**The Monroe County Public Library:
Its Place in the Community**

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Introduction

Public libraries are reflections of their communities as well as sources of sustenance. What a library becomes and is capable of is intricately connected with the people comprising its community: how people use the library; what they want and need from the library; how they are willing to support and work with the library; and how the library functions as an information center for the community. As places, libraries have the potential to instill delight or frustration in the minds of individuals and communities. They can become much more than their physical structures, contributing to their communities in ways that can create foundations for civic involvement and social capital.

The concepts of place, community and social capital intertwine with each other to provide a basis through which the Monroe County Public Library can be examined to determine its place in its community. Because places are permeated with meanings and memories, they contribute to both the quality and quantity of social capital available to people, and, thus, constitute the foundations through which communities evolve. The first library in Bloomington, Indiana, opened in 1820, and historical records show that community support of a library at that time was of prime importance for people living in Bloomington. Current assessments of the library and its place in the community confirm that the library continues to play a significant role in the lives of Bloomington and other Monroe County residents, and that the library continually strives to meet the needs of its community. This paper is an analysis of the Monroe County Public Library's place in the community from a historical perspective, from the early nineteenth century through the early twenty-first century.

Literature Review

The literature consulted for this paper examines several interrelated areas: place, community, civic engagement, social capital, and libraries. Place plays an integral role through which the other components interact, providing both structure and meaning for their existence and evolution. In examining these components, both theoretical and practical literature contribute to the formation of analysis of the Monroe County Library's place in its community.

Gieryn (2000) notes how places are "filled up by people, practices, objects, and representations" (p. 465). Places are more than their geographic locations; they are also defined by the meanings people attribute to them. Places are unique because of their effect on people and communities. Places can bring people together. Gieryn also describes how the design of places can influence the people connected to them. Public places that offer inviting areas for chance encounters can enhance interactions, collective action and community identity. Positive long-time involvement with places imbues them with deep attachments borne of memories and identity. At the same time, buildings contribute stability and durability to social life and networks (Gieryn, 2002). They are

constructed by humans, but their existence acts to define their users. Buildings are both created by humans and create human interaction. Their architecture can influence social interaction by facilitating chance meetings, casual conversations, and adjacent workspaces; their architecture can also be subject to reconfiguration to fit the people who use them. In this way, buildings can create or disengage community.

Keller (2003) states that community is something sought after; that feelings of discontent and isolation are concurrent with the desire to find and foster community. She delineates several underlying themes associated with community: place, which is an area of identifiable boundaries; shared ideals and expectations; networks of social ties and allegiances; collective frameworks, which include governance, ideologies and values. She also notes that there must be a shared sense of belonging and destiny. In her discussion of historical community models, Keller describes the ancient Greek polis, an ideal of democracy where citizens closely interacted through decision-making, a place where people passing on the street knew each other. However, all communities also struggle with community cohesion: monastic communities dealt with lack of consensus and ideological heterogeneity, Puritan communities suffered from lack of privacy and individualism, and in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, people living in utopian communities and communes often held unrealistic expectations and were subject to disappointing leadership.

Keller (2003) defines the concepts of *gemeinschaft* and *gesellschaft*, as described by Ferdinand Tonnies in 1887. In opposition to each other along the continuum of social interactions, *gemeinschaft* refers to communities, shared experiences and interpersonal attachments, *gesellschaft* to formal systems of rules, institutions and interactions. Most of social reality falls somewhere in between as a product of the interplay between them. But as a framework for further analysis of community, Keller also makes the point that "the local community [is] the foundation of more distant, complex, and abstract forms of collective association: attachment, a sense of belonging, and a deep, personalized holistic focus" (p. 48).

Bellah & Adams (1994) explain that institutions have the ability to structure life; through shared values, constant engagement and commitment to the common good communities can develop strong local institutions. But Putnam (1995) decries the decline of civic involvement and social capital in the United States, and suggests further investigation into what organizations produce and embody social capital. However, Putnam's work evoked strong remonstrations from librarians, such as Preer (2001) and de la Peńa McCook (2000), that he totally ignored the role of libraries as institutions that create social capital. Putnam & Feldstein (2003) later acknowledges the role of public libraries in building social capital. Preer (2001) states that libraries provide opportunities both for bonding activities within homogenous groups and bridging activities, which cross social boundaries. She asserts that libraries invite participation from all citizens, and that they strive to serve all members of the community through programming, tolerance and information access. De la Peńa McCook (2000) affirms that librarians have played key roles in building community even though they may not realize it; she cites particular programs offered by libraries such as bilingual services; outreach; arts and

culture; and senior programs designed by librarians active in their communities. She states, "Libraries provide a near-perfect embodiment of a city service that has the potential to further community building objectives" (p. 28). De la Peńa McCook & Stoss (2003) also consider equitable access to adequate information resources to be an integral component of a sustainable community.

Libraries are places where people can gather, communicate and access information. The evolution of a community is integrally related to its library and the value of a library is echoed through its community. Libraries can be places that promote civic involvement, community resources and social capital; libraries are one of the few places in a community used by a broad spectrum of the public (Goulding, 2004), where people of all ages and status are served. Tyckoson (2003) refers to the growing diversity of library patrons and the need for libraries to design themselves in response to community needs. Bourke (2005) emphasizes the necessity of librarians being active in their communities to enhance understanding and participation among diverse groups to build alliances to develop library and community services.

Several studies that examine libraries and social capital offer insights into the central role libraries can play in the lives of their constituents. The Public Libraries Branch of The State Library of New South Wales (2000) states that social capital is an aggregate of interactions among diverse community members and correlates to the ways that libraries provide opportunities for their patrons. Libraries are safe places that offer resources to people of all ages and backgrounds, building trust, tolerance and social interaction. Patrons build relationships with staff, often get to know each other through events, and become connected to the community through displays, local history rooms and outreach.

Toyne and Usherwood (2001), in their research about public library book reading (primarily fiction and other "imaginative literature"), describe how libraries are in a unique position not only to promote reading, but to facilitate involvement in the community and increase educational achievement. They state that reading gives people the ability to understand other cultures better, which is a precursor to fully participating in a democratic society. Initiatives noted by interview respondents as worthy included outreach services to people at work and in rural areas, and housebound services. Other benefits were multi-cultural experiences, social interaction, and social inclusion. Toyne and Usherwood also determine that the physical space and visual impact of the library can influence the quality of patrons' experiences.

Bryson, Usherwood & Proctor (2003) examined the impact of newly built libraries on their communities, looking at physical space and the community. Several observations include the need for attractive, comfortable spaces that are also accessible psychologically and socially; making an effort to market library services and programs to keep people continually interested; that libraries facilitate connections between people and a variety of media; and that libraries should offer multiple opportunities for both education and socialization. In their chapter on design, Bryson, et al. discuss the value of having separate spaces for various activities, including group learning, meeting spaces

and quiet areas. Their chapter on social capital highlights how the architecture of libraries can contribute to the establishment of relationships and civic involvement through thoughtful design elements that promote human connections and accessibility.

Putnam & Feldstein (2003) describe the building or renovation of forty-one neighborhood branch libraries in Chicago and their contributions to social capital. Because of excellent design, dedication to their neighborhoods, programs for everyone in the community, including homework help, open access to meeting rooms, exhibits of local art, Internet access, and outreach to schools, they have become community centers and agents of change. Putnam & Feldstein note how the Near North Branch, built between two neighborhoods, one predominantly white and expensive, the other mainly African-American and poor, has brought together these diverse groups and contributed to the area's transformation