miss Nannie P. Fulton, librarian.

#### LEMARS.

In 1876 Mrs. P. F. Dalton and others organized a library association which acquired a number of books by donation from the citizens of the town and an invoice of \$100 by purchase.

The library thus founded was provided with such temporary headquarters in business buildings and attended by members of the association who volunteered their services, or by persons employed for a limited number of hours each week, until 1885, when by a vote of the electors at the annual city election the city assumed control of the same and from thence on until the enactment of the statute of 1894 remained under the direction of committees appointed from the city council.

After the organization of the board of library trustees on the 2d of July, of the year last named, and to the present time the library has been kept in the second story of the building occupied for general city offices, and, under the direction of the trustees, attended regularly by persons employed as librarians.

The last report of the president of the board made to the city council shows that at the beginning of the year, 1902, there were 4,520 books on the shelves—added during the year, 520; circulated, 12,067.

During the same year there were 1,140 regular readers enrolled.

Last April Andrew Carnegie announced the making of a donation of \$10,000 for the erection of a library building and the citizens within thirty days thereafter purchased and donated to the city a site for the building at a cost of more than \$2,000.

An architect has been employed and plans completed for a building of pressed brick and stone.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: J. T. Martin, president; P. Farrell, secretary; Mesdames P. F. Dalton, Bush, Pen, Sarton, Cole, Messrs. Boyd and Thomason.

Librarian, Miss Mollie Brown.

#### LEON.

Through the earnest efforts of the Woman's Club of Leon, a library was established in 1901, and their labors were unceasing in securing funds for the purchase of new books and the support of the library. Those most closely identified with the work, however, felt that the free use of the books, which would be possible if the library was maintained by a municipal tax, was an object greatly to be desired, hence efforts were put forth by the club to this end.

At the spring election, March 31, 1903, the question, "Shall a free public library be established," supported by municipal tax was submitted to a vote of the people, and resulted in a majority in favor of the measure. The Woman's Club, therefore, will turn over to the city their collection of over one thousand one hundred volumes.

The following trustees have been appointed by the mayor: Mrs. M. Layton, president; Miss Charlotte Vogt, vice president; Mrs. L. P. Sigler, Mrs. J. F. Hamilton, John W. Harvey, J. R. Bowsher, Geo. E. Hurst, Geo. W. Baker, V. R. McGinnis.

Librarian is Miss Ida Brooks.

#### MAQUOKETA.

Early in the fifties a number of intellectually inclined people in the little village of Maquoketa formed a reading circle, which was known as the "Maquoketa Literary Society." These people met frequently and had little programs or readings for mutual benefit and pleasure. A little later, at the instance of Mrs. Pierce Mitchell and Miss Charlotte Walker, a ladies' sewing society was formed, which worked avowedly for the purpose of obtaining money for books to form a city library. As a result of the work of these two organizations, if not directly out of them, there grew an organization, which began in 1857, as a regular corporation under the name of the "Maquoketa Literary Association." The stockholders each subscribed ten dollars and were issued one share of stock, and a regular constitution and by-laws was adopted. The little collection of books gathered together by the early members of the association was placed in charge of some one of the number as librarian and loaned to subscribers under certain regulations. At the time the civil war commenced the library was housed in the general store of Pierce Mitchell on the corner of Main and Platte streets. Otis



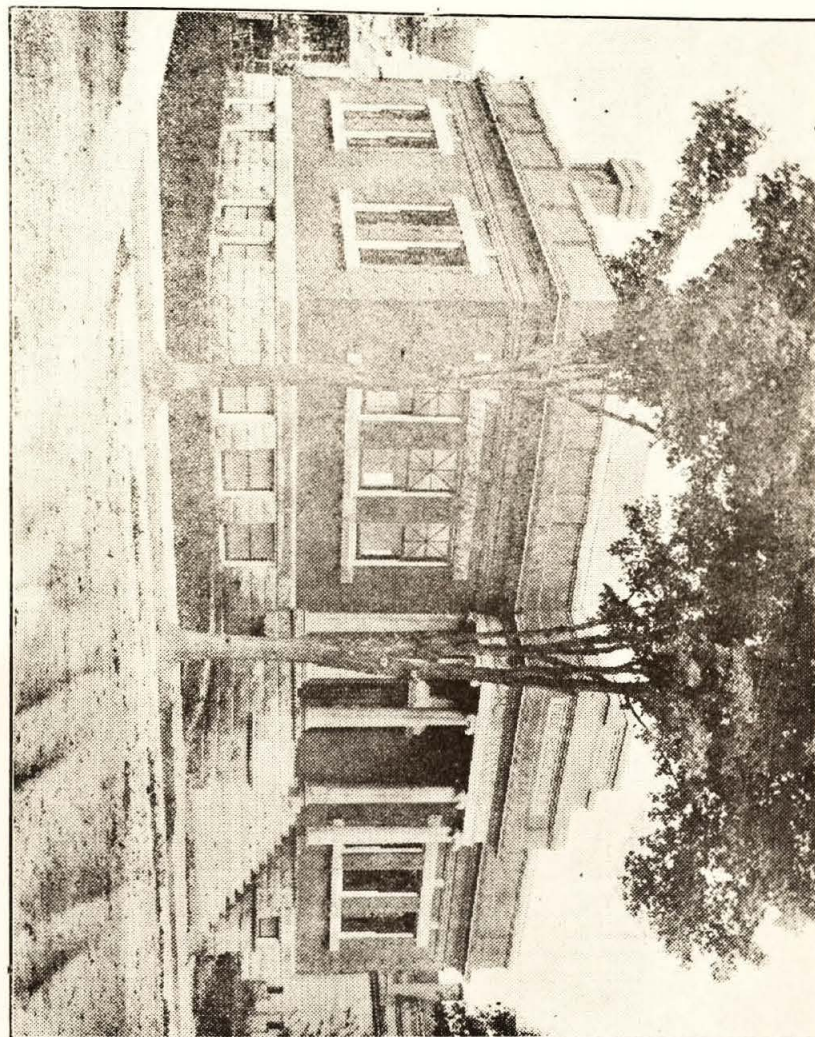
Crawford, an assistant in the store, was the librarian, but the war spirit entered his soul and he enlisted, leaving his charge uncared for.

Not for long, however, for William Cundill, an English tailor who loved books, secured from the trustees permission to take the books to his shop and there look after the library. This he did until 1874, when Mr. Cundill returned to his old home for a three years' visit, leaving his charge with Attorney R. W. Henry, and upon Mr. Cundill's return in 1877, he again resumed his position as librarian. At this time the library was steadily growing both in the number of volumes and the patronage. So far as the records show, the last meeting of this association was held on April 20, 1885, and at that time the collection of books numbered about seven hundred.

In the meantime William C. Boardman, a man of some property, who lived in the city, had made a will giving first \$2,000 and afterwards \$3,000 more to found a library for the people of Maquoketa on the condition that it should bear the name of the Boardman Library Institute, and be a regular incorporation with a capital stock of not less than \$5,000. Upon the death of Mr. Boardman in 1884 the promoters of the library movement saw an opportunity to greatly enlarge their library and its efficiency, and after a good deal of labor the required stock was subscribed and the Boardman Library Institute was in possession of \$5,000, one fifth of which it was to spend at once for books.

Those interested in the new organization were for the most part the same people who had built up the literary association, and consequently on April 20, 1885, they met, and voted to give all their books and property to the Institute on condition that they be given stock in it. This was satisfactorily arranged, and from that time the library has been a great educational factor in the city, albeit it had no home of its own, and being a subscription library its patronage was necessarily limited. At the present time the Boardman Library Institute possesses about four thousand volumes and has in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty patrons. It is proposed to house these books in the new building under a contract with the trustees of the Free Public Library.

Some years ago, Dr. D. N. Loose, who had been among the foremost of the workers for a public library purchased the lot at the corner of Pleasant and First streets, for the purpose of some time making it a library site. When it was learned that Mr. Carnegie was making gifts for libraries a movement was set on foot to ask for such a gift for Maquoketa and when \$10,000 was offered on the usual conditions, Doctor Loose and C. F. Goller started out to raise a subscription to purchase a site. It was accomplished, Mayor W. M. Stephens at once appointed a board of trustees, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Hand, C. F. Goller, D. N. Loose, W. B. Swigart and J. P. Gruwell, and Mesdames W. M. Stephens, C. A. Gallagher, A. B. Bowen and Julia B. Dunham, who held their first meeting May 26, 1902, and elected W. H. Hand, president; Mrs. C. A. Gallagher, vice president; C. F. Goller, Secretary, and Mrs. A. B. Bowen, corresponding secretary. The gift was formally accepted and Netcott & Donnan of Independence, chosen as architects. Bids were called for and Hancock & Thomas, the local contractors, secured the contract. Later an extra \$2,500 was received from Mr. Carnegie, making



MAQUOKETA PUBLIC LIBRARY-CARNEGIE BUILDING.



the total of the gift \$12,500. When completed and furnished, the building and site will have cost over \$16,000.

The librarian attended the Iowa Summer Library School for 1903, under the auspices of the Iowa Library Commission.

#### MANCHESTER.

As the history of a nation is divided into periods, so the records of most events take similar form; thus this library of Manchester did not take its present form at a single bound, there were small beginnings.

In the year 1867 a number of our citizens met and organized "The Library Institute;" the records are lost. This collection comprised over two hundred volumes, standard works. About the year 1877 this library was passed over to the School District for the benefit of the High School. That was one of the sources of the present library, having been presented in the year 1883 or '84 to a kindred association.

In Manchester in March, 1883, a meeting of ladies was called to consider the matter of establishing a "Public Reading Room," that might be a "stepping-stone" to a "Public Library." A constitution was adopted, the name of the organization to be "The Manchester Reading Room Association," its object the maintenance of a free public reading room. Conditions of membership were signing the constitution and the payment of \$1. Increase of membership and entertainments established a fund sufficient to furnish a room, secure reading matter that was soon increased by donations. The work progressed and in a few weeks the room was open to the public. This was in the spring of 1883. Just before the close of the year the Association decided to confer with the city council in regard to organizing a "Free Public Library," resulting in the passing of an ordinance by the city council providing for the establishment and government of such a library. Their funds were the proceeds of tax levied for its support.

In April, 1884, the library commenced loaning books, and in less than one year's time had 326 bound volumes, besides reference books and 247 volumes of bound and 165 of unbound Public Documents, 498 volumes of magazines and periodicals. The reading room supplied twenty weekly and monthly papers and magazines. At that time there were 495 registered patrons of the library. These books were placed in the reading room, the association assumed all the expenses of running the library in connection with the reading room for one year, in order that all the library funds might be expended in books. Time passed, the societies working in harmony. The city council unobserved took note of the success, and a tax was levied, and in 1885 a fine brick building was erected, and in the winter of that year both societies took possession of the rooms assigned them by the council. This was a great day, for the town had the nucleus of a library and a building of its own. The association assumed most of the running expenses for two years and continued furnishing papers and periodicals. The Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission has been used since 1898 to augment the collection of books.

In 1894 the association offered to turn over all its property to the library (except piano), the cash in hand, \$124.89, in consideration of the city authorities agreeing to keep the room open, and in as good order as heretofore; this was accepted.



In 1902 Mr. Andrew Carnegie made the offer of \$10,000 to build a library with his usual provisions. This was accepted, and the following building committee appointed to select site and solicit funds: Rev. H. W. Tuttle, G. G. Pierce, L. Matthews, Judge A. S. Blair, W. D. Hoyt.

Ten days passed, \$3,200 raised, site chosen, and deed in the hands of the council. Preparations for building followed. In March, 1903, "The Free Public Library" was moved into its new quarters.

The cost of the lot, building, furniture and fixtures was \$13,500.

The library now contains 4,300 bound volumes and over one thousand pamphlets. The library is open every week day, afternoon and evening, and is under the care of Mrs. Jennie Jones, librarian, who has served for over eight years in this position.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows:

E. B. Stiles, president, Miss Idell Miles, secretary, H. W. Tuttle, Mrs. W. H. Norris, Mrs. E. J. W. Tirrill, S. A. Steadman, G. G. Pierce, A. Hollister, A. H. Blake.

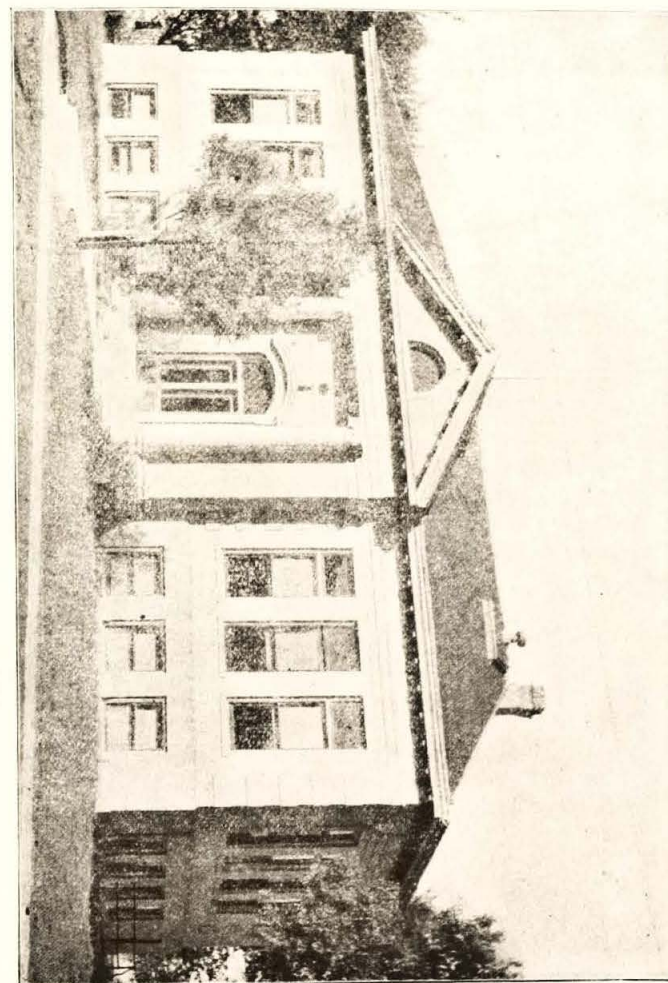
#### MARENGO.

Early in 1903 a proposition was made by Mr. Carnegie to erect a library building for Marengo to cost \$10,000, on the conditions that the city council should furnish a suitable site and provide an annual income of not less than \$1,000. Inasmuch as no public library existed in Marengo, it was necessary to vote upon the question of establishing and maintaining a free public library by municipal tax, as provided by the State law, before the council could act upon the offer. The result of the vote was in favor of the library, and the gift was accepted. The mayor appointed the Board of Library Trustees, who met and organized, as follows: M. A. Raney, president; Henry Gode, vice president; C. H. Carson, secretary; W. C. Schultz, J. J. Glenn, J. B. Murphy, Mrs. Frank Cook, Mrs. A. M. Henderson, Mrs. M. W. Stover.

Plans for the erection of the building and the organization of the library will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

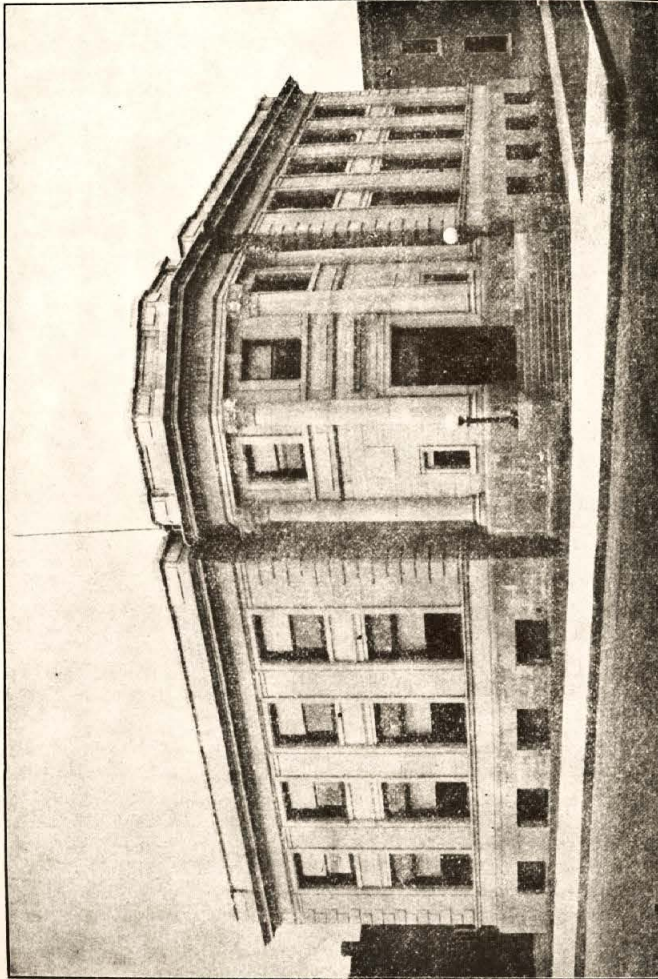
#### MARION.

The Women's Clubs of Marion, having organized a City Federation in 1901 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public library and reading room, have continued to provide for its support by various entertainments and other methods of raising money for its maintenance and growth. The Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission has been used to augment the collection of books since 1902. Early in 1903, Mr. Carnegie announced his willingness to erect a public library building for Marion to cost \$10,000, hence it was necessary for the electors of Marion to vote upon the question of a municipal tax for establishing and maintaining a library under the provisions of the State law. The Library Association of the City Federation, was most active in bringing this matter to a successful issue, having expressed their willingness to turn over their library consisting of about one thousand volumes to the city. The vote was favorable for establishing the library and the gift from Mr. Carnegie has been accepted, and steps will soon be taken for the selection of a site and the erection of a building.



MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY-CARNEGIE BUILDING.





MARSHALLTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: J. T. Alexander, president; E. H. Alderman, Garry Treat, Mrs. W. Dobson, Mrs. Carl Owen, Mrs. B. C. Busby, Miss Emma Tyler, J. Bowman, Miss Adeliza Daniels.

Miss Mary L. Parkhurst has been the librarian since the inception of the library, and attended the Iowa Summer School for Library Training, which is conducted by the Iowa Library Commission.

#### MARSHALLTOWN.

In the winter of 1892 a mass meeting was called by the Marshalltown Woman's Club, to see if something could not be done toward starting a public library, at which a resolution was passed to appoint committees to solicit funds for the purchase of books; if the committees could raise \$1,500 the opening of a library was to be undertaken, if not the project was to be abandoned.

The specified sum was quickly raised and the ladies decided they would secure \$1,500 more, to be kept at interest; \$3,400 was subscribed and a stock company was formed known as the Marshall County Library Association, \$5 constituting a share of stock. Ten people each had \$100 worth of stock, others in lots of \$50, \$25, and less.

The county gave the use of a room in the court house, including light and heat. \$1,000 was at once expended for books and \$500 more during the first year.

Mrs. M. P. Scheeler was secured as librarian, the library to be kept open two afternoons each week, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Book cards were sold to stock holders for \$1.50 per year, and to non-stock-holders for \$2.50.

This income with the interest money and receipts from entertainments which the ladies gave each year, supported the library and added about five hundred dollars worth of books annually.

In 1898 the association offered to give the library of nearly four thousand volumes and \$1,500 in money to the city if the people would vote a tax to maintain it as a free public library.

The City Federation, with Mrs. A. M. Parker, president, did excellent work in cultivating public sentiment and getting the women out to vote.

August 8, 1898, the transfer was made; a large room secured in a business block; Mrs. Scheeler was elected librarian.

September 3, 1898, the library was opened as a free public library, with hours from 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.

In April, 1899, Mrs. M. M. Battis succeeded Mrs. Scheeler as librarian.

January, 1902, the trustees received from Andrew Carnegie the promise to give to the city \$25,000 for a library building with the usual stipulations. A request was sent him for \$5,000 more, which was immediately granted.

The city furnished a corner lot 90 by 75 feet. Patton & Miller of Chicago secured as architects; J. F. Atkinson, Marshalltown, contractor.

April 22, 1903, the building was dedicated with appropriate exercises in the Odeon Theater and opened in the evening for a public reception.

The library building is a model of convenience and beauty. The first floor contains reading room, children's room, study, librarian's room, stack and delivery rooms, and rotunda.



The second floor has a lecture room with a seating capacity of 175, trustees room, lavatory, and a museum which was fitted up and furnished by Mrs. C. H. Conover of Chicago, in memory of her father, Hon. H. E. J. Boardman.

Dr. W. S. McBride, the senior trustee, has given to the library museum a collection of about three hundred and fifty geological and paleontological specimens and about the same number of crinoids.

A. E. Wilbur a fine collection of shells, and Mr. Hubler an equally fine collection of native and exotic birds' eggs.

A loan collection of rock crystals has been placed in two cases by Mr. Kane.

The basement has a stack room, newspaper room, toilet rooms, boiler rooms, etc.

One thousand three hundred seventy-seven dollars and twenty cents was given by clubs and individuals to purchase the furniture of the library, besides many articles.

The library numbers 10,000 volumes; the circulation of books during the year 1902 was 43,059, and of pictures 1,176.

The circulating department is open from 9:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, when the reading room and museum are open from 2:30 to 5:30 P.M.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Mrs. H. J. Howe, president; Mrs. A. M. Parker, secretary; F. R. Benedict, P. S. Balch, Mrs. Joseph Holmes, Dr. W. S. McBride, W. L. Place, A. C. Daly, Mrs. I. L. Cady.

Mrs. M. M. Battis, librarian.

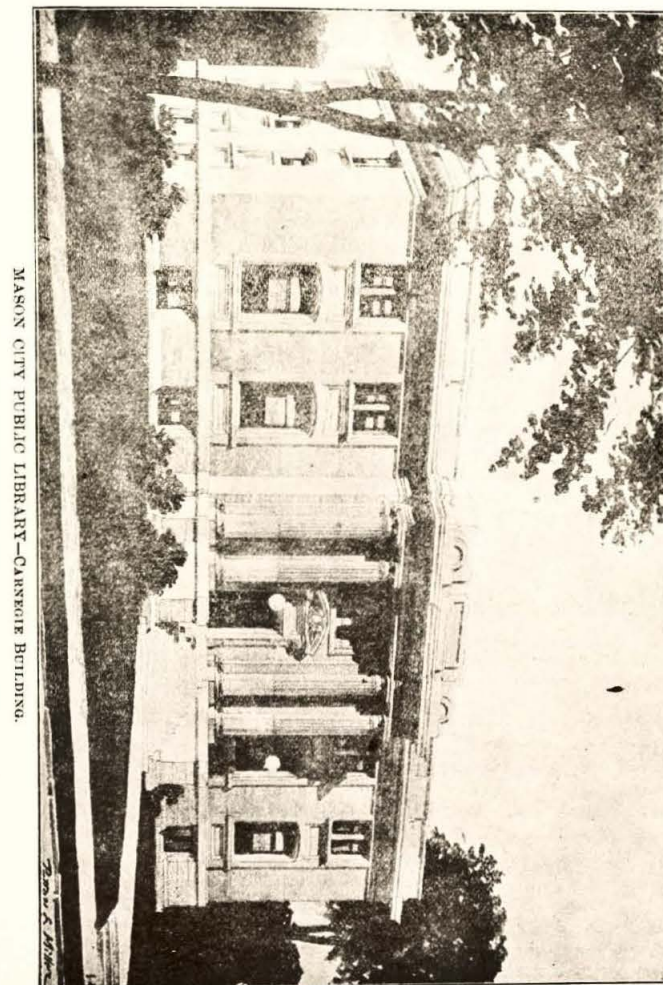
#### MASON CITY.

Early in the year 1871 a number of people were aroused to the need of providing something to counteract the influence of the open saloons and an organization was formed called the Occidental Library Association, the membership fee being \$5 with annual dues of \$3. In April of the same year they reported a library of 300 volumes which were housed in a book store and later in a bank and cared for by volunteers, a number of whom were untiring in their devotion to the work.

But in time the organization dwindled away and many of the books were worn out or lost.

In 1887 a new organization was formed and money raised by donations and entertainments for the purchase of books. The books belonging to the old organization were at first loaned and afterward given to the new association. These books were rented at 5 cents per volume. A dwelling house on Main street was rented and Miss Mary Hurlburt secured as librarian. In 1892 an old store building was purchased, the advance payment being loaned by members of the association and a mortgage for the remainder placed on the property.

In 1893 a library tax was voted by the citizens and the building was deeded to the city and the affairs of the library placed in the hands of a corporation. In 1895, by a change in the laws of Iowa, the control of the library was given to a board of trustees appointed by the mayor.





The number of volumes slowly grew, the interest in the reading room resulted in many gifts, and the debt was decreased.

In the spring of 1889 occurred the death of the librarian, Miss Hurlburt, to whose faithful, self-sacrificing efforts the library owes much of its value. She was succeeded by her sister, Mrs. Anna H. Chapin, who is the present librarian.

During the summer of 1899, the trustees secured the services of an organizer to catalog the library and classify it by the Dewey system.

In July, 1900, the building owned and occupied by the library was destroyed by fire. This resulted in the sale of the property and the purchase of a residence property situated in a very choice location for library purposes, being opposite the school buildings, and so surrounded by public buildings as to be free from any danger of being crowded by the advance of the business portion.

In 1902 a donation of \$20,000 was secured from Andrew Carnegie and a movement to raise a fund of \$10,000 among the citizens by subscription was inaugurated and carried to completion.

The architects, Patton & Miller of Chicago, are preparing plans for the erection of a \$30,000 building which will be completed early in 1904.

During all this time the interest in the real work of the library has steadily increased and has been evidenced not only by the use of the library but by many valuable gifts of books, etc. The total number of volumes in the library January 1, 1903, was 3,329. The total circulation for the year 1902 was 17,462.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Mrs. May H. McNider, president; Miss Addie Barton, Mrs. Elizabeth Hanford, Mrs. S. D. Allen, Mrs. Cora H. Kotchell, Dr. T. T. Blaise, J. H. McConologue, J. S. Mott, W. J. Holahan.

#### MISSOURI VALLEY.

The Missouri Valley Library Association was incorporated May 11, 1881, and opened a library to the public. For many years this was supported by the sale of tickets and weekly book rentals. An entertainment was given occasionally, or a supper, to raise additional funds. In March, 1898, the trustees decided to petition the city council to establish a free public library. The trustees agreed to give all the books and library property to the city when such a free public library should be established. The proposition carried by popular vote at the city election in March, 1899, and the trustees transferred all their property to the city. In this manner the library became the Free Public Library of Missouri Valley. It is open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings of each week and has about 2,300 volumes.

The library is well patronized and the children especially are regular and interested visitors. The trustees are particularly watchful of the character of books provided for the children, seeking to interest them in travels and natural history and science to partial exclusion of fiction.

The library is greatly hampered by lack of room. It is located in one rather small room in the city building. The trustees are B. W. Carlisle, president; Clara A. Davis, secretary; Mary E. Boies, Clara C. Lahman, Helen E. Moore, Nellie Hills, C. W. Kellogg, Horace Warren, Wm. H. Fensler. Miss Estelle Turner has served as librarian for a number of years.



## MONTICELLO.

The Monticello Free Public Library was established by vote of the people at the spring election of 1903. A correspondence carried on by Rev. C. C. Warner secured from Mr. Andrew Carnegie the offer of \$10,000 for a library building upon the usual conditions. After the election the city council guaranteed the \$1,000 annual support and purchased the site for the building. A former resident, Mrs. Clara Wales Stout of Chicago, then proposed to the city the donation by herself of the site as a memorial of her mother, Mrs. Calista Wales, stipulating that the city should set aside for a book fund a sum equivalent to the purchase price of the lot and the buildings thereon. This fund amounts to \$2,048.

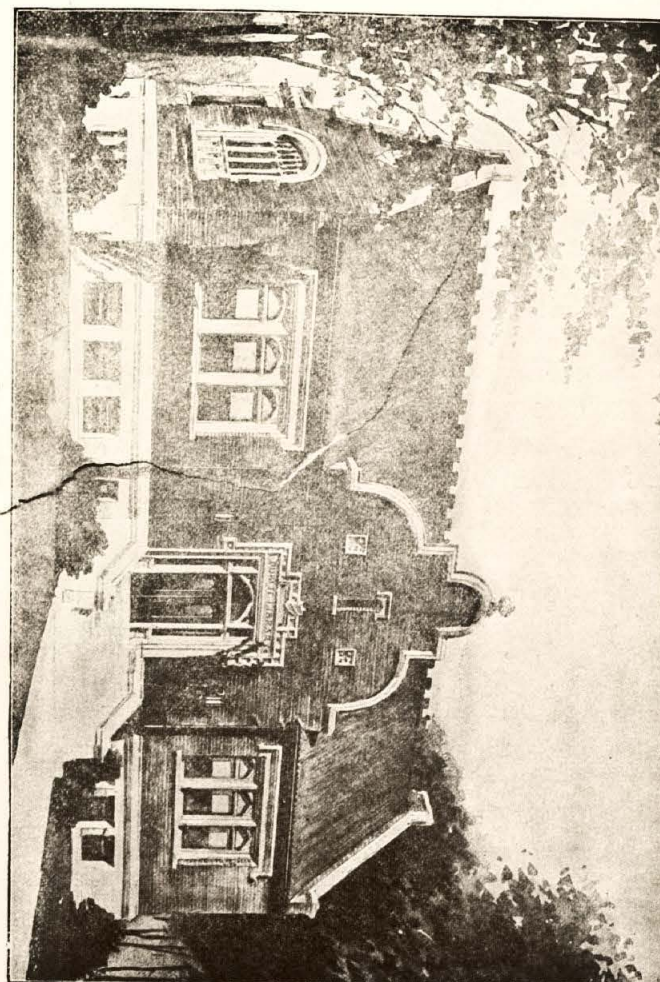
The library board appointed by the Mayor and council is as follows: President Hon. S. S. Farwell, vice president, Dr. W. W. Hunter, secretary, Rev. C. C. Warner, treasurer, E. E. Hicks and Mrs. W. A. Mirick, P. H. Connor, Mrs. C. D. Chase, Mr. Louis Lang, Mrs. O. C. Hunter, Librarian, Miss Mary Marvin.

The building committee is S. S. Farwell, C. C. Warner, and P. H. Connor. The architects are Patton & Miller of Chicago. Completion of the building is hoped for early in 1904. The building will be of selected sand mold common brick trimmed with Bedford cut stone. The interior arrangement is on the open shelf plan, utilizing all the walls of the building with a stack room in alcoves. The plans are believed to provide the very best arrangement possible, and the combination of utility and economy with artistic taste promises excellent results.

## MOUNT PLEASANT.

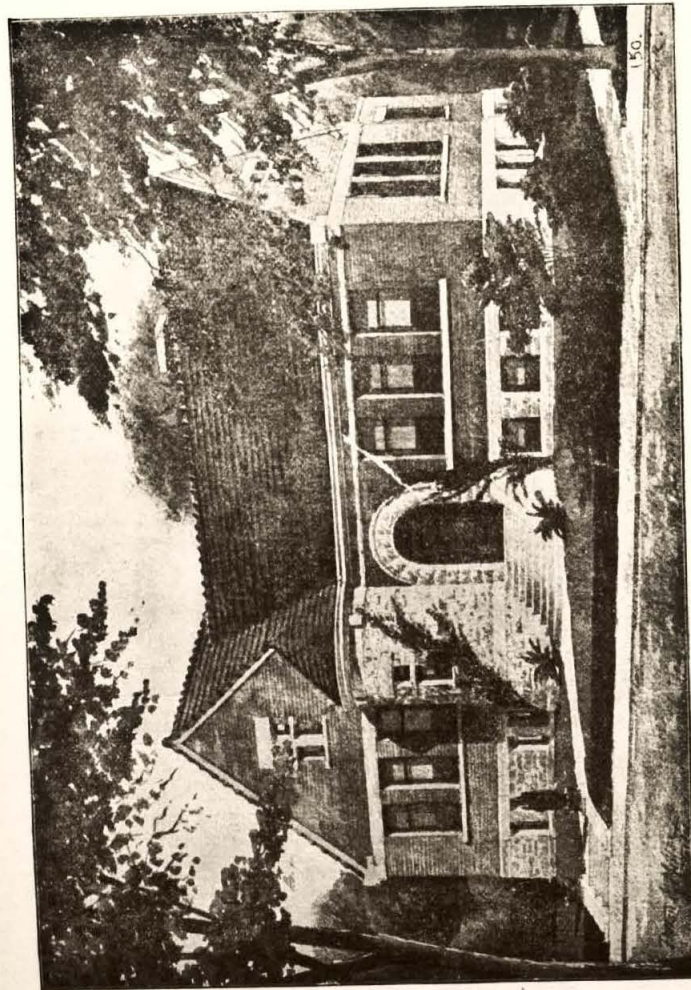
Mount Pleasant has had a library for more than twenty-five years, but far too large a part of that time it was not free. The library was established by the Ladies' Library Association, which was the outgrowth of a reading and study club. This association was incorporated in 1875, and immediately began to take steps to found a library. The library was opened to its subscribers shortly afterwards. A low fee was charged for the privilege of taking books out, but the reading room which was maintained also, was open to the public entirely free. Repeated efforts were made during the library's existence as a subscription library to have the city vote upon the question of maintaining a free library. This was not successful until 1901. In the meantime the Library Association had kept their library open on the regularly appointed days, never having missed doing so except when necessary to remove the books from one site to another, which was done three times. The library grew in that time from a small collection to about six thousand books, including pamphlets and works of reference. The books for circulation numbered between two and three thousand, and were, especially, in the case of fiction, selected with the greatest care.

After the question of maintaining a library was carried, the Library Association generously offered to the city council its collection of books as the nucleus for its free library. This proposition was accepted in the spirit in which it was offered. Within a few months after turning over this library to the city, the announcement was made that Mr. Carnegie had offered \$10,000 to the city for a library building with the usual conditions



MONTICELLO PUBLIC LIBRARY-CARNEGIE BUILDING.





MOUNT PLEASANT PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.

attached. The city not being in a condition to furnish the site, an energetic movement was at once inaugurated to procure a desirable site by subscription from the citizens. The Library Association headed this with a subscription of \$1,000, and generous citizens quickly responded with the balance of the \$3,000 needed to purchase one of the most desirable sites in town, that known as the Bird corner, from the fact that one of Mount Pleasant's most respected physicians, Dr. Wellington Bird, lived for many years on the spot.

The first board of trustees appointed by the mayor, Hon. Joshua G. Newbold, were Judge W. I. Babb, president; Mrs. W. Beckwith, George E. Throop, W. E. Keeler, William Worthington, F. S. Finley, Miss Emma Schwenker, Miss Mary Snyder, Mrs. Lou Janes. Four of this board were active members of the Ladies' Library Association, whose efforts made it possible for the free library to make a beginning with a large collection of books. Mrs. Janes, who desired the position of librarian, resigned from the board and Miss Lucrode was appointed in her place. Mr. George Throop removed from the city, and that vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. B. Seeley. The library has been opened since May 1, 1902, as a free library, opening each afternoon and evening of the week except Sunday.

The building committee, who have charge of the erection of the Carnegie building, are: W. B. Seeley, chairman; with Judge Babb, W. D. Worthington, W. E. Keeler and Mrs. Beckwith. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in August, 1904.

#### MUSCATINE.

In November, 1896, some of the citizens of Muscatine met at the home of one of the pastors of the city to talk over the subject of a public library. As a result, on December 16, 1896, another meeting was held in the old Congregational church, where a course of six lectures for raising funds for this purpose was decided upon, and on the evening of January 18, 1897, the first meeting was held in the High School building, when Professor Sparks gave the first lecture, on the subject, "The Men who Have Made the Nation."

On January 26, 1897, the "Lecture and Library Association" of Muscatine was organized and a constitution adopted. Fifteen directors were chosen, three of whom, viz: Hon. G. M. Titus, Mrs. E. L. Mahin and Mrs. E. L. Jayne, are members today of the board of trustees of the new library.

The first books were kept in a room in the High School building, under the care of Mrs. E. L. Mahin, the present librarian in the new edifice. When it became known that Mr. Musser was to donate a library building and the question of a tax-supported library was voted upon favorably, the books were transferred to the new institution.

On Friday evening, December 20, 1901, the P. M. Musser Library building, the gift of P. M. Musser, one of the oldest citizens of Muscatine, to the city, was formally dedicated and by Mr. Musser transferred to the city. In spite of the severe cold weather, the attending crowd was so large that the exercises were held in the large Methodist church, on the opposite side of the venue, after which the building was thrown open for inspection, and until



a late hour crowds of interested and happy people passed its doors and admired its beauty.

The building is practically seventy feet square and is two stories in height, with a basement. The sub-structure is of Portage red sandstone. The roof is of tile. The windows in the peristyle are all of cathedral glass, six of an ornate oval form, and the large one in the west a perfect square, giving an effect within of perpetual sunshine. The general reading, delivery room, children's and stack rooms, and the trustees' room are furnished with oak tables and chairs, and are finished in oak.

The upper story contains a lecture room, art gallery and trustees' room. The lecture room is seated with opera chairs. In the basement is a large room for the storage of books, magazines and papers, among the latter being a complete file of the *Muscatine Journal*, first issued as the *Bloomington Herald*, in 1840. The building was erected and furnished by Mr. Musser at a cost of nearly fifty thousand dollars. It is a credit to the donor and Muscatine citizens are proud of it.

The library was organized by Miss Zoe E. Faddis, from the School of Education, Chicago.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Hon. G. M. Titus, president; Mrs. Ella Jayne, vice president; J. G. Van Lent, secretary; C. R. Musser, treasurer; Hon. I. B. Richman, Mrs. E. L. Mahin, W. C. A. Busch, W. D. Burk, S. G. Stein.

Mrs. E. L. Mahin, is the librarian, and attended the Iowa Summer Library School during the summer of 1901. Two other members of the staff have also attended the school.

#### NASHUA.

The movement to organize a free public library in Nashua was started late in the summer of 1901 by two women's clubs of the town. A "book shower" was given in the opera house where an entertaining program concerning library work was provided and every person attending gave one or more books. Afterwards books and funds were solicited in the town and country adjoining, the use of a room was obtained and the library and reading room was opened to the public in October, 1901. During the first eight months the books and room were entirely cared for by the members of the women's clubs.

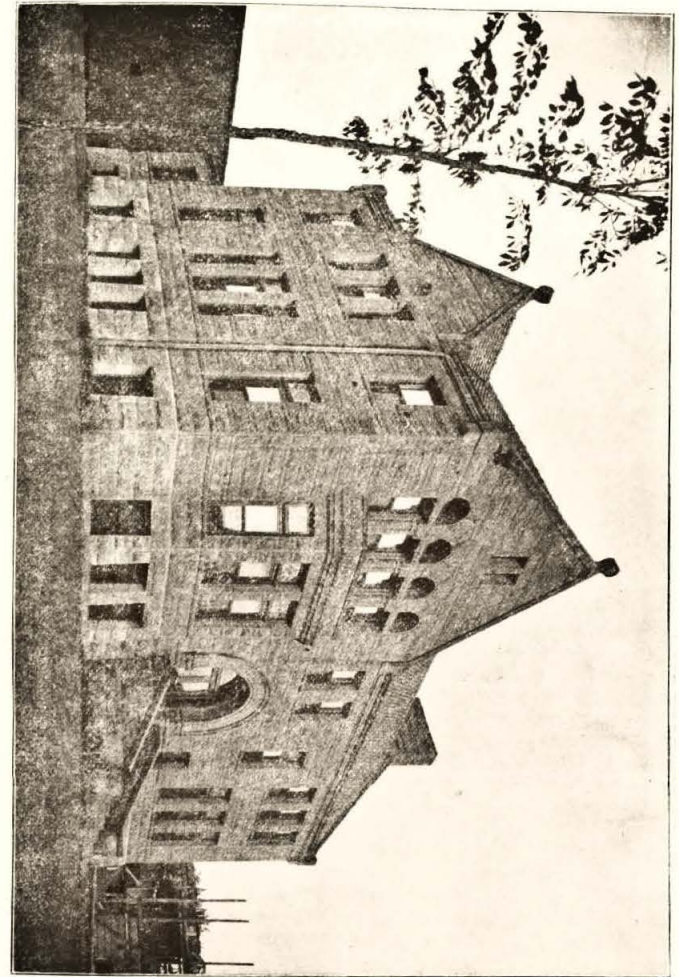
In March, 1902, the vote for city tax for library support was carried by a large majority, and until the income from this was available the expense of keeping up the room was borne by contributions from the business men of the town and others, and the proceeds of various entertainments given for the purpose. From the first the library has received a cordial support from the people of the town and the room has had a generous patronage.

A librarian has been employed for the past year and a committee from the women's clubs still aid in the work in many ways.

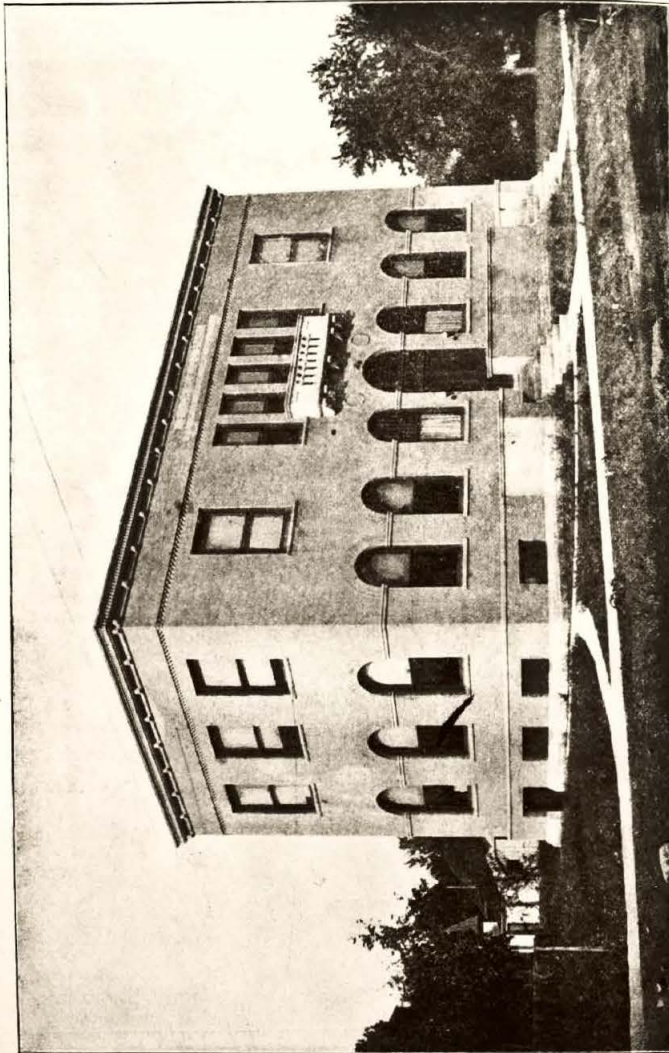
The library now contains a thousand volumes and many of the best periodicals are found on the reading tables. Special attention is given to the juvenile work.

During the past year seven thousand sixty-four books and nine hundred eighty-four magazines have been loaned from the library, which is open two days in the week. Collections of pictures have been made and loaned to the

MUSCATINE PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF P. M. MUSSER.







NEVADA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

schools and material furnished the teachers for programs for special days. Outlines of reading for different grades are furnished. The co-operation of our library and public schools has been one of the strongest features of our work. The greatest present need of the library is more room, the one now occupied, although pleasant and attractive, being too small for the best results.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: G. E. Ellison, president; W. R. Wright, A. E. Dye, Mrs. E. J. Graham, Miss Clara Currier, F. E. Fritcher, Mrs. P. E. Stewart, Mrs. C. L. Putney, W. B. Perrin. Miss Fannie V. Eastman, librarian.

#### NEVADA.

As early as 1875 a number of Nevada's thoughtful and earnest women began a movement for the establishment of a public library. A partial canvass for books as a nucleus was made, and a goodly list obtained by gifts and pledges. But, it being suggested that under the State law such an institution could be established and maintained by public expense, the influence of all interested was exerted to secure the larger and more permanent result, this being accomplished in the spring of 1876.

The proceeds of the tax levy were allowed to accumulate until 1879, then about four hundred books were purchased and the library formally opened to the public, W. W. Hunt having been appointed librarian.

Its book purchasing resources were early curtailed by a reduction of the tax levy, and for nearly a decade and a half the institution was conducted simply as a circulating library, with opportunity for taking out books but two evenings in the week.

In July, 1893, a Library and Reading Room Association was formed for the purpose of enlarging the scope and work of the library. Its membership reached 250. Its executive committee, co-operating with an appreciative and willing city council and library committee, rearranged the library and established therein a well furnished reading room, and the library was kept open every week-day afternoon and evening. Subsequently the board of trustees, created and given full control by the library law of 1894, have continued the same arrangements with slight modifications, and with most excellent results, having grown steadily in the number of books, in help and influence and in favor with the public. In 1900, a movement for a building was inaugurated by the gift of \$3,000 by Mrs. Lucy N. Silliman and children, in memory of her husband, R. J. Silliman, deceased. The building was completed and ready for use March, 1901, and is located on a handsome lot in the center of the town, and surrounded by an ample lawn. It is a substantial brick building. The basement is finished for a dining-room, and other uses, and is of great service. The first floor, or library rooms proper, is also completed and is very attractive.

The number of volumes now in the library is nearly five thousand. The valuation of building, grounds, furniture and fixtures and books, January 1, 1903, was \$13,550, the value of the books estimated at \$2,500.00. The library has been cataloged by Miss Mabel Colcord, of the State University library.



The members of present board of trustees are as follows: W. P. Payne, president; F. D. Thompson, vice president; Rose Murphy, secretary; Sarah J. Dillon, I. L. Smith, Jay A. King, Ed M. McCall, L. E. White. Librarian, Miss Kate E. Thompson.

#### NEWTON.

Newton's Free Public Library of 4,013 volumes and sixty periodicals is the outgrowth of a library instituted by the local W. C. T. U. in June, 1878. For seventeen years, a handful of self-sacrificing women conducted a public library and reading room, supported by individual contributions of money, books and periodicals. In the year 1895, the Newton Social Union succeeded to the management of the library and was very influential in causing the citizens to vote in March, 1896, for the establishment of a free public library as authorized by law, and for the levy of a tax for its maintenance. For three years this society labored to increase the number of books and when they last met, in October, 1898, the library contained 1,814 volumes. The organization of the Newton Free Public library, under the State law, was completed in July, 1896, by the appointment and confirmation of nine trustees.

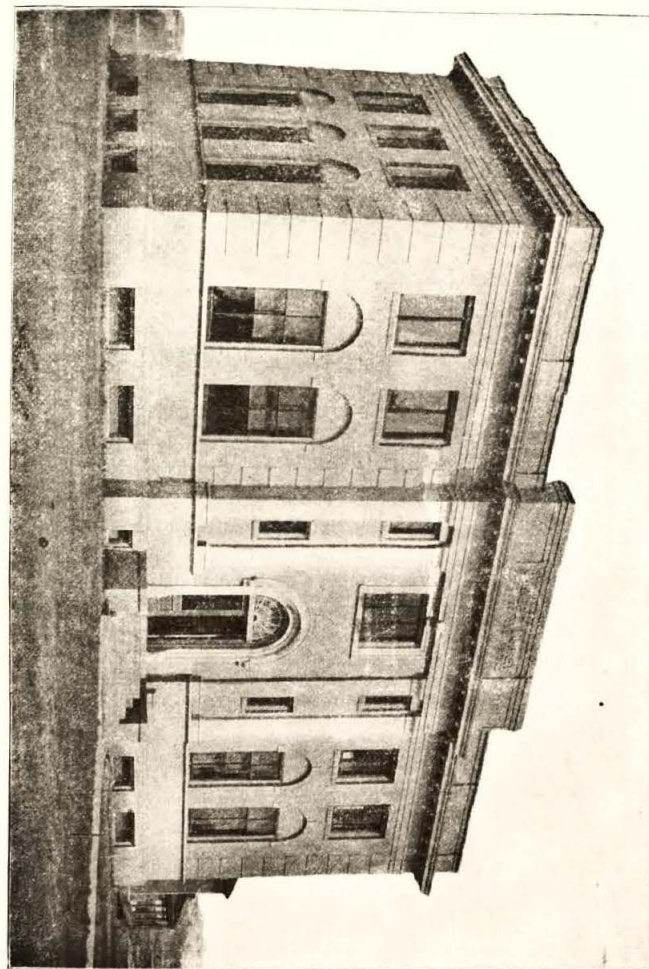
In January, 1902, in response to a request from the trustees, Andrew Carnegie donated \$10,000 for a building under the conditions usually imposed by him. A large and attractive site was purchased and donated by public spirited citizens. December, 1902, saw the library in its own building,—the first time in its existence when it had no rent to pay. The edifice is a two-story brick building, 47 by 65 feet, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The first floor is taken up by the stack, children's reading, general reading, reference and librarian's room. The second floor is used by the women's clubs, library trustees, school board and other organizations. Hallett & Rawson of Des Moines were the architects.

In March of this year, books were first issued free to all residents of Newton, the card charging system being used. Since that time the circulation of books has continually increased. The average daily circulation for the last four months has been fifty-five. Mr. Samuel Richards and other citizens have given \$1,100 toward a book fund. The library and reading rooms are open eight hours every week day during the school year, and six hours each week day during the summer.

The library board consists of W. O. McElroy, president; Miss Bertha Griebeling, secretary; E. C. Ogg, Mrs. C. W. Campbell, Mrs. O. C. Meredith, E. J. H. Beard, O. N. Wagley, John L. Mathews, A. Lufkin. Miss Belle E. Smith is librarian.

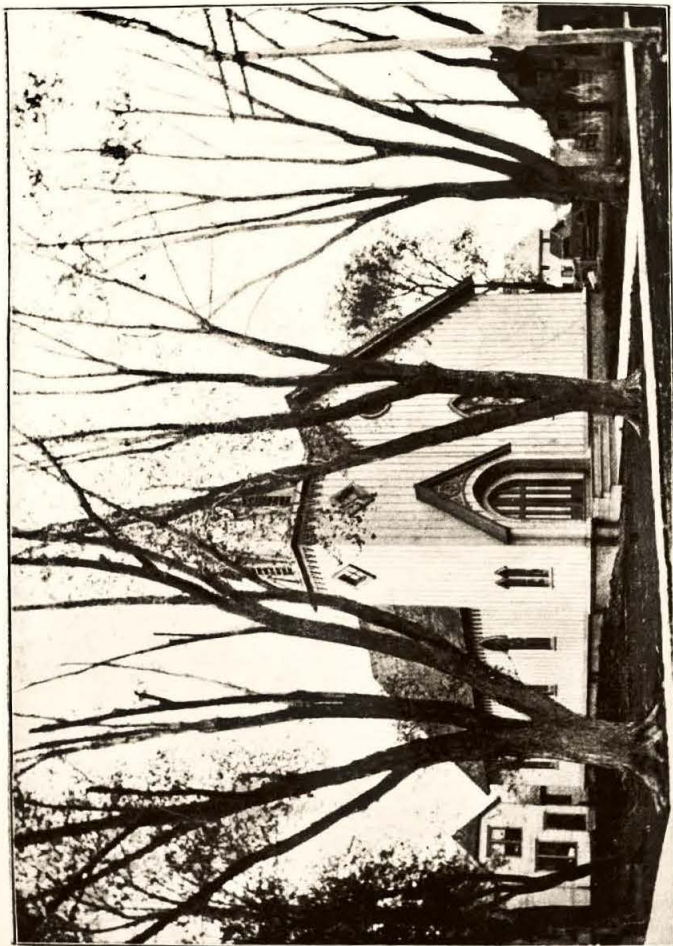
#### ODEBOLT.

During the year 1896 the Women's Reading Circle of Odebolt began the accumulation of a fund for the purpose of establishing a free public library in Odebolt. They gave entertainments and secured lecturers, turning the surplus receipts into the fund. By September 1, 1897, they had \$148.85 in their treasury. Hon. W. W. Field of Odebolt then subscribed \$500, and other contributions were made by citizens of the town and neighborhood, the total amount contributed being \$1,451.35. A corporation was organized



NEWTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.





ONAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF JUDGE ADDISON OLIVER.

and stock issued to the subscribers. Books were purchased, rooms rented and the library was open to the public July 1, 1898.

In October, 1900, Mr. Field made another contribution of \$500, on condition that the town of Odebolt take the library as a gift from the stockholders and agree to levy a yearly tax of two mills for its support. The town accepted the library on these conditions and has since observed them. At present the library comprises 2,000 volumes of choice literature in good condition. Rented rooms are occupied, but in the near future a building will be erected for its use. The library is open each Sunday afternoon, Wednesday afternoon and evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: W. W. Field, president; Joseph Mattes, vice president; F. P. Motie, secretary; Mrs. W. A. Helsell, Mrs. J. Wheaton, Mrs. C. C. Cay, Mrs. H. J. Matthews, W. F. Bay and W. E. Hamilton.

Librarian, Mrs. E. P. Pottieger.

#### ONAWA.

The Onawa Public Library had its origin in a proposition made by Hon. Addison Oliver, to the town council of Onawa, on the 31st day of December, 1901. This proposition contemplated the donation of the recently vacated Congregational church building, a lot 132 feet square conveniently located for library purposes, and \$4,600 for the purchase of books, furniture and fixtures. This proposition was made on condition of the establishment and maintenance of a free public library under the provisions of the State law.

It was accepted by the council on January 6, 1902, and the question of establishing said library was submitted to vote and carried at an election held on the 31st day of March, 1902. The rooms were fitted up, books and furniture purchased, the books properly classified and cataloged and the library opened to the public on the 24th of March, 1903. The librarian attended the Iowa Summer School for Library Training, under the auspices of the Library Commission, during 1903.

The library at present contains about two thousand five hundred volumes. A considerable amount of the donation is still unexpended and additional books are being purchased as rapidly as is deemed expedient.

By a vote of the library board, the library is made free for the use of all residents of the county, thus making it in effect a free county library. There are now 590 patrons of the library enrolled. The circulation since it was opened exceeds 1,000 volumes a month and is on the increase.

The building is well adapted to library purposes and will meet the needs of the public for years to come.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Addison Oliver, president; F. E. Lark, secretary; Dr. J. F. Battin, P. K. Holbrook, Mitchell Vincent, C. E. Underhill, A. Kindall, C. H. Huntington, Mrs. C. W. Sears.

Librarian, Miss Maude E. Oliver.



## OSAGE.

The Sage Public Library had its origin in the gift of some land for library purposes by Orrin Sage of Ware, Mass. Mr. Sage, in conveying 669 acres of land situated in Iowa and Missouri June 10, 1873, expressed the purpose of the gift in the deed, as follows: "For the purpose of founding and perpetuating a public library for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town, with the hope and expectation that the library may be made useful in promoting the intelligence and the moral and religious welfare of the citizens of said town of Osage, and as some token of the interest felt by him in the place bearing his name."

On the 30th of March, 1874, at a special election, the town voted to form and maintain a free public library under the provisions of the Code of Iowa. A two-story brick building was erected 24 by 60 feet in dimensions. It was completed April 4, 1875, at a cost of \$5,700. Of this amount Mr. Sage contributed \$2,500 in money, and Osage the remainder.

Several hundred volumes were received from the Osage Library Association, an organization which had been in existence for several years, and the library was opened to the public on the second floor of the building, the lower floor being rented for the benefit of the library, and books were added from time to time by the library committee of the council.

February 4, 1895, the library was reorganized under the provisions of the laws of 1894, the mayor and the city council appointing a library board of nine members.

Since the reorganization a tax has been levied for the support of the library. It has been classified by the Decimal system and cataloged.

The library now has 3,150 volumes besides a large number of public documents, and has added two or three hundred volumes annually in recent years. The library and reading rooms are open every secular day except holidays from 2 to 9 p. m.

The librarian reports nearly seventeen thousand books loaned the past year; on recent Saturdays as many as two hundred books have been taken out, besides large numbers visiting the reading rooms, where the best recent periodicals are kept on file.

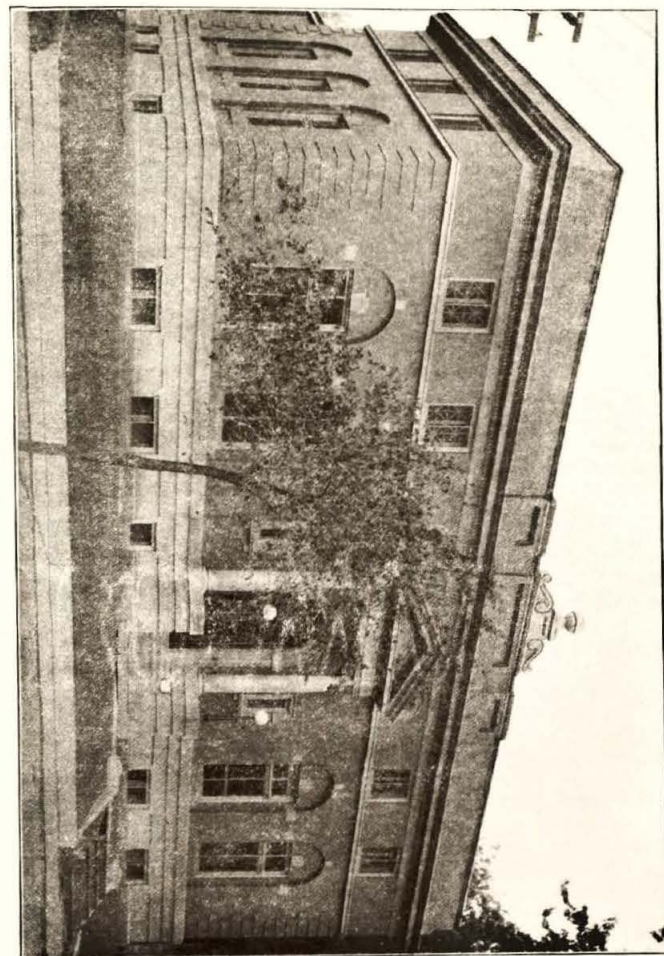
The librarian has also established a children's corner, with low tables and chairs, where juvenile books are kept for the special convenience of the children, and the addition has proved a popular one.

A movement has recently been inaugurated to secure a new library building which shall furnish much larger and better quarters for the library, and our citizens are manifesting great interest in the subject and promising hearty support.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Col. Alonzo Abernethy, Dr. W. H. H. Gable, W. C. Moss, O. L. Cole, Mrs. Clarinda Hitchcock, Mrs. N. C. Deering, Mrs. M. S. Stacy, Mrs. Frank Merrill, Miss Blanche McLaughlin.

Librarian, Mrs. Ella M. Stacy.

OSKALOOSA PUBLIC LIBRARY - CARROLL BUILDING.





## OSKALOOSA.

The Oskaloosa Free Public Library is an outgrowth of a public library established in the year 1895, by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Oskaloosa Woman's Club, acting in conjunction. On June 25, 1895, the Y. M. C. A. offered to turn the association library over to the city, and to house and care for the same, provided the Woman's Club should aid the organization with work and money. The Woman's Club accepted the proposition, and under the joint management the institution flourished and grew from 500 books to 2,000, in 1902. Many fraternal orders and private individuals contributed to the library, the Woman's Club alone, giving \$800.

In February, 1899, the trustees petitioned the city council to establish a free public library as provided by the Code of Iowa, and proposed to turn the library over to the town, should such a proposition carry at the election. On March 27, 1899, the qualified electors of the town of Oskaloosa, by a majority of 554 voted to maintain a free public library, and the transfer actually took place February 13, 1900, since which time the library has been in charge of a board of trustees, appointed by the mayor, as provided.

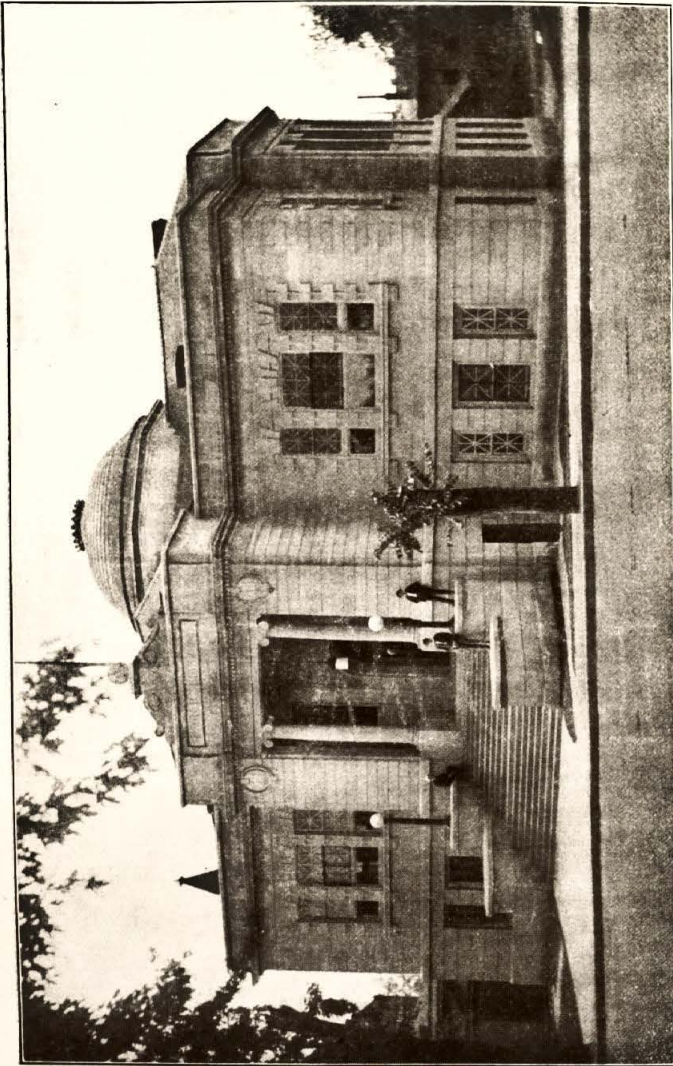
March, 1902, the board asked of Mr. Carnegie the gift of \$20,000 for the erection of a public library building. The request was granted, under the usual conditions regarding site and annual maintenance.

The building will be dedicated and occupied early in the fall. A trained librarian, Miss Priscilla Pickrell, of the Illinois Library School, has been engaged and will assume her duties soon. There are about three thousand volumes in the library including unbound magazines, and official reports, state and national. Large additions will be made, as soon as the new building is completed.

The board of trustees is composed of the following members: J. A. Kalbach, president; Mrs. Richard Burke, secretary; Dr. L. A. Rodgers, J. C. Williams, Prof. A. Hull, A. P. Spencer, Mrs. H. L. Spencer, Miss Mamie Meredith, Miss Mae J. Evans.

## OTTUMWA.

The Ottumwa Public Library had its origin in the Ottumwa Library Association, incorporated in 1872, to exist for twenty years, and was subsequently renewed for twenty years more. Its capital stock was fixed at \$10,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. It had a board of nine directors, one third of whom were selected by the stockholders each year, the term of office being three years. The executive officers were a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, to be elected by the board each year and to hold office for one year. The objects of the association were "forming and perpetuating a public library, with a reading room, cabinet antiquities, curiosities and works of art, and promoting the diffusion of useful knowledge by means of lectures and otherwise." The librarian's salary varied from \$100 a year down to nothing. Shareholders paid an annual fee of \$3, others \$4. Life membership was obtained by the payment of \$50; at one time an honorary life membership conferred for valuable services or donations amounted in value to \$100 or more. Dues were later reduced to \$2, and when the Tourist Club took charge of the library in 1897 it became free.



OTTUMWA PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.



This club of fifteen noble women fostered the library for the next five years until its 3,000 volumes formed the nucleus for the public library. The work of the Tourist Club was entirely a labor of love and devotion.

Since 1891 the library has received \$200 a year under the will of Hon. Peter Ballingall, who has also provided for the ultimate accumulation of \$6,000 to accrue to the library, and also an annual income from one fourth the remainder of his estate. The Ottumwa Library Association has done faithful work, and still has charge of the expenditure of the Ballingall funds.

January 16, 1900, Andrew Carnegie offered \$50,000 for a library building on condition that a suitable site and maintenance fund of not less than \$5,000 a year be provided by the city. At an election September 24, 1900, the tax was voted and the offer gladly accepted.

The library ordinance was passed by the city council October 1, 1900, and Mayor T. J. Phillips named the following trustees who were confirmed by the council: J. T. Hackworth, S. P. Hartman, C. M. Myers, F. W. Simmons, J. J. Smith, W. A. McIntyre, D. E. Chisman, George Withall, and C. P. Brown. October 3, 1900, the library trustees organized with J. T. Hackworth president and S. P. Hartman secretary of the board.

October 26, 1900, the site was purchased for \$7,500, \$500 of which was raised by subscriptions from the people.

March 15, 1901, the plans for a building offered by Smith & Gutterson of Des Moines were accepted by the board and also by the council March 28th.

The contract for the building was awarded to Bartlett & Kling of Galesburg, Ill., May 15, 1901.

September 21, 1901, the corner stone was laid and September 24, 1902, the building was dedicated with proper ceremonies.

The cost of the building was \$50,200. There is invested in the library about seventy thousand dollars. Besides the annual maintenance fund of \$5,000 and the Ballingall fund the library has its light, heat, water and telephone service free of charge. The city makes this provision in giving its franchises, which saves for the maintenance fund of the library at least \$1,500 a year.

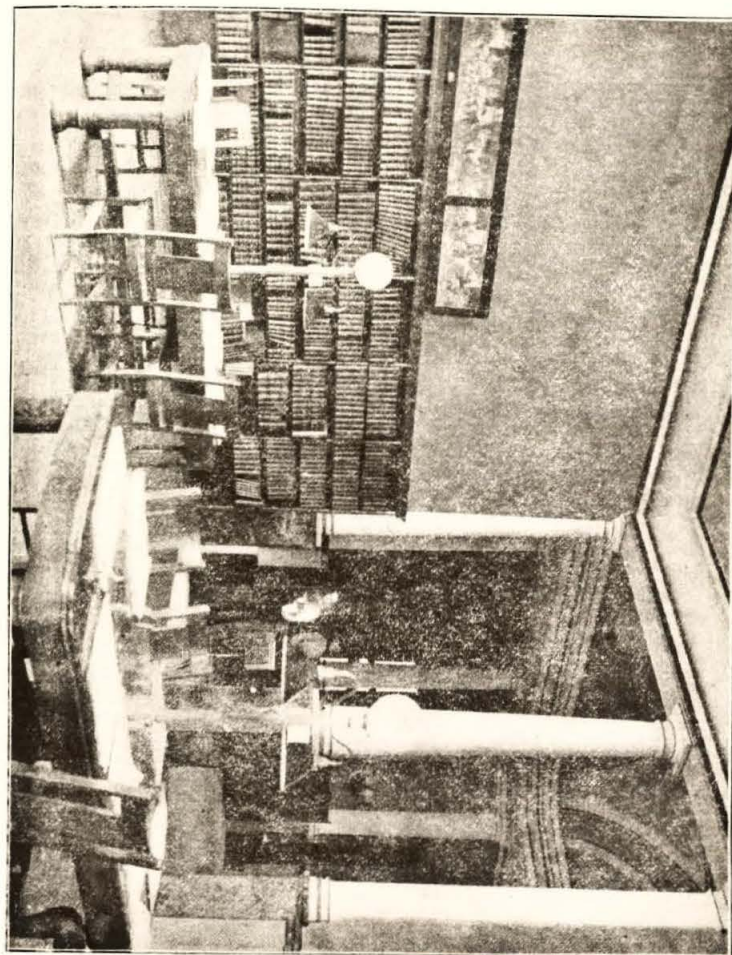
Mary E. Downey of the Field Columbian Museum Library, Chicago, was appointed librarian January 28, 1902, and began her duties the following May.

In its first year as a public library marvellous progress has been made. To the 3,000 volumes turned over by the Ottumwa Library Association volumes have been added by gift, purchase and binding until the library now contains 9,451 volumes. The registration book shows 3,602 people using the library. The reference department is especially good for the time the library has been organized and the work with children is very successful. The books are all classified and the catalogs will soon be complete to date.

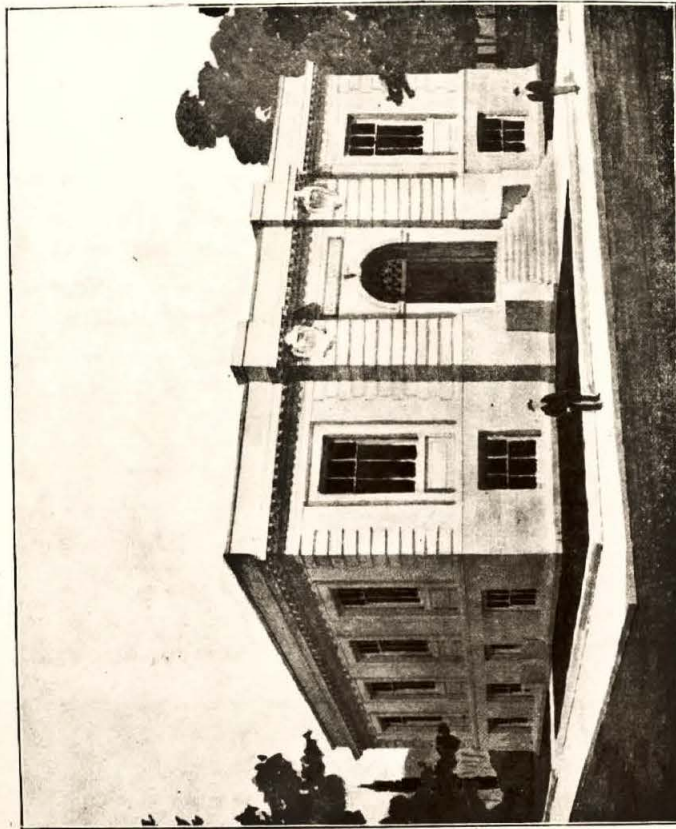
#### PERRY.

Early in 1902, Perry voted to establish a library, and in July of that year, the mayor appointed as trustees: L. V. Harpel, P. H. O'Connor, D. D. McColl, Allen Harvey, S. E. Carrell, Mrs. A. W. McPherson, Mrs. A. J. Ross, Mrs. W. H. McCammon and Mrs. P. C. Rude. Mr. Harpel

OTTUMWA PUBLIC LIBRARY—INTERIOR.







PERRY PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.

has since removed to Boone, and his place on the board filled by Miss Kate Dana. The officers now are: Mrs. A. W. McPherson, president; Allen Harvey, secretary, and Mrs. P. C. Rude, vice president. The first move of the newly appointed board was to appoint a committee to obtain a gift from Mr. Carnegie, and the efforts of this committee were successful. A donation of \$10,000 was secured from Mr. Carnegie, on the usual conditions, which were promptly met. Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen of Des Moines, were selected as architects. The plans were approved and the contract let in July of this year. The building is now in the course of construction and will be completed early in 1904. The first tax money will not be available until April, 1904. A very small collection of books now in the hands of a defunct library association will be turned over to the new library.

The building is of gray pressed brick, with an auditorium in the basement, and will be triangular in form. It will be heated with hot water and lighted by electricity.

#### ROCK RAPIDS.

In March, 1894, the Ladies Reading Circle of Rock Rapids gave a banquet to the citizens of the town, the admission being a book or a subscription to a periodical, the object being to build up a public library; about two hundred books were found to be the result of this entertainment. The circle selected a board of trustees to control the library, adopted rules, and appointed a committee to visit the city council and tender to the city, this nucleus for a public library, provided they would furnish a room; thus the library was started, but without money to carry it on, the city furnishing the room, fuel, etc. Mrs. Whitney was elected as librarian without pay, the other members of the Reading Circle agreeing to help in the work. The next year a tax was levied for the library and a board of nine members appointed.

The library was afterwards moved to a vacant room in the high school building, remaining there two or three years, until the room was needed for school purposes. The board bought a lot with two small buildings on it, and about \$200 was solicited from the citizens for fitting up one of the buildings for a library. The books were moved and Mrs. Whitney was again called to fill the position of librarian. Of the annual two-mill levy, one half was used to pay for the property and the other for running expenses. The property is now paid for and about 3,000 volumes are on the shelves.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: H. B. Pierce, president, Mrs. M. C. Bradley, secretary; W. S. Wilson, Mrs. Clara Kech, Mrs. Kate Cox, Mrs. C. Puskett, Mrs. Mary Chapman, Mrs. L. L. Whitney, Prof. Wilson, E. Y. Greenleaf.

Librarian, Mrs. L. L. Whitney.

#### SANBORN.

The Sanborn Public Library owes its origin and its existence today to the Twentieth Century Club of Sanborn, which consists of twenty members who in March, 1901, decided to establish a library. Their object being, not alone to stimulate interest in self development, but to be the means by which others might have these opportunities.



During the two years it was under their care and management, they purchased 190 standard books, and late fiction, placing in the hands of the public, the best reading matter to be obtained, the result being highly satisfactory to them in the number of children and adult readers, both in the town and the surrounding country.

Three days in the week, for two hours, the library was open for the issue of books, each club member acting as librarian on her appointed day. Credit is due the club members, for their careful management, the time, energy and devotion given to the library.

This library was turned over to the town of Sanborn, and became a Free Public Library, supported by a tax, and under the control of the following members of the library board: Mrs. M. M. Burns, president; Hon. E. M. Brady, vice president; Mrs. J. A. Johnson, secretary; Dr. C. B. Rentz, treasurer; Mrs. A. Lucas, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. J. A. Daly, Mrs. R. D. McMillen, and Miss Mamie Johnson, with Mrs. R. D. McMillen as chief librarian.

Under the careful management of the board, the library is in a thriving and prosperous condition; at the present time there are upon the shelves, about three hundred books, and more will be added very soon. The Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission is also used, which provides fifty volumes at a time for a period of three months.

Owing to the generosity of the Twentieth Century Club ladies, who have willingly offered to continue acting librarians for one year, nearly the entire amount of the tax will be used for the purchase of books.

#### SHELDON.

The plan of starting a public library originated in the Ladies' Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, through the untiring efforts of Mrs. W. H. Sleeper and the ten other members associated with her.

Two rooms were opened March 15, 1894, located over Smith Bros.' hardware store, which was destroyed by fire on the morning of March 17, 1894.

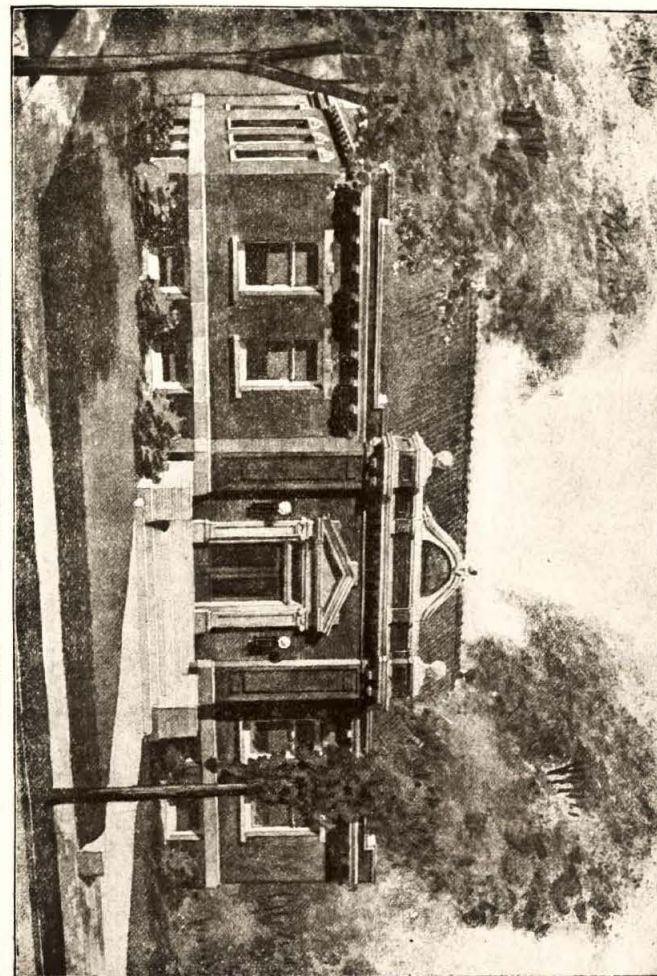
The money used in this enterprise was furnished by the C. L. S. C. ladies, and was obtained from entertainments, the total amount being \$50.20. The loss was reimbursed to the ladies by a number of public-spirited citizens.

On account of the hearty support and encouragement tendered the Circle a Public Library Association was formed. The articles of incorporation were effective from April 20, 1894.

The city council appointed an advisory board, consisting of E. Y. Royce, mayor; P. W. Hall, city clerk; and William H. Sleeper, a life member of the library association.

In the fall of 1894, the library was placed in Shipley & Co.'s drug store, with 200 volumes for loaning, and the sum of 50 cents per year charged for the use of books.

Messrs. Shipley were voted life members, in consideration for their generosity in keeping the library, free of charge. The library was given to the city in November, 1895, and the following trustees appointed: Messrs. Lane, Henry Shipley, Simpson, O. C. Starrett, and Mesdames Henry Hollenbeck, McCandless, Roth, Sleeper and Wyman.



SHELANDOAH PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.



It was decided to ask that a tax be voted by the city at the spring election, for public library expenses, as provided by the State law, and at the spring election, in 1897, such a tax was voted.

The library was moved from Shipley & Co.'s store to the Mack Harris Music Rooms, and Mrs. Mack Harris appointed librarian in October, 1897. It was again moved in January, 1902, to its present quarters, in the rear of the McColm shoe store. There are now 1,950 volumes in the library.

During the past winter the books have been classified and cataloged by Miss Maude A. Davis, of Des Moines, who received her training at the Illinois State Library School.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Dr. Henry Shipley, president; Mrs. William Sleeper, vice president; Benj. Hollenbeck, secretary and treasurer; C. S. McLaury, Mrs. John McCandless, Mrs. G. W. Roth, Mrs. Milton Dailey, Mrs. H. M. Crocker and Mrs. Brock.

The librarian is Mrs. Lizzie C. McColm.

#### SHENANDOAH.

Through the efforts of Mr. Thomas H. Read, and his alone, in January, 1903, an offer of ten thousand dollars for a library building for Shenandoah was received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, upon the usual conditions of a site provided and a yearly tax of not less than one thousand dollars. The offer was promptly accepted by the city council after an informal ballot by the men and women citizens; and at the March election the qualified electors voted by a large majority in favor of imposing the required tax for the establishment and maintenance of a library.

The following board of trustees was appointed, their term of office being decided by lot: Mr. Thomas H. Read, president; Rev. J. W. Bulger, Miss Alice Priest, two years; Mrs. A. J. Crose, Mr. A. W. Murphy, Mr. C. W. Fishbaugh, four years; Mrs. Sarah B. Anshutz, Mr. C. N. Marvin, Mr. E. S. Welsh, six years.

Over four thousand dollars have been raised by subscription for the purchase of a site and for books. A lot 75 feet by 129 feet, on the corner of Thomas avenue and Elm street, one block from the business center of the city, has been secured. The place cost \$3,700, and includes a house that is hoped can be sold for \$1,000.

Every effort will be made to get the very best building possible for the money. The city is interested in the library, as it usually is in every good thing, and is desirous that the library may be an unqualified success. Patton & Miller, of Chicago, have been employed as architects, and it is hoped the new building will be completed in about a year.

The board of trustees is glad to acknowledge the help that has been given by the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission and by the boards of trustees of various Iowa libraries.



NASHUA PUBLIC LIBRARY—INTERIOR.



## SIOUX CITY.

The Sioux City Public Library originated in the Young Men's Literary Association. Its title was significant of its general purpose. The records of the association and reminiscences of its surviving original members are an interesting story of early literary and social life in Sioux City. On October 26, 1869, a meeting was held at the office of Captain Gilliss "to initiate a movement for the formation of a Young Men's Association." Three committees were appointed at this meeting, one to prepare a constitution; another to secure rooms for the association; and a third to report on the feasibility of a course of lectures. The second meeting was held November 2d; a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the records state that "its object is to establish and maintain a library and reading room, to secure literary and scientific lectures, and in other ways to improve the literary tastes of its members."

Officers and directors were elected and the work of collecting a library was at once begun, and as a means of obtaining it lecture courses were prepared. The proceeds from the lectures, together with the membership fees and annual dues, and whatever donations were made, constituted the resources for the establishment of the library.

The library was opened March 19, 1870, with about three hundred and twenty-five books in the county auditor's office in the Hubbard Block, where it remained until 1873, when it was removed to the Davis Block. Robert Buchanan was the first librarian, and with others who acted as volunteers, kept the library open until it passed into the possession of the city.

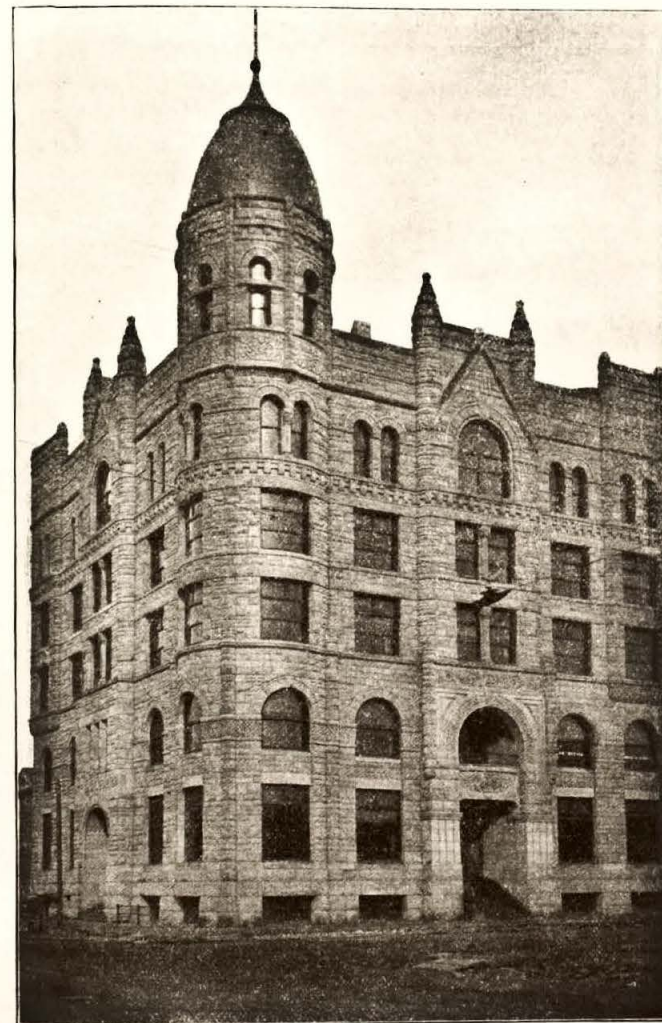
At the election held March 1, 1875, the question, "Shall the city accept the benefit of the statute for the creation and maintenance of a free public library?" was carried in the affirmative. The city council, May 21, 1877, passed an ordinance to establish and maintain a library.

Negotiations were commenced with the Young Men's Literary Association which resulted in the transfer of about six hundred books to the city, and the library was located in the Davis Block from 1877 to 1881, then after moving three times, it was installed in a library building built by the city. The city commenced the erection of the building in 1891, and it was finished and ready for occupancy in August, 1892. It is a massive five-story building of sandstone, quarried at Hot Springs, S. D., the library occupying the entire ground floor, the city offices also being in the building on upper floors. The finish of the rooms is of solid oak and so devised as to carry out the general impression of massiveness and durability that is characteristic of the whole structure. As it is located very near the center of business, the reading privileges have been easy of access to a large number of people, whose appreciation is evinced by the extensive use of the reading rooms.

Miss Esther Crawford classified and catalogued the library and later served as librarian, being succeeded by the present librarian.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Hon. Geo. W. Wakefield, president; Mrs. Melida Pappe, secretary; Dr. Robt. H. Brown, John H. Charles, Dr. J. C. Krejci, Henry C. Powers, Mrs. Walter Strange, Miss Susanna H. Weare, Chas. K. Williams.

Mrs. Rose Oberholtzer, librarian.



SIOUX CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.



## SPENCER.

The Spencer Library Association was organized in 1883 by a few ladies who were willing to give of their time and means that Spencer might have the best advantages possible at that time in the way of books, which meant hard work, much time and sacrifice on their part.

Officers were selected, Mrs. Ackley Hubbard being chosen as the first presiding officer.

The beginning was made with a few new books, and a few from the W. C. T. U., of which they wished to dispose. Mrs. Crary gave the use of her parlor as a library room, acting as librarian for a time, the ladies taking turns in looking after the library. A plan was made for raising money to carry on the work and buy books, also for regular subscribers, who by paying the sum of \$1, were entitled to the use of the library books for one year, non-subscribers paying at the rate of five cents a week. Fairs were held, suppers given, and money raised by many legitimate ways.

After seven years of untiring effort the ladies were able to purchase a small frame building for library purposes, paying \$500 for it, which they still occupy. To keep this in repair, pay insurance and other incidentals necessary, added so much to the expense that the ladies found it too great a burden, so offered the town council the property, on condition that they levy a tax for the maintenance of the library, which proposition was accepted, and a tax voted by the people, as provided by the State law.

The property, now valued at \$1,000, was turned over to the city, the ladies still having charge of it and taking all responsibility, which did not materially lessen their work. The name was changed to Spencer Public Library and a librarian employed at a small salary. For three years a tax of one mill was received, then one and one half for a time. The last two years they received the full two mills as provided by statute.

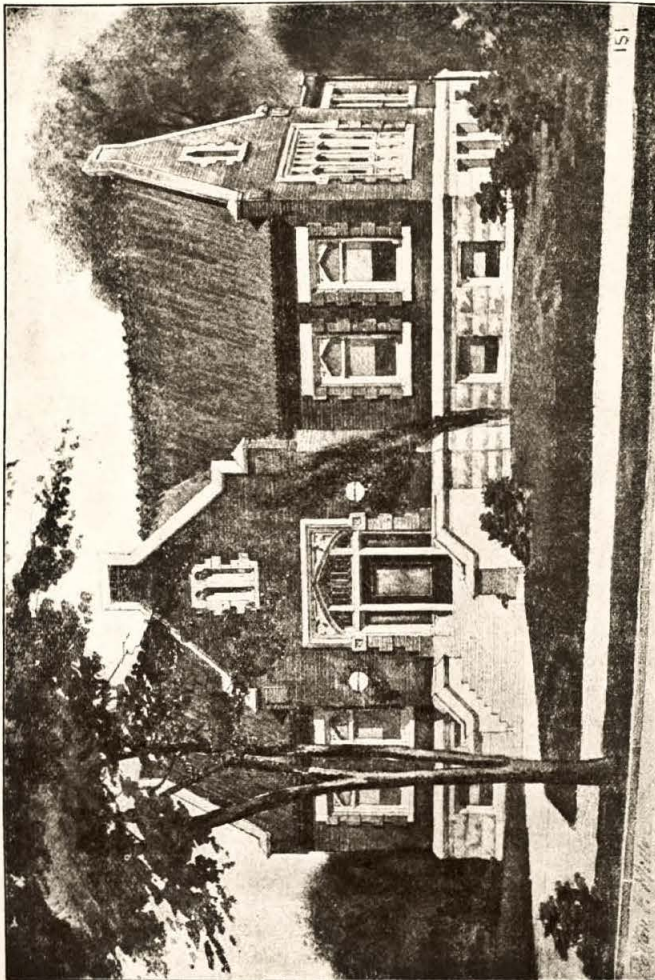
There are about 3,500 books on hand. With the help of the mayor and city council there is in view the speedy erection of a new \$10,000 library building, the funds being donated by Andrew Carnegie on the usual conditions. The present location on South Main street has been exchanged for a delightful corner on Third street, and the new building will be completed in 1904. Patton & Miller of Chicago were chosen as the architects for the new building.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls, president; Mrs. Ackley Hubbard, vice president; Mrs. Sarah A. Buck, secretary; Mrs. L. M. Dye, Mrs. M. J. Steele, Miss Myra Wood, Miss Anna Tuttle, Dr. W. J. Vaupel.

Mrs. H. J. Brown, librarian.

## STUART.

The Stuart Free Public Library was established in 1902, under the provisions of the State law, the people voting on the proposition which was carried. In order to provide funds for beginning the library, \$300 was subscribed by the citizens to buy books. A house to house canvas resulted also in a number of books being donated. Gifts from the city clubs, organizations and Y. M. C. A., were also received. From time to time there have been added small purchases of new books, until at the present date there are



SPENCER PUBLIC LIBRARY-CARNEGIE BUILDING.



1,086 volumes. The number of borrowers' cards issued up to date are 724. Average circulation from July, 1902, to July, 1903, is 811 monthly. Rented rooms, consisting of reading room, library and reference room, are occupied.

The reading room is well patronized by the young people, who find here the best current literature of the day. During the fall and winter the library is open three afternoons and three evenings each week. In summer it is open three evenings only, each week.

The secretary of the Library Commission by personal visits assisted the first librarian, Mrs. C. H. Leighton, in her able efforts to properly organize the library.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: J. R. Smull, Jr., president; F. M. Chaffee, vice president; R. H. Dosh, secretary and treasurer; S. Monahan, Chas. Ostrander, Mrs. G. W. Boatright, Mrs. M. McCrear, Mrs. C. Holmes and Dr. J. A. Ball.

Mrs. Josie R. McMullin, librarian.

#### TIPTON.

In October, 1896, a federation of Women's Clubs of Tipton was formed for the purpose of working for the establishment of a free library and for village improvement.

A good deal of interest was shown by the club women but few material results were accomplished until the following year, when the organization was merged into a Woman's Club, in which every woman in the city, willing to give something of her time and strength for the cause, was eligible for membership.

The village improvement committee was dropped and the library question alone occupied the attention of the club.

The accumulation of funds grew slowly and it was not until January, 1900, that the women felt warranted in making the usual request of the city council that the people be asked to vote at the spring election on the question: "Shall a free public library be established?"

The vote was carried by a fair majority and the following board of trustees appointed by the mayor:

W. N. Treichler, L. J. Rowell, H. L. Huber, E. J. Van Metre, R. S. Bandy, Mrs. S. S. Wright, Mrs. A. N. Filson, Mrs. F. W. Adams, Miss A. M. Dean.

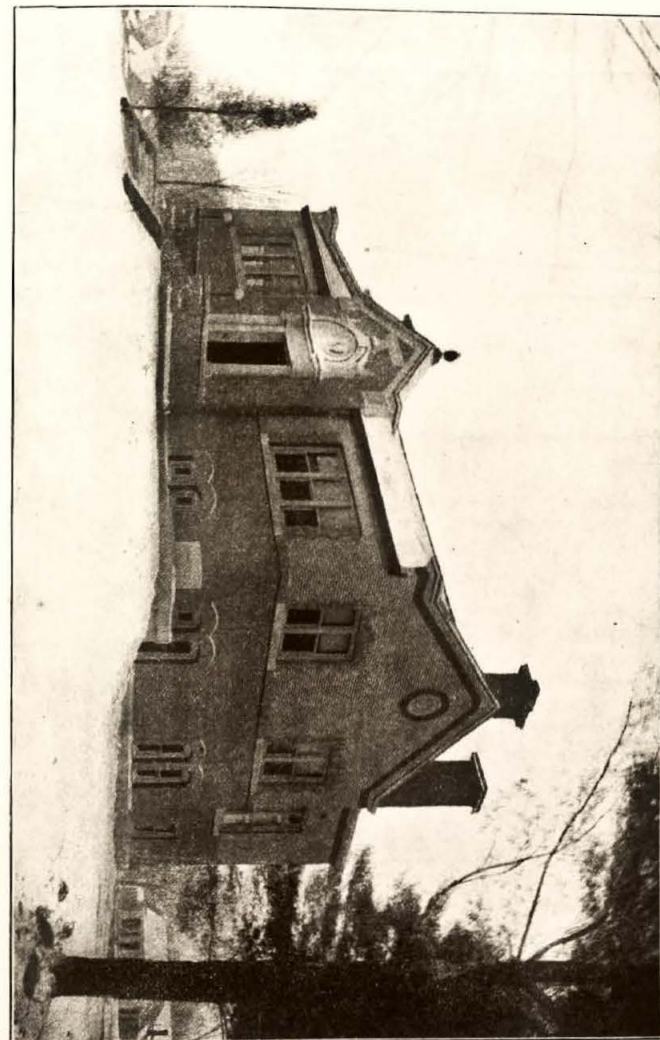
The board organized with W. N. Treichler, president; Miss Dean, secretary. Mrs. A. S. Yates, an active member of the Woman's Club, was selected as librarian.

Six hundred and fifty dollars was turned over to the town by the club and the board proceeded to select suitable rooms, purchase books and make all necessary arrangements for the opening of the library. Two new connecting office rooms were secured near the business center of the town, one room to be used for a reading room.

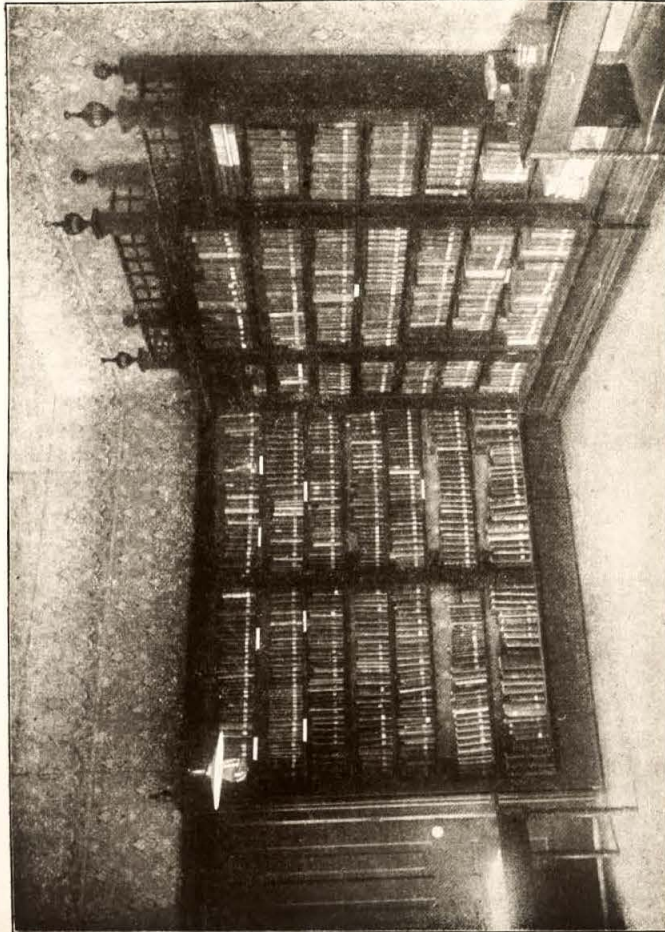
The city council, anticipating the tax, purchased the necessary furniture, also paid rent of rooms and expense of heating for the year.

These two latter items were again paid, for 1902, and made a donation leaving the tax to be used for supplies and maintenance of library.

TIPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.







STUART PUBLIC LIBRARY—INTERIOR.

Six hundred books were purchased and with gifts, made a total of 867 volumes. Twenty-five current periodicals were placed in the reading room, which was fitted up with tables, chairs, magazine and newspaper racks. With the counsel and aid of Miss Tyler, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, the library was opened, with modern methods, for the use of the public March 4, 1903.

The beginning of the second year found 1,332 books on the shelves, 356 donated. The circulation for the year was 10,883. Seven hundred borrowers' cards were issued, 30 of that number being non-resident borrowers, of whom a fee of 50 cents per year was collected. The report of the library at the end of the second year showed a total of 1,617 volumes, 107 gifts, circulation for the year 11,259 volumes, total number of borrowers' cards issued 927. The attendance in the reading room for 1902 was 6,549.

Since September 1, 1901, six traveling libraries have been borrowed from the Library Commission for the use of the public schools and study clubs and have been exceedingly useful. No systematic work has yet been done for the schools or clubs, but teachers, pupils and club women have been given a cordial welcome and all assistance possible and are finding the library constantly more helpful to them. Almost a complete set of Harper's, Century and Scribner's monthly bound magazines have been added to the library during the past year. The majority of these were donated unbound, quite a number were sent in exchange from the clearing house of the Library Commission at Des Moines and a few purchased, bound, from second-hand book dealers.

The condition of the library at the end of the first year was gratifying to the friends of the movement, but the rapid growth warned them that the question of more room would soon have to be considered.

About this time Judge Treichler received a favorable reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Carnegie, some time before, regarding a gift of \$10,000 for a library building. The usual conditions were easily complied with. A tax of two mills gave the required income and the town donated an entire block for a site. A levy of one mill for building purposes was made, bringing \$500. An additional \$1,500 was given by citizens and the total amount, \$12,000, put into a building, which is being erected and will be ready for occupancy early this fall.

The building, one story, with finished basement, is an attractive modified colonial style of architecture, built of red brick with stone and terra cotta trimmings, designed by Muaran, Russell & Garden, architects of St. Louis; M. M. Hall of Cedar Rapids, is the contractor. The interior is commodious and pleasing, arranged with a view to general supervision of the entire floor by the librarian.

#### VINTON.

In June, 1901, through the united efforts of the Women's Clubs of Vinton, a library association was formed for the purpose of starting and maintaining a free public library, until such a time as the city should establish a public library under the Code of Iowa, supported by a tax.

In aid of this purpose Miss Tyler, Secretary of the State Library Commission was called upon for advice and suggestions, and she promptly responded by coming to Vinton and addressing the ladies upon the subject.



As a result of her suggestions the women's clubs formed a city federation and each of the seven clubs so federated chose representatives who organized a library association; adopted a constitution which fully set forth the objects and purposes of the association; and provided a governing body to consist of as many members as there were, or should be in the future, federated clubs; such members to be elected respectively by each club in the federation and this body to choose all necessary officers and committees.

The organization completed, then came the real, arduous work of the enterprise and in this the association was remarkably fortunate in having enlisted the services of Miss Martha Chadbourne, who had been in a position to learn the practical needs, and steps necessary to lead to success in this work and this experience added to her splendid abilities, unabating zeal and enthusiasm, inspired the whole movement to which the president of the association, Mrs. G. M. Gilchrist, also gave her time and energies and their united efforts were enthusiastically supported by all the officers and members of the federated clubs of the city. As a result of these efforts about one thousand dollars in cash subscriptions was raised, a large number of magazines and periodicals and some books were donated. Meanwhile the running expenses of the library were met with money contributed at weekly receptions held in turn at the homes of the club ladies.

These receptions characterized by informality and simplicity, served a threefold purpose. They not only provided funds for running expenses and afforded a pleasant social occasion but they gave opportunity for discussing library matters, thus keeping up and augmenting interest in the movement, in this way the \$1,000 was left intact for the purchase of books and on the first day of January, a public reading room was opened with excellent equipment for a new library.

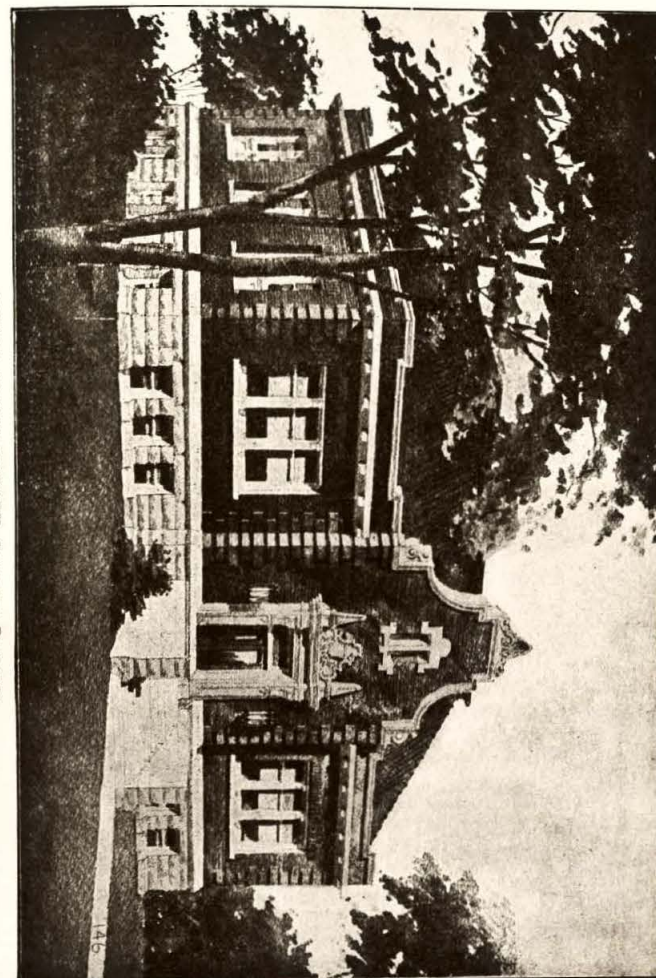
Under the supervision of Miss Chadbourne and the new librarian, Mrs. J. R. Adams, the books were classified and additions made so that by the first of March books were issued to the public in the regular way common to a free public library. The librarian attended the Iowa summer school for library training, conducted by the Library Commission.

At the annual city election in March, 1902, with the help of the women's votes and efforts, a proposition to levy a two mill tax for the support of the library was carried. This tax raises about \$1,400 annually.

The mayor and city council appointed library trustees, as follows: G. M. Gilchrist, A. B. Forrester, Mrs. Frances N. Luckey, Mrs. Lola M. Sells, W. C. Ellis, Miss Teresa M. Donelan, Mrs. Emma M. McLane, A. W. White and Alex Runyon, Jr.

Correspondence was had with Mr. Carnegie and he promptly donated \$10,000 for a library building upon the usual conditions. Plans for a building were submitted by several architects and after thoroughly considering them the trustees decided upon Patton & Miller of Chicago as the architects. A building committee of three was appointed and bids were solicited by advertisement and correspondence. Upon opening the bids it was found that the lowest bid was about one thousand dollars in excess of the donation. This coming to the knowledge of a very good friend of the library the committee was told to let the contract and the extra \$1,000 needed would be forthcoming. Accordingly the contract was let to the lowest bidder and work will be commenced at once and carried forward as rapidly as possible.

VINTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—CARNEGIE BUILDING.





The number of volumes now in the library is 1,370; the total circulation during the past year, 8,604; the number of borrowers' cards in force 1,100. Material for the museum is being contributed daily.

The regular fifty-volume libraries and general loan books on subjects of club study from the Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission have been used.

#### WASHINGTON.

The public library of Washington was organized in August, 1877, largely by the energy of the late Doctor Scofield.

At first it had free occupation of an upstairs room in Burrell's Press building; a few persons donated either books or cash or both, and the officers served gratis. The methods of conducting the library were primitive until 1883, when the use of half of the upper floor in the city hall was given for library use, and a small tax was provided.

There are now over 6,000 volumes, exclusive of a large number of government publications, which were given the library by Senator James F. Wilson; these are accessible to the public on the second floor of the present library building.

The library now occupies its own building, which was formerly the home of Mrs. Jane A. Chilcote, and was bequeathed by her to the library; it is valued at about \$12,000 and is well adapted to the needs of the library. It has been occupied since November 11, 1901.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: H. A. Burrell, president, A. H. Wallace, Col. H. Scofield, Mrs. M. J. Roberts, Mrs. William Scofield, Rev. W. C. Allen, Prof. R. B. Crone, Miss C. A. Ross, C. C. Patterson.

Librarian, Miss N. J. Springer.

#### WATERLOO.

In the spring of 1897 the people of Waterloo voted to establish a free public library. The books were purchased and cataloged, using the Dewey system, in the summer of 1898, and the library was opened to the public for inspection and the issuing of cards September 22, 1898, but no books were issued for home use until September 27th. There were 3,555 books in the library when opened, and July 1, 1903, there were 7,079. When opened the hours were from 3 to 6 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m., but in January, 1903, this time was changed to 3 to 9 p. m. The April 1903 report shows 2,416 borrowers' cards and many of the readers use the extra non-fiction cards. Two library and reading rooms are maintained. Mrs. N. A. Wilson is librarian and is in charge of the East Waterloo rooms, and Mrs. J. M. Brainard is assistant librarian and is in charge of the West Waterloo room.

The board of trustees is composed of the following: Mr. H. M. Reed, president, Mrs. D. W. Crouse, vice president, Miss J. V. Dunsmore, secretary, Miss G. Etta Bankson, Mr. A. B. Hallowell, Mr. E. T. Cowin, Mr. D. P. Sias, Mr. C. W. Mullan, Mr. J. W. Arbuckle.



WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—GIFT OF JANE A. CHILCOTE.



## WAVERLY.

The public library at Waverly dates its beginning from June 20, 1868, at which time the Waverly Library association was incorporated. In 1893 it became a free public library and since that time a collection of over twenty-three hundred volumes has been built up. A reading room has been maintained which is open every evening except Sunday.

In January, 1903, Mr. Carnegie made a proposition to the city to erect a library building to cost \$10,000, on the usual conditions regarding annual support and the furnishing of a suitable site. The acceptance of the gift has been delayed for several reasons, but has now been accepted and lots for the building purchased by the city. The building will be erected as promptly as possible.

The members of the present board of trustees are as follows: F. P. Hageman, president; E. J. Kaufman, vice president; Dr. Vera Norton, secretary; Mrs. Burton E. Sweet, Mrs. Louis Case, F. A. Lee, O. A. Hardwig, P. Monroe Smock, Mrs. Leopold Levy.

Librarian, Mrs. Mary B. Whitmire.

## WEST LIBERTY.

During the eighties, West Liberty supported a flourishing branch of the Y. W. C. T. U. whose primary object was to abolish the evils of intemperance. Finding but little to do in this direction in West Liberty, they wisely decided, while suppressing the craving for liquor, to create a craving for literature. They began to purchase books and to circulate them. They asked for donations of money or books or both. The Good Templars had a small library which they generously contributed. A catalog was published and the "Y" Library was launched. In 1890 the Y. W. C. T. U., or the "Y's" as they called themselves, disbanded; but seven of its members voluntarily agreed to assume charge of the books and to keep them circulating. They formed an organization, adopted a constitution and continued under the same name—The "Y" Library. Miss Edith Miller was the first president and Miss Lizzie Shipman the first librarian. One section of their by-laws contained an "oath" binding each one of the seven never to accept any of the books nor any money arising from the sale thereof.

For five years these seven young ladies worked zealously and heroically. By constant fanning they kept alive the flame which illuminated the pathway of literature. Their labor of love and self-sacrifice can never be overestimated; but the time for larger things was at hand.

In 1895 these young ladies turned over the "Y" Library to the "People's Library Association," membership in which was obtained by paying a fee of \$2. The books were moved from the city hall to the room they now occupy, a reading room was opened, and a salaried librarian employed. This was the first time in the history of the library that any one but ladies had been allowed a voice in its management. A majority of the next board of directors were gentlemen and it is a sad commentary on their business foresight that in less than two years the membership fees were spent, the treasury empty, and the outlook gloomy. At this critical stage the ladies of the Floriculture Society came to the rescue with a chicken-pie dinner which

netted \$85, and the sinking infant became convalescent. The library association was reorganized, a new board of directors chosen (a majority of whom were ladies) and the library and reading room remained open.

During the next three years, this struggling infant devoured dozens of fowls, gallons of bivalves and mountains of ice cream. Not satisfied with appeasing its appetite, it craved amusement and instruction. A baseball game was arranged for its benefit which brought in \$125. Grandfathers and grandmothers, clad in the garments of their youth, strutted and gamboled on the stage in "The Deestrick Skule", to the amusement of a large audience and the enrichment of the library treasury by over \$200. Histrionic entertainments of varying grades of excellence were inflicted on a long suffering public with cheerful impunity. All were liberally patronized because the proceeds were expended for new books, while a small rental for their use met current expenses. Fed on such viands and cared for with such solicitude, this lusty young infant thrived and waxed strong. It passed this trying age, felt ready to stand alone and demanded a regular income.

In the spring of 1900, this proposition was submitted to the voters: "Shall a Free Public Library be established in West Liberty and supported by a municipal tax?" It carried, the library became free, and its usefulness doubled. The friends of the library have always been glad that, while the votes of the women largely increased the majority, yet they were not needed to carry the proposition. During these later years, the library has been its own missionary and the exponent of its own usefulness. It has become firmly established in popular favor and has emphatically demonstrated the necessity for its existence.

To be candid, the directors have for some time been straining their vision, hoping, waiting, almost praying that a spark from the Carnegie steel works at Pittsburg, would fall in West Liberty, but so far we have been doomed to disappointment; yet our hearts are free from envy and we rejoice in the good fortune of our neighbors.

The library now contains 1,900 volumes, classified and cataloged according to modern methods. We subscribe for twenty-five periodicals. Our two mill levy amounts to nearly \$800 a year. Our current expenses, including the salary of the librarian, are about \$450 a year. We purchase a few books each month, believing this plan to be better than a large annual or semiannual purchase. Our reading room, especially the children's corner, is well patronized and is the object of our special pride. Our weakest department is the reference alcove, but we are steadily building this up by ignoring, to some extent, the popular clamor for new fiction.

The library trustees are: H. W. Hughes, president; W. S. Luse, secretary; Miss Linnie Harris, Mrs. A. C. Quier, E. C. Nichols, Prof. E. F. Schall, Miss Carrie McClun, J. C. Park, Dr. W. M. Long.

Librarian, Mrs. Lou Hauer.

## WEBSTER CITY.

Mr. Kendall Young became a resident of Webster City, Iowa, in the year 1859. On the 9th day of March, 1894, he made his will, whereby the residue of his estate remaining after providing for the support of his widow during her lifetime, should be devoted to the establishment of a free public library in Webster City, Iowa, to be called the Kendall Young Library.



In his will he made Mr. J. W. Young executor of his estate, and appointed F. D. Young, J. W. Young, Samuel Baxter, W. J. Covil and E. D. Burgess trustees, for life, of the said library. They constitute the present library board and said will provides that their successors shall be elected by the people, at the regular municipal election, for a term of five years. E. D. Burgess is the librarian.

Mr. Young provided in his will that \$25,000 should be used for the construction of a fireproof library building, and \$10,000 for furniture and books.

Mr. Young died June 30, 1896. His will was duly admitted to probate. The executor accepted the trust, and Mrs. Jane Young, the widow, elected to take under and assist in carrying out the provisions of the will, in lieu of her statutory rights. A copy of the will was filed with the city clerk of Webster City; and November 16, 1896, an ordinance was passed by the city council accepting the gift, with and subject to all its terms and conditions.

The total amount to accrue to the library from the bequest of Mr. Young is estimated to exceed one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

It soon became apparent to Mrs. Young that the income derived from the estate was more than she desired for her own use, and she proposed to the library trustees that the surplus income from the estate should be devoted to the immediate establishment and maintenance of the library. She also offered to give the use, for library purposes, of the Kendall Young residence, with its furnishings; and at the February, 1898, term of the district court, upon the joint application of Mrs. Young and the executor, it was ordered that the executor annually turn over to the library trustees the surplus income from the estate to be by them used for library purposes.

About eleven hundred books were purchased and the library was opened to the public July 27, 1898. The patrons of the library have free access to the books; the "Decimal" classification is used. The library has the ordinary form of dictionary catalog, on typewritten cards, and contains at the date of this report, 5,599 bound volumes.

The library has the following special collections:

The "*Jane Young Art Collection*." This consists of sixty-five bound volumes, presented by Mrs. Young. The perpetuation and growth of this collection are provided for by a special fund of \$2,600, given by her, the income from which is to be used for the purchase of books in this department which, by reason of their cost, can not ordinarily be purchased from regular library funds.

The "*Aldrich Collection*." This was given by Hon. Charles Aldrich, founder and curator of the Iowa historical collection at Des Moines, and contains more than four hundred volumes, many of them are luxuriously bound, devoted mainly to natural history and rare books. This collection is especially rich in works on ornithology.

The "*Landers Collection*." The gift of Capt. Frank E. Landers, of Webster City, Iowa. This collection contains about one thousand books, bound public documents, and pamphlets, relating almost entirely to the history of Iowa. Many of these books cannot now be procured and the collection is believed to be one of the best.

### WINTERSET.

During the summer of 1890 the subject of organizing a public library in Winterset was discussed by a few of the citizens, resulting in the calling of a meeting in October of that year, at which meeting a committee was appointed to solicit for said purposes.

At a second meeting, November 24, 1890, S. J. Gilpin, chairman of the soliciting committee, reported a subscription of \$500 and a trust deed for a lot, which afterward sold for \$250.

It was therefore deemed advisable to organize permanently, which was done by adoption of constitution and by-laws, the election of officers and the appointment of librarian.

In January, 1891, the library was opened to the public. Many gladly availed themselves of the privileges, which were limited. One hundred and fifty books, with the necessary chairs, table, and a few other accessories, constituted the outfit. Periodicals and daily papers were well represented, and to that was attributed much of the success achieved. At the meeting November 24, 1891, reports were submitted by the librarian, treasurer, chairman of executive committee and chairman of library committee, indicating a steady advancement.

Until this time the library had been wholly supported by the generosity of citizens interested in its success. In December, 1891, it was voted to levy a tax of one mill upon the assessed valuation of the city for maintenance of the library, after which the Library Association turned over to the city all the property in possession of said Association, consisting of books, magazines, furniture and money, in the hands of the treasurer at that time.

January 1, 1892, the library was formally delivered into the hands of the city. In July, 1898, the tax levy was increased to two mills.

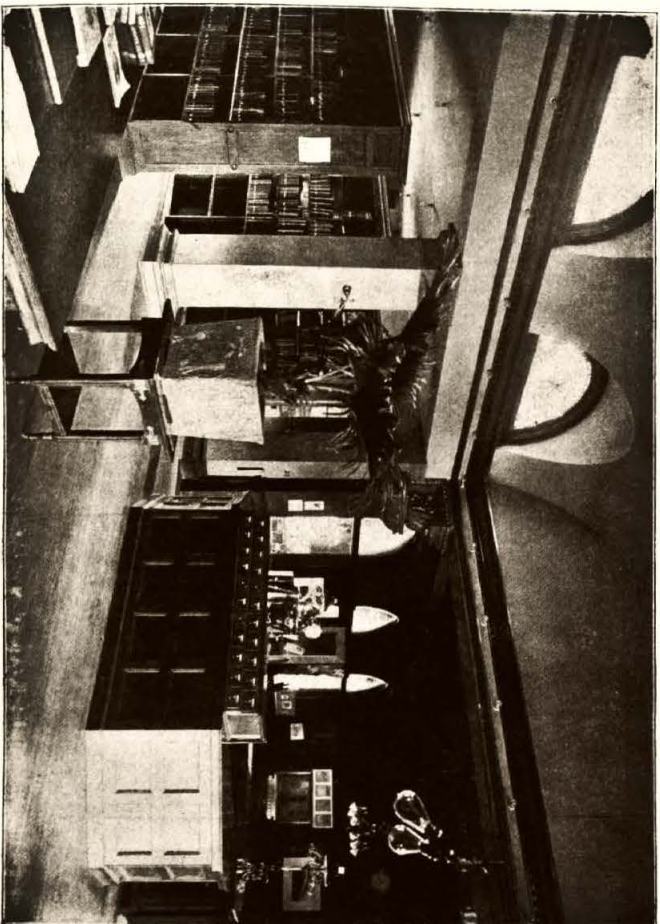
The growth of the library has been steady and continuous, the interest of the public increasing with the years.

In November, 1901, they were compelled to move into a larger building on account of the crowded condition of the rooms. They still occupy a rented building, and have at present 3,700 volumes in the library.

The members of the present board of trustees are: Charles McMillan, president; W. J. Cornell, secretary; C. W. Koser, C. A. Robins, P. E. McClenahan, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. C. W. Eastman, Mrs. J. A. Guher, Mrs. L. B. Wheelock.

Miss Mary Cassidy, librarian.



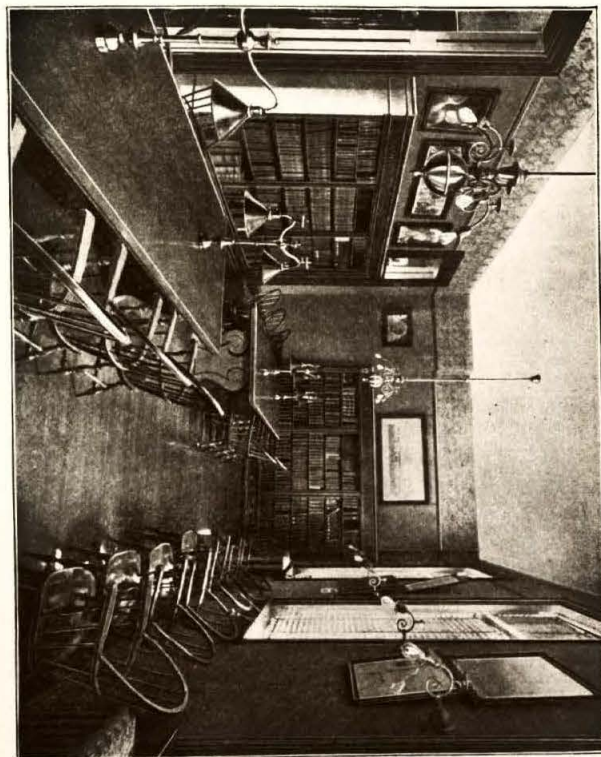


MUSCATINE PUBLIC LIBRARY—DELIVERY ROOM.



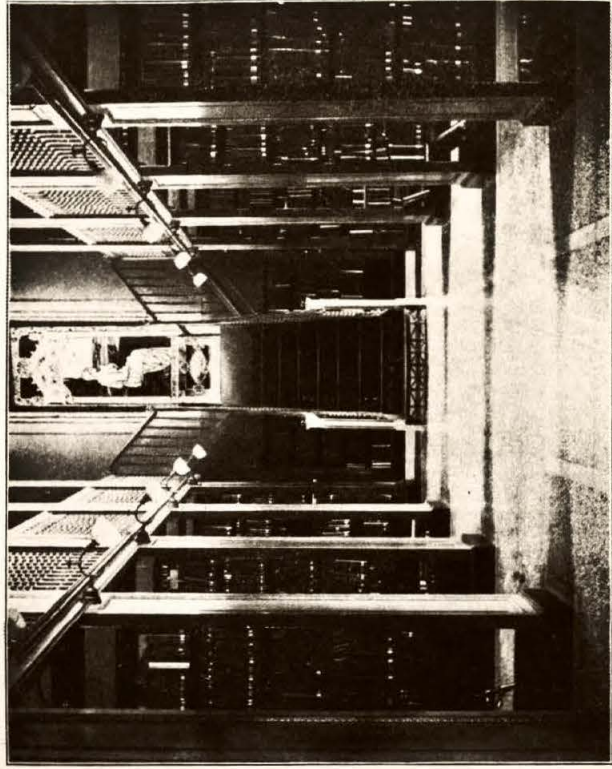


BOONE PUBLIC LIBRARY—CHILDREN'S CORNER.

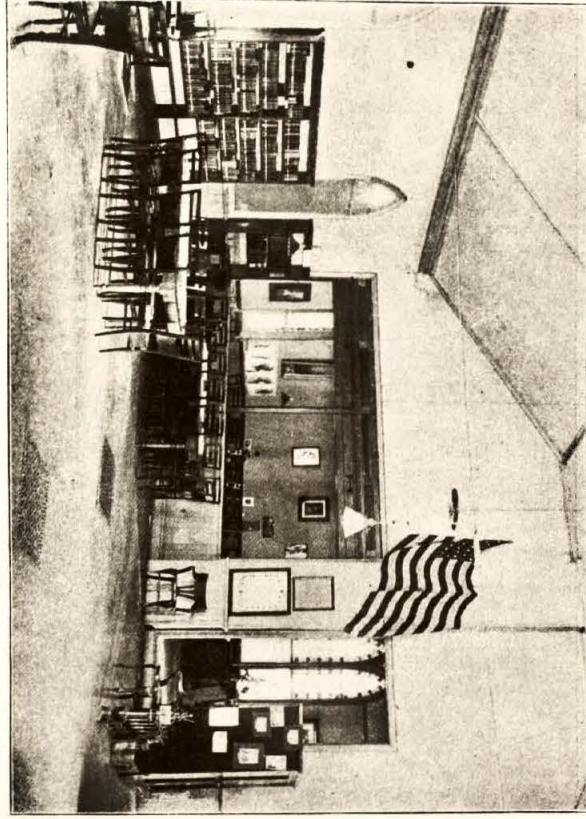


BURLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—REFERENCE ROOM.



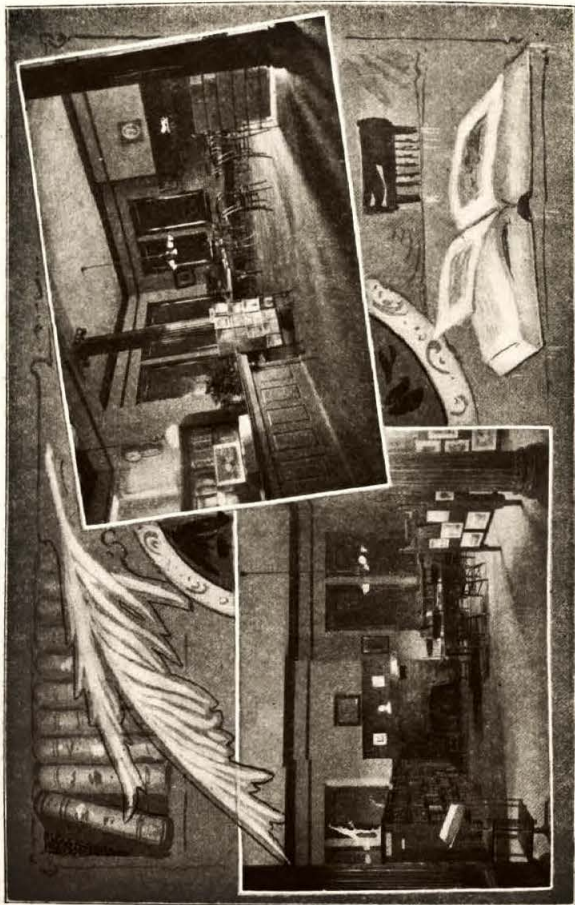


BURLINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—STACK ROOM.



ONAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY—INTERIOR.





GRINNELL PUBLIC LIBRARY—INTERIOR.

---

## APPENDIX.

---



## APPENDIX.

### FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY LAW OF IOWA.

#### CODE OF 1897 AS AMENDED.

SECTION 727. *Public Library.*—Cities and towns shall have power to provide for the formation and maintenance of a free public library, open to the use of all inhabitants, under proper regulations, and may purchase land and erect buildings, or hire buildings or rooms suitable for that purpose, and provide for the compensation of the necessary employees; may receive, hold, or dispose of any and all gifts, donations, devises and bequests that may be made to them for the purpose of establishing, increasing or improving any such library, and when the conditions of such gifts, donations, devises and bequests have once been accepted by the council the performance of such conditions may be enforced at the instance of the library board by mandamus and by other due process of law; and the council may apply the profits, proceeds, interest and rents accruing therefrom in such manner as will best promote the prosperity and utility of such library; but no money can be appropriated for such purpose until the electors of such city or town shall, at a general or special election, have voted for the establishment of such library.

SEC. 728. *Library Trustees.*—In any city or town in which a free public library has been established, there shall be a board of library trustees, consisting of nine members, to be appointed by the mayor, by and with the approval of the council. Of said trustees first appointed, one third shall hold office for two, one third for four and one third for six years, from the first day of July following their appointment; and, at their first meeting, shall cast lots for their respective terms, reporting the result of such lot to the council. Biennially thereafter, before the first day of July, the mayor shall appoint, by and with the approval of the council, three trustees to succeed the trustees retiring on the following first day of July, each of whom shall hold office for six years from such first day of July, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring in the board shall be filled by appointment by the mayor, such appointees to fill out the unexpired term for which the appointment is made. Bona fide citizens and residents of the city or town, male or female, over the age of twenty-one years, are alone eligible to membership. The removal of any trustee permanently from the city shall render his office as a trustee vacant. Members of said board shall receive no compensation for their services.

SEC. 729. *Powers.*—Said board of library trustees shall have and exercise the following powers: To meet and organize by the election of one of their number as president of the board, and by the election of a secretary and such other officers as the board may deem necessary; to have charge, control and supervision of the public library, its appurtenances and fixtures, and rooms containing the same, directing and controlling all the affairs of such library; to employ a librarian, such assistants and employees as may be necessary for the proper management of said library and fixing their compensation; but, prior to such employment, the compensation of such librarian, assistants and employees shall be fixed for the term of employment by a majority of the members of said board voting in favor thereof; to remove such librarian, assistants or employees by a vote of two thirds of such board for misdemeanor, incompetency or inattention to the duties of such employment; to select and make purchases of books, pamphlets, maga-



zines, periodicals, papers, maps, journals, furniture, fixtures, stationery and supplies for such library; to authorize the use of such libraries by non-residents of such cities and towns and to fix charges therefor; to make and adopt, amend, modify or repeal by laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the care, use, government and management of such library and the business of said board, fixing and enforcing penalties for the violation thereof; and to have exclusive control of the expenditures of all taxes levied for library purposes as provided by law, and of all other moneys belonging to the library fund. Said board shall keep a record of its proceedings.

SEC. 730. *Library Fund*.—All moneys received and set apart for the maintenance of such library shall be deposited in the treasury of such city or town to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept by the treasurer separate and apart from all other moneys, and paid out upon the orders of the board of trustees, signed by its president and secretary.

SEC. 731. *Report*.—Such board of trustees shall each year make to the council a report for the year ending December 31st, a statement of the condition of the library, the number of books added thereto, the number circulated, the number not returned or lost, the amount of fines collected, and the amount of money expended in the maintenance thereof during such year, together with such further information as it may deem important.

SEC. 732. *Library Tax*.—The board of trustees shall before the first day of August in each year, determine and fix the amount or rate, not exceeding two mills on the dollar in all cities and towns, of the taxable valuation of such city or town, to be levied, collected and appropriated for the ensuing year for the maintenance of such library; and in cities and towns, also the amount of rate, not exceeding three mills on the dollar of the taxable valuation of such city, to be levied, collected and appropriated for the purchase of real estate and the erection of a building or buildings thereon for a public library, or for the payment of interest on any indebtedness incurred for that purpose, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of such indebtedness; and shall cause the same to be certified to the city council, which shall levy such tax or so much thereof as it may deem necessary to promote library interests for each of said purposes so determined and fixed, and certify the per cent thereof to the county auditor, with the other taxes for said year.

The following library law and amendments to the Code were made by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly:

CHAPTER 35, SECTION 1. *Library Trustees Empowered to Condemn Real Estate*.—In any city or town in which a free library has been or may hereafter be established, the board of library trustees shall have the power to condemn real estate in the name of the city or town for the location and construction of library buildings and for branch libraries, and for the purpose of enlarging the grounds for such library buildings and branch libraries.

SEC. 2. *Condemnation Proceedings*.—Proceedings for condemnation of land as contemplated in this act, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Code relating to taking private property for works of internal improvement, except that no attorney's fee shall be taxed or allowed for the owner of the real estate.

Section 953 of the Code regarding cities under special charter is repealed, and section 952 is amended so that the provisions of section 732 are made applicable to cities acting under special charter.

Section 1005, subdivision 6, regarding library tax is amended to meet the provisions of section 732.

An amendment to section 727 regarding gifts and bequests is included in that section of the law as printed above.

Section 126 regarding distribution of documents is amended to provide that there shall be delivered of various public documents "500 copies to the State Library for the use of the Library Commission to be used for library purposes, only after remaining copies have been distributed by the Secretary of State."

## IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION LAW.

### *As Amended by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.*

SECTION 1. *Library Commission—Term—Chairman*.—The Governor shall appoint four persons, at least two of whom shall be women, who, with the State Librarian and Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of the State University, shall constitute the Iowa Library Commission. The first members appointed by the Governor shall be appointed for terms of two, three, four and five years in the first day of July, 1900, and all subsequent appointments shall be for the term of five years, except appointments to fill vacancies. The Commission shall annually elect a chairman. (This section of the original law retained.)

SEC. 2. *Duties of Commission*.—The Commission shall give advice and counsel to all free and other public libraries, and to all communities which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and maintaining such libraries, the selection of books, cataloging and other details of library management. It may print such lists and circulars of information as it shall deem necessary and as approved by the Executive Council. It may also conduct a summer school of library instruction, a clearing house for periodicals for free gift to local libraries and perform such other public service as may seem to it for the best interests of the State.

SEC. 3. *Traveling Libraries*.—The State Library board shall transfer to the Iowa Library Commission all associate and traveling libraries belonging to the State, and the said Library Commission is authorized to accept the same; and it shall be the duty of said Commission to operate the said associate and traveling libraries, also to properly equip and circulate the books thus acquired or subsequently purchased to be loaned within the State to libraries, schools, colleges, universities, library associations, farmers' institutes, granges, study clubs, charitable and penal institutions and individuals, free of cost except for transportation, under such conditions and rules as shall protect the interests of the State and best increase the efficiency of the service it is expected to render the public.

SEC. 4. *Secretary—Assistants—Duties—Expenses—Office*.—Said Commission shall employ a secretary not of its own number, who shall serve at the will of the Commission, and under such conditions as it shall determine. It may also employ such other assistants as shall be requisite in the performance of the work of the Commission as set forth in sections two (2) and three (3), and number of assistants and their salaries and the salary of the secretary shall be fixed by the committee on retrenchment and reform. It shall be the duty of said secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Commission; to keep accurate accounts of its financial transactions, and to act under the direction of the Commission in supervising the work of the traveling libraries, in organizing new libraries and improving those already established, and in general to perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Commission. In addition to his salary he shall be allowed his necessary traveling expenses while absent from his office in the service of the Commission, the same to be verified and certified and paid in the same manner as other expenses incurred by the Commission. Said Commission to have its office in the State Library, with storage and shipping room in the basement of the Capitol. The work in connection with the associate libraries shall be conducted by the Library Commission.

SEC. 5. *Biennial Report*.—The Secretary of the Commission shall make a full report to the governor on library conditions and progress in Iowa on July first, nineteen hundred three (1903), with sketches of the free public libraries and illustrations of such library buildings as said Commission may deem expedient; two thousand (2,000) copies of this report shall be printed—one thousand (1,000) of which shall be bound in cloth, and biennially thereafter a like report shall be made to the governor, two thousand (2,000) copies of which shall be printed, one thousand (1,000) of the same to be bound in cloth, these reports to be printed and bound by the State the same as other public documents, and to be distributed under the direction of the Commission, and such other printing and binding provided by this act shall be done by the State when allowed by the Executive Council.

SEC. 6. *Reports From Libraries*.—The Commission shall each year obtain from all free public libraries reports showing condition, growth, development and manner of conducting said libraries, and shall obtain reports from other libraries in the state at their discretion, and shall furnish annually to the Secretary of State such information for publication in the Iowa Official Register as may be deemed of public interest.



SEC. 7. *Expenses—Appropriation.*—No member of the Commission shall ever receive any compensation for service as a member, but the traveling expenses of members in attending meetings of the Commission or in visiting or establishing libraries; and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the Commission, shall be paid, including the necessary expense in the maintenance and extension of the traveling library system, provided that the whole amount of said expense and salaries shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in any one year, nor more than three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) of said sum to be used in the payment of salaries and expenses of the Commission and Secretary. All bills incurred by the Commission or by its members under the law shall be certified by the President and Secretary of the Commission to the State Auditor, who shall issue warrants therefor upon the State treasury, and there is hereby annually appropriated from any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and any balance not expended in any one year may be added by the Commission to the expenditure for any ensuing year. All accounts and bills for expenses of the Secretary and members of the Commission and all bills for expenditures by the Commission, shall be itemized and verified and be audited and allowed by the Executive Council before being paid.

SEC. 8. *Supplies.*—That section 2869 of the Code and chapter 148 of the acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly be and the same are hereby repealed, and that section 108 of the Code be so amended as to add after the word "department," in the ninth line, the words "traveling library and Iowa Library Commission."

#### \*SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARY LAW.

SECTION 1. The treasurer of each school township and each rural independent district in this State shall withhold annually, from the money received from the apportionment for the several school districts, not less than five nor more than fifteen cents, as may be ordered by the board, for each person of school age residing in each school corporation, as shown by the annual report of the secretary, for the purchase of books as hereinafter provided. When so ordered by the board of directors, the provisions of this section shall apply to any independent district.

SEC. 2. Between the third Monday of September and the first day of December in each year the president and secretary of the board, with the assistance of the county superintendent of schools, shall expend all money withheld by the treasurer as provided in section one (1) of this act, in the purchase of the books selected from the lists prepared by the State board of educational examiners as hereinafter provided, for the use of the school district; in school townships the secretary shall distribute the books thus selected to the librarian among the several subdistricts, and at least semiannually collect the same and distribute others.

SEC. 3. It is hereby made the duty of the State board of educational examiners to prepare annually or biennially lists of books suitable for use in school district libraries, and furnish copies of such lists to each president, secretary, and each county superintendent, as often as the same shall be published or revised, from which lists the several presidents and secretaries and county superintendents shall select and purchase books.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of each secretary to keep in a record book, furnished by the board of directors, a complete record of the books purchased and distributed by him.

SEC. 5. Unless the board of directors shall elect some other person, the secretary in independent districts and director in subdistricts in school townships shall act as librarian and shall receive and have the care and custody of the books, and shall loan them to teachers, pupils, and other residents of the districts, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the State board of educational examiners and board of directors. Each librarian shall keep a complete record of the books in a record book furnished by the board of directors. During the periods that the school is in session the library shall be placed in the schoolhouse, and the teacher shall be responsible to the district for its proper care and protection. The board of directors shall have supervision of all books and shall make an equitable distribution thereof among the schools of the corporation.

\*Statistics regarding school district libraries are given in Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1903.

#### EXPENDITURES OF THE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

During the period from July 1, 1900 (the date of the appointment of the Library Commission), to April 15, 1902 (the date of the revision of the Commission law), the annual appropriation for the Library Commission was \$2,000. The expenditures for this period (one year and nine and one-half months) were as follows:

Traveling expenses.....	\$ 803.40
Salaries.....	2,176.80
Printing.....	500.64
Supplies.....	114.44
Postage.....	70.00
Express, freight, etc.....	50.20
Summer School.....	79.75
Incidentals.....	13.31
Total expenditures.....	\$3,808.54

The Twenty-ninth General Assembly revised the Library Commission law April 15, 1902, transferring the Traveling Library from the State Library Board to the Iowa Library Commission and providing an annual appropriation of \$6,000. The expenditures from that date to July 1, 1903, the date of this report as fixed by law (one year and two and one-half months), were as follows:

Books for Traveling Library....	\$2,175.19
Binding for Traveling Library.....	325.58
Shipping cases.....	33.00
Printing.....	173.80
Salaries.....	3,186.27
Traveling expenses.....	526.86
Summer Library School.....	219.63
Supplies.....	114.79
Express and freight.....	160.44
Incidentals (telegrams etc.).....	14.18
Total expenditures.....	\$6,929.74

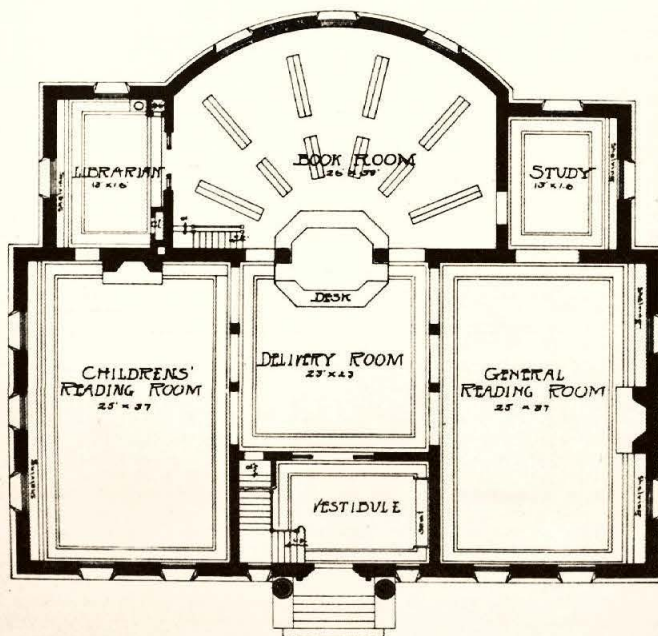
Detailed report of expenditures is made to the Executive Council.



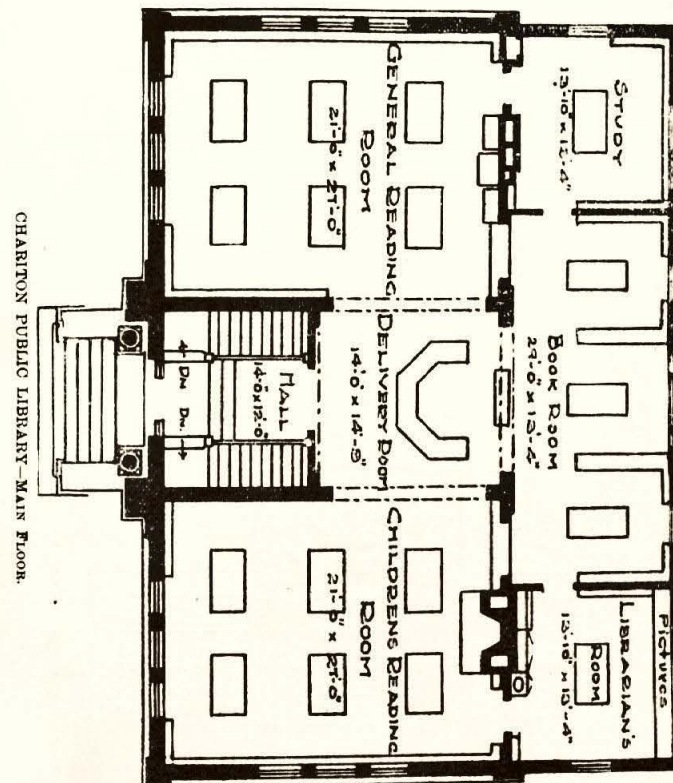
## LIBRARY INTERIORS.

The interior arrangement of a library building is of vital importance to librarian and trustees. The architect *should* be acquainted with the needs of a modern library if he undertakes the planning of such a building, for the success or failure of the library building depends upon whether the plan is well adapted to the daily uses of the public and of the librarian, and whether it can be economically operated after it is built.

All the rooms in daily use should certainly be located on the main floor, and so arranged, with few partition walls, that the librarian may have supervision of the entire floor from her desk, which should be centrally located.



OSKALOOSA PUBLIC LIBRARY—MAIN FLOOR.  
(F. E. Wetherell, Architect.)



CHARLTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—MAIN FLOOR.



Abundant light in the book room and reading rooms and ample wall shelving in *all* the rooms, with the books easily accessible to the people, are points which should not be overlooked.

The amount of money available for the building has much to do in determining what rooms should be provided in the basement (which should be high and well lighted), and what should be on the second floor, if there is a large enough amount available to erect a two-story building.

Herewith are given main floor plans of several Iowa library buildings, showing how the grouping of the rooms which are in constant use may be made on the main floor. No suggestions are made here as to building materials or exteriors, as a good architect should bring taste and experience in these matters to the service of the library board. The illustrations of library buildings in Iowa given with the preceding historical sketches in this report will be suggestive, as the cost of the building is given in most of these sketches.

The floor plan of the Onawa Public Library given herewith shows how a church or hall may be remodeled into a convenient and attractive library, and may be suggestive to those who have in view the arrangement of a single room.

Printed matter regarding library building and architecture is sent by the Iowa Library Commission upon request, and the Secretary of the Commission is glad to advise with library boards and building committees regarding the problems of interior arrangement.

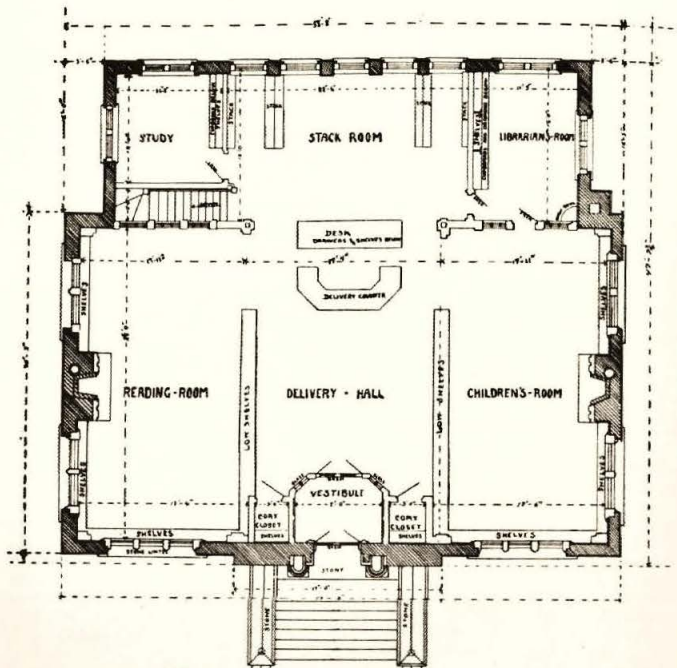
The following extract from a paper by W. R. Eastman, Library Inspector of New York state, gives general suggestions as to building:

"The rapid growth of a public library requires liberal provision for the future. The number of volumes and the annual increase for not less than twenty years should be carefully estimated and room provided.

In general, the library building should have in front, two ample reading rooms with a wide passage between.

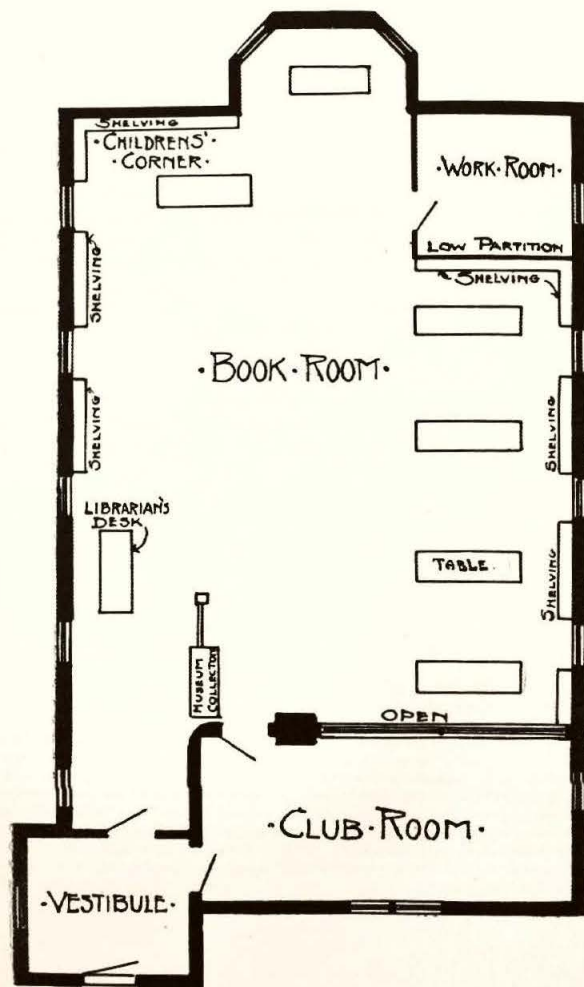
The central passage should end in the book room wide enough to overlap both reading rooms and having direct access to each. A delivery desk may be at the end of the central passage.

The size of the book room will depend on the estimated number of books. If the walls are insufficient for the needed shelves, a few double-faced bookcases may be placed on the floor five feet apart, ranging front to rear. An open space behind these cases, with small tables set between the rear windows, will give a convenient place for study or work. A librarian's room, closets or an extension of the reading room may fill out the spaces on each side of the book room so that the exterior side lines of the building shall continue to the rear line without break and thus secure the utmost economy of construction. The ceiling of the book room should be high enough (at least fourteen feet) to give room for two stories of bookcases when needed. It is desirable also to have the use of a dry basement under the book room (with direct stairway between) to hold the overflow of books not in much demand. This will be a great relief from overcrowding, and with the available space above the main floor will give the practical advantage of a stack of three stories."

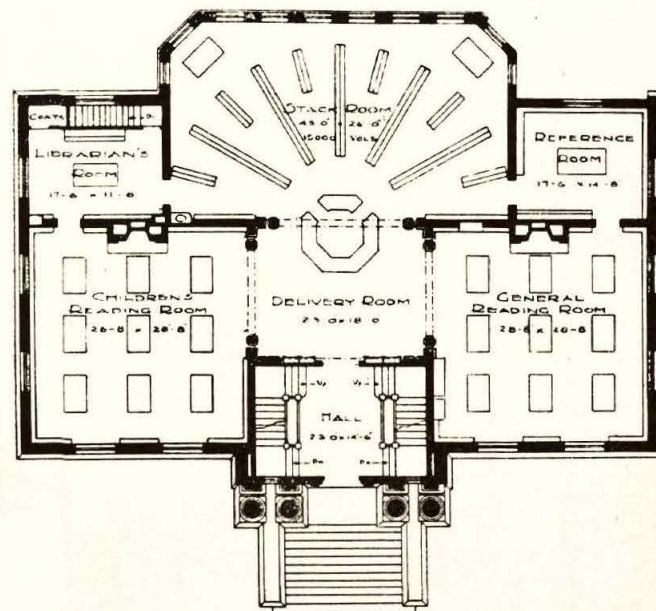


TIPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—MAIN FLOOR.



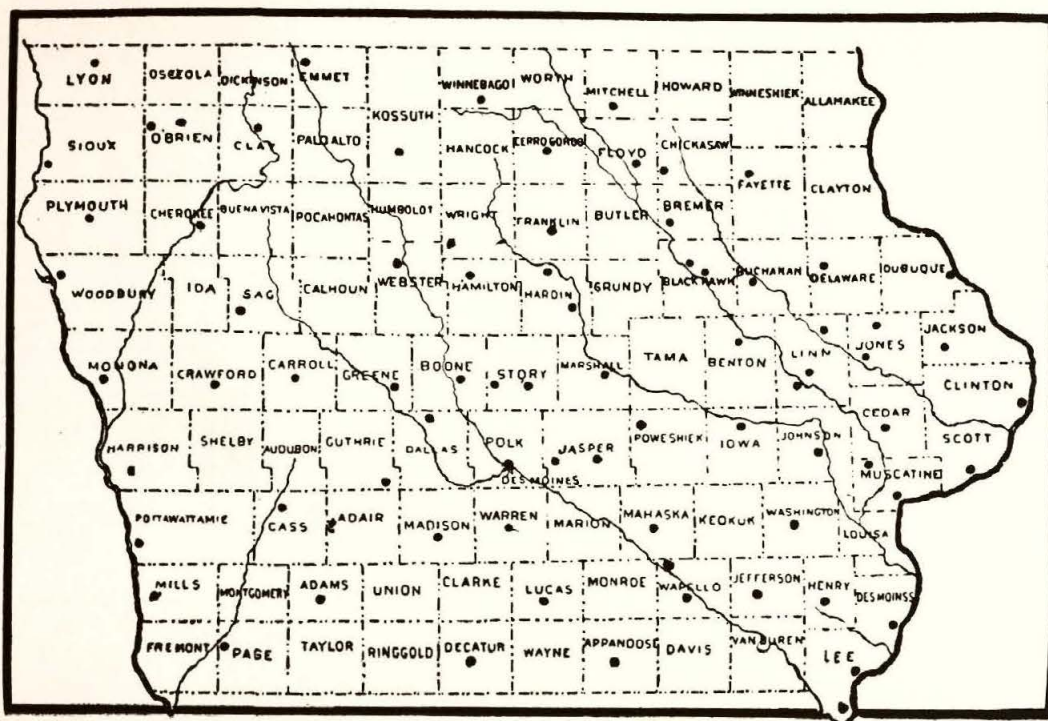


ONAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY—REMODELED CHURCH.



MASON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY—MAIN FLOOR.





LOCATION OF IOWA FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES, JULY 1, 1903.

\*LIBRARY STATISTICS FOR 1903.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES—SUPPORTED BY MUNICIPAL TAX.

Number.	Town or City.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Year founded.	Volumes added, 1903.	Total volumes.	Circulation, 1903.	Annual income.	Expenses.			Hours open per week.	Persons employed.	
									Books and binding.	Periodicals.	Salaries, etc.		Paid.	Volunteer.
1	Algona.....	Free Public.....	Elizabeth M. Horton.....	1890	217	4,508	14,025	\$1,000	\$ 81	\$ 50	\$ 780	30	2	.....
2	Ames.....	Free Public.....	Lorena Webber.....	1903	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Anamosa.....	Free Public.....	Cornelia McCann.....	1903	2,340	2,340	.....	640	2,660	6	450	26	1	.....
4	Atlantic.....	Free Public.....	Pearl Evans.....	1903	902	802	.....	1,300	559	30	.....	39	2	.....
5	Boone.....	Free Public.....	Bessie Moffatt.....	1885	981	8,001	13,804	2,844	786	60	1,600	60	2	.....
6	Burlington.....	Free Public.....	Miriam E. Carey.....	1885	2,451	24,950	67,955	5,050	2,161	187	3,498	75	3	.....
7	Carroll.....	Free Public.....	Martha H. Bangs.....	1894	810	1,947	5,309	800	224	.....	236	8	2	.....
8	Cedar Falls.....	Free Public.....	Eunice H. Overman.....	1878	499	7,842	16,312	1,500	290	84	493	42	1	.....
9	Cedar Rapids.....	Free Public.....	Harriet A. Wood.....	1890	2,064	11,041	54,383	7,500	2,096	859	2,415	75	6	.....
10	Centerville.....	Drake Public.....	Linna Ullrich.....	1902	1,889	4,683	.....	1,500	290	84	817	54	2	.....
11	Central City.....	John C. Clegg.....	Mrs. Howard Bliss.....	1895	286	1,600	.....	150	75	15	125	18	1	.....
12	Chariton.....	Free Public.....	Margaret W. Brown.....	1898	153	1,893	14,879	755	181	53	431	28	1	.....
13	Charles City.....	Free Public.....	Katharine R. Ellis.....	1878	250	4,000	16,000	1,250	1,000	.....	200	17	1	.....
14	Cherokee.....	Free Public.....	Mrs. J. H. Burlingame.....	1891	511	3,889	11,709	1,112	556	50	350	6	1	13
15	Clinton.....	Free Public.....	Belle Sweet.....	1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Colfax.....	Free Public.....	Floretta Ogan.....	1901	272	1,447	5,988	425	.....	11	375	30	1	.....
17	Corning.....	Free Public.....	Lottie V. Bryant.....	1899	300	2,400	8,890	650	400	.....	175	18	1	1
18	Council Bluffs.....	Free Public.....	Mary E. Dailey.....	1882	875	24,551	56,383	5,756	1,280	178	3,642	76	3	.....
19	Davenport.....	Free Public.....	Marilla W. Freeman.....	1902	13,400	18,400	44,598	7,500	7,720	73	4,033	30	5	.....
20	Denison.....	Free Public.....	Grace E. Meyers.....	1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Des Moines.....	Free Public.....	Ella M. McLoney.....	1882	1,132	32,067	164,801	14,827	1,845	890	9,806	79	9	.....
22	Dubuque.....	Carnegie-Stout Free.....	Bessie Sargeant Smith.....	1902	1,300	16,715	105,564	6,074	1,008	229	4,836	57	6	.....
23	Eagle Grove.....	Free Public.....	Belle Y. Miller.....	1902	400	775	4,443	724	104	.....	620	14	1	1
24	Eddyville.....	Free Public.....	Mrs. Georgia Boyd.....	1880	427	3,902	12,178	1,000	483	87	450	33	1	1
25	Eldora.....	Free Public.....	Clara E. Estabrook.....	1878	354	2,300	13,380	1,051	432	46	326	57	1	1
26	Estherville.....	Free Public.....	Mrs. H. Davidson.....	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Fairfield.....	Free Public.....	H. M. Dysart.....	1853	580	19,097	9,342	2,032	403	35	1,307	81	3	.....

\*The delay in printing this report has made it possible to include the statistics for the year 1903, as prepared for the Iowa Official Register.  
†Report for part of year only.



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES—CONTINUED.

Number.	Town or City.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Year founded.	Volumes added, 1903.	Total volumes.	Circulation, 1903.	Annual income.	Expenses.			Hours per week.	Persons employed.	
									Books and binding.	Periodicals.	Salaries, etc.		Paid.	Volunteer.
28	Forest City	Free Public	Pearl Bahner	1899	359	1,609	9,950	\$ 600	\$ 300	\$ 50	\$ 250	33	1	2
29	Fort Dodge	Free Public	Mrs. J. M. Carpenter	1874	887	11,004	22,048	3,363	671	85	5,741	60	2	3
30	Fort Madison	Cattermole Memorial	Jennie Ingalls	1883	576	6,000	40,405	1,950	640	45	1,157	57	3	1
31	Glenwood	Free Public	Henrietta Lyon	1896	50	1,302	3,840		75			6		1
32	Grinnell	Free Public	Mary E. Wheelock	1894	712	7,082	29,230	1,710	475	113	1,123	39	2	1
33	Hampton	Carnegie Free Public	Carrie O. Barker	1896	88	2,433	7,691	1,000	145	39		13	1	1
34	Hawarden	Free Public	Jennie P. Smith	1901	170	1,047	4,886	535	82	18	347	10	1	1
35	Hawkeye	Free Public	Albert Ridley	1898	90	1,175	2,275	50			40	4	1	1
36	Independence	Free Public	Effie Jacobs	1873	103	5,998	11,621	754	286	65	300	50	1	1
37	Indianola	Free Public	Hannah M. Babb	1884	219	4,710	18,880	1,072	172	94	722	42	2	2
38	Iowa City	Free Public	Adelaide C. Lloyd	1897	732	7,010	36,963	3,877	821	186	2,018	72	3	1
39	Iowa Falls	Free Public	Mrs. Florence Anders	1896	442	2,290	10,206	875	510	54	404	43	1	1
40	Jefferson	Free Public	Ida D. K. Head	1901	322	2,723	11,821	1,000	252		157	17	1	1
41	Keokuk	Free Public	Nannie P. Fulton	1863	644	14,220	54,896	3,255	515	60	2,212	60	2	1
42	LeMars	Free Public	Mollie E. Brown	1876	844	4,564	16,732	1,316	350	30	597	54	1	1
43	Leon	Free Public	Ida Brooks	1903	122	1,176	8,306	270	150		120	15	1	1
44	Manchester	Free Public	Mrs. Jennie Jones	1881	254	4,736	8,744	1,600	220	45	1,000	33	1	1
45	Maquoketa	Free Public	Ida M. Simpson	1885	224	3,962					33	45	1	1
46	Marengo	Free Public		1903				1,000						
47	Marion	Free Public	Mary L. Parkhurst	1902	211	1,011	10,350		186	25	365	30	1	1
48	Marshalltown	Free Public	Ellen Howard Ray	1892	590	9,990	41,790	3,300	370	82	2,634	52	4	1
49	Mason City	Free Public	Mrs. A. H. Chapin	1888	559	4,257	20,138	2,569	818	95	1,119	81	2	1
50	Missouri Valley	Free Public	Estella Turner	1881	250	2,200	8,518	250	336	15	130	12	1	1
51	Monticello	Free Public	Mary Marvi	1903				1,000						
52	Mount Pleasant	Free Public	Mrs. Louie A. Jones	1872	506	6,425	15,235	1,461	280	23	881	39	1	1
53	Muscatine	P. M. Musser Public	Mrs. E. L. Mahin	1901	1,388	6,472	51,690	3,962	1,868	142	2,356	76	4	1
54	Nashua	Free Public	Fannie V. Eastman	1901	277	1,065	7,442	575	190	25	300	14	1	1
55	Nevada	Free Public	Kate E. Thompson	1876	154	4,772	7,395	1,572	163		300	24	1	1
56	Newton	Free Public	Belle E. Smith		692	4,241	16,762	1,500	582	45	1,500	48	1	1
57	Odebolt	Free Public	Mrs. E. P. Pottier	1898	128	1,820	7,724	316	99	37	255	15	1	1
58	Onawa	Free Public	Maudie E. Oliver	1902	2,231	2,975	10,312	600	1,524		1,000	21	1	1
59	Osage	Sage Free Public	Mrs. Ella M. Stacy	1875	350	5,000	17,000	800	400	30	360	36	1	1
60	Oskaloosa	Free Public	Priscilla Pickrell	1900	681	3,700	7,011	2,000	633	30	750	42	1	1
61	Ottumwa	Free Public	Mary E. Downey	1900	3,029	10,029	55,680	5,190	2,043	116	2,765	69	4	2
62	Perry	Free Public		1903				1,000						
63	Rock Rapids	Free Public	Mrs. J. P. Forest	1893	481	3,095	4,300	575	350		71	4	1	19
64	Sanborn	Free Public	Mame Johnson	1901	210	427	2,723	290	146		27	7	1	1
65	Sheldon	Free Public	Mrs. L. C. McColm	1894	422	2,410	9,695	690			100	16	1	1
66	Shenandoah	Free Public		1903										
67	Sioux City	Public	Mrs. R. Oberholtzer	1877	1,850	18,156	54,497	4,510	1,337	551	2,509	79	4	1
68	Spencer	Free Public	Mrs. H. J. Brown	1882	400	3,000	14,000	458	475	30	135	28	1	1
69	Stuart	Free Public	Mrs. J. R. McMullin	1901	175	1,125	8,574	450	100	25	160	30	1	1
70	Tipton	Free Public	Mrs. A. S. Yates	1901	154	1,971	10,315	1,431	198	44	593	36	1	3
71	Vinton	Free Public	Mrs. J. R. Adams	1902	200	1,425	9,883	1,350	200	29	700	23	1	1
72	Washington	Jane A. Chilcote	Miss N. J. Springer	1877	316	6,060	14,168	1,398	435	37	754	30	2	1
73	Waterloo	Public	Georgetta Bankson	1897	405	7,323	42,225	3,064	740	140	1,820	42	4	1
74	Waverly	Free Public	Mrs. J. M. Brainard											
75	Webster City	Kendall Young Free	Mary B. Whitmire	1893										
76	West Liberty	Free Public	E. D. Burgess	1898										
77	Winterset	Public	Mrs. Lou Hauer	1901	279	1,885	12,330	709	207	30	434	30	1	1
			Mary Cassidy	1891	242	3,810	10,466	875	300	51	503	30	1	1

†Report for part of year only.  
‡Supported by income from bequest.  
§Two libraries are under direction of same board.



## ASSOCIATION AND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

Number.	Town or City.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Year founded.	Volumes added, 1903.	Total number volumes.	Number volumes circulated, 1901.	Annual income.	Amount paid for books and binding.	Cost of periodicals for reading room.	Salaries and all other expenses.	Hours open per week.	Persons Employed.	
													Paid.	Volunteer.
1	Ackley	Public		1883		600								
2	Alden	Public		1882		2,000								
3	Arnold's Park	Public		1882		214								
4	Audubon	Columbian	Emma Hallett	1902	28									
5	Avoca	Public				1,900			\$ 8		\$ 5	4		
6	Clear Lake	Public	L. G. Consigny	1890	213	959	2,686		182		20	4		1
7	Corydon	Public	Hannah Bowers	1899	83	1,300	3,582		70	\$ 7	110	12	1	
8	De Witt	Public	Lottie Sullivan	1902	175	825	2,500		150		25	3	1	
9	Emmetsburg	Reading Room and Library	Elsie S. Saxton	1897	40	1,450		450	60	10	300	30	1	
10	Garner	Ladies Library Association	C. T. Curtis	1902	78	399						7		1
11	Greene	Library Association	L. L. Lovell	1873		1,090								
12	Harlan	P. E. O. Library	Walter V. Greene	1872	80	1,880		100			40	10		1
13	Kingsley	Library Association	Mrs. Charles Booth	1898	400	1,400	4,100	103	60		75	5		3
14	Laurens	Library Association						150						
15	Lyons	Young Men's Association	Mrs. E. C. Strain											
16	Macedonia	Library Association	Jeannette F. Balch	1863	255	6,001	1,200	600	250	53	278	8	2	
17	New Hampton	Library Association	Mrs. R. C. T. Chamber											
18	Paton	Public	Angeline Gabrielsen	1899	140	700	1,200		80		7	10		2
19	Pella	Library Club	Sara M. Nollen	1903		1,323								
20	Spirit Lake	Library Association	Frances M. Davis											
21	Sutherland	Gen. N. B. Baker	Rona Wheeler Woods	1874	35	1,910								
22	Tama	Woman's Club	Mrs. F. A. Chase	1892	50	2,000			40	5				1
23	Villisca	Public	Frankie J. Barker	1899	125	935	1,517	100				10		
24	West Union	Public	Estella Barnes	1897	85	925		149	80		9	4	1	
												12	1	

## COLLEGE AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES.

Number.	Town or City.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Year founded.	Volumes added, 1903.	Total number volumes.	Number volumes circulated, 1903.	Annual income.	Amount for books and binding.	Cost of periodicals for reading room.	Salaries and all other expenses.	Hours open per week.	Persons Employed.	
													Paid.	Volunteer.
1	Cedar Rapids	Coe College	Mary I. Amidon	1881	300	4,554	1,767	\$ 500	\$ 200	\$ 25	\$ 238		1	
2	Charles City	Charles City College	A. L. Haines	1891		1,326								
3	Clinton	Wartburg College	Prof. Kublmann	1868	40	2,980	720	150	142	19		2		1
4	College Springs	Amity College	Geo. M. Reed	1872		1,500								
5	Davenport	St. Ambrose				4,300								
6	Decorah	Luther College	Chas. A. Naeseth	1861	1,168	12,434	4,946	400	472	54		6		12
7	Decorah	Decorah Institute	Mrs. J. Breckenridge	1873	132	1,200	300		160	5		30		1
8	Des Moines	Grand View College	R. R. Vesterjard	1895		3,100								
9	Des Moines	Des Moines College	Caroline E. Laird		200	5,000			40		30	1		
10	Des Moines	Drake University	Mary A. Carpenter	1884	401	7,818	3,695		568	97	43	3		
11	Des Moines	Highland Park		1890		5,000								
12	Dubuque	German Theological Seminary	Nicholas Steffens			4,550								
13	Dubuque	St. Josephs Academy		1868		1,200								
14	Dubuque	Academy of Visitation	Sister of Visitation	1871	37	1,537								
15	Dubuque	Wartburg Seminary	Prof. M. Reu		65	8,000		250	160		4			
16	Epworth	Epworth Seminary	Helen I. Hanna	1884	33	3,523	395	90	51	32	11	40	1	
17	Fairfield	Parsons College	Kate Hinitt		350	850		1,500			30			
18	Payette	Upper Iowa University	P. H. Alderson	1867	341	10,065	1,387	500	362	50	60	3		
19	Fort Dodge	Tolin Commercial College		1862	100	1,150		100						
20	Grinnell	Iowa College	M. H. Douglass	1848	1,155	30,322	8,100	2,700	800	225	1,680	60	1	4
21	Hopkinton	Lenox College	Ella M. Kennedy	1858	185	3,440	3,000	500	240	30	275	30	1	
22	Humboldt	Humboldt College		1895		5,000								
23	Indianola	Simpson College	Martha Stahl	1867	272	3,835			350	40	180	36	1	1
24	*Jewell	Lutheran College		1893										
25	Le Grand	Summerhell	C. B. Fortner		60	1,000	651		20	70	24	2		
26	LeMars	Western Union College	Emma Schneider	1900	127	816		155	105		50	2		
27	Mt. Pleasant	Iowa Wesleyan University	M. Blanche Swan	1860	455	8,955	1,542	523	98		377	38	2	
28	Mt. Vernon	Cornell College	May Fairbanks	1857	1,572	24,101	15,823		249		48	2		

\*Burned during the year.



## COLLEGE AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES—CONTINUED

Number.	Town or City.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Year founded.	Volumes added, 1868.	Total number volumes.	Number volumes circulated, 1868.	Annual income.	Amount paid for books and bind- ing.	Cost of periodicals for reading room.	Salaries and all other expenses.	Hours open per week.	Persons Em- ployed.
													Paid. Volunteer.
29	Orange City.....	Rapelye	E. J. Strick.	1882	45	3,300	1,000	\$ 75	\$ 45	\$ 20	.....	7	.....
30	Osage .....	Cedar Valley Seminary.	Ohio M. Weigle.	1862	200	3,200				42	.....	40	.....
31	Oskaloosa .....	Penn College	S. B. Laughlin.	1873	200	6,200				25	.....	48	2
32	Pella .....	Central University of Iowa.	W. A. Young.	1853	1,000	6,300		200	130	25	\$ 45	35	.....
33	Salem .....	Whittier College		1856	800								
34	Shenandoah .....	Western Normal College.	L. H. Mattox.	1882	257	2,351	400	350	300	70	.....	36	1
35	Sioux City .....	Morningside College.....		1900		3,900							
36	Storm Lake.....	Buena Vista College	Rev. Daniel Williams.	1891	200	4,165	800	600	525	60	40	40	
37	Tabor .....	Tabor College.	H. K. Avery	1866	300	12,591	800	500	25	55	420	33	1
38	Toledo .....	Western College	H. W. Ward	1856	62	3,342		175	62	25	72	19	2
39	Vinton .....	Tilford Academy	T. F. Tobin	1888	25	1,200	400					19	
40	Wilton .....	Wilton German-English College.				2,300							

## MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARIES.

[illegible]

## LIBRARIES SUPPORTED BY THE STATE.

Number.	Town or City.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Year founded.	Volumes added, 1903.	Total number volumes.	Number volumes circulated, 1903.	Annual income.	Amount paid for books and binding.	Cost of periodicals for reading room.	Salaries and all other expenses.	Hours open per week.	Patrons Paid.	Persons Employed.
1	Ames.....	Iowa State College.....	Vina E. Clarke.....	1869	1,000	17,000		\$3,500	\$1,450	\$350	\$1,700	50 1/2	4	2
2	Anamosa.....	State Penitentiary.....	Chaplain.....	1897	420	6,695	20,965				2,000	52	3	
3	Cedar Falls.....	Iowa State Normal School.....	Anna M. Baker.....	1876	1,215	15,967	34,100	3,500	1,500					
4	Clarinda.....	Hospital for Insane.....	Lizzie Giblin.....	1894	20	1,018				128		3		
5	Des Moines.....	Iowa Orphans' Home.....		1863		2,400								
6	Des Moines.....	Iowa State Library.....	Johnson Brigham.....	1838		79,629								
7	Des Moines.....	Traveling Library.....	Ia. Lib. Commission.....	1890	1,536	11,880	16,455							
8	Des Moines.....	Historical Department of Iowa.....	Charles Aldrich.....	1892		11,754								
9	Des Moines.....	Department of Agriculture.....				2,000								
10	Des Moines.....	State Horticultural Society.....	Wesley Green.....	1886	50	1,162			100					
11	Des Moines.....	State Board of Health.....	Dr. J. F. Kennedy.....	1881		2,500				10		36	2	
12	Des Moines.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction.....				4,000								
13	Des Moines.....	Industrial School.....	B. J. Miles.....	1882	55	2,265	2,577		643	45	30	56		1
14	Fort Madison.....	State Penitentiary.....	A. H. Jessup.....	1885	800	7,000			970					2
15	Glenwood.....	Iowa Inst. for Feeble-Minded Children.....			62	870	420		75	25				
16	Independence.....	Hospital for Insane.....	George W. Smith.....			500							2	
17	Iowa City.....	State Historical Society of Iowa.....	Margaret Budington.....	1857	3,000	30,000		7,250					6	4
18	Iowa City.....	State University.....		1856	4,000	60,920			7,100	175	1,265	54	4	
19	Iowa City.....	State University of Law.....	M. L. Ferson.....	1868	359	11,217		1,225	1,025	28	475	84	1	
20	Marshalltown.....	Iowa Soldiers' Home.....	George Terry.....	1880		2,000	2,970		120		30	120	84	
21	Met Pleasant.....	Hospital for Insane.....		1880		4,112								
22	Vinton.....	Iowa College for Blind.....	T. F. McCune.....		33	2,407			48					



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Ames—Free public library.....	75
Azamosa—Free public library.....	68
Atlantic—Free public library.....	69
Boone—Erierson public library.....	70
Boone—Erierson public library—Children's corner, following.....	133
Burlington—Free public library.....	71
Burlington—Free public library, interiors, following.....	133
Carroll—Free public library.....	72
Cedar Falls—Carnegie-Dayton public library.....	73
Centerville—Drake free public library.....	74
Chariton—Free public library.....	76
Chariton—Free public library, floor plan.....	142
Charles City—Free public library.....	77
Clinton—Free public library.....	78
Corning—Free public library, interior.....	79
Davenport—Public library.....	82
Des Moines—Free public library.....	83
Dubuque—Carnegie-Stout public library.....	84
Dubuque—Carnegie-Stout public library, delivery room.....	85
Eagle Grove—Free public library.....	86
Eldora—Free public library.....	87
Estherville—Free public library.....	88
Fairfield—Free public library.....	89
Fort Dodge—Free public library.....	92
Fort Madison—Cattermole Memorial library.....	93
Grinnell-Stewart free library.....	94
Grinnell-Stewart free library, interior, following.....	133
Hampton—Free public library.....	95
Hawarden—Free public library.....	96
Independence—Free public library.....	97
Iowa City—Free public library.....	98
Jefferson—Free public library.....	100
Keokuk—Free public library.....	102
Keokuk—Free public library, reading room.....	103
Maquoketa—Free public library.....	106
Manchester—Free public library.....	108
Marshalltown—Free public library.....	109
Mason City—Free public library.....	110
Mason City—Free public library, floor plan, following.....	143
Monticello—Free public library.....	112
Mount Pleasant—Free public library.....	113
Muscatine—P. M. Musser public library.....	114
Muscatine—P. M. Musser public library, delivery room, following.....	133
Nashua—Free public library, interior.....	123
Nevada—Free public library.....	115
Newton—Free public library.....	116

	PAGE
Onawa—Free public library.....	117
Onawa—Free public library, interior, following.....	133
Onawa—Free public library, floor plan, following.....	143
Oskaloosa—Free public library.....	118
Oskaloosa—Free public library, floor plan.....	142
Ottumwa—Public library.....	119
Ottumwa—Public library, interior.....	120
Perry—Free public library.....	121
Shenandoah—Free public library.....	122
Sioux City—Public library.....	124
Spencer—Free public library.....	125
Stuart—Free public library.....	127
Tipton—Free public library.....	126
Tipton—Free public library, floor plan.....	143
Vinton—Free public library.....	128
Washington—Jane A. Chilcote public library.....	129
Map showing location of free public libraries.....	145
Map showing Traveling Library centers.....	63
Group of Iowa Traveling Libraries.....	36
Hall of Liberal Arts, State University of Iowa.....	24
Iowa Summer Library School—Lecture room.....	30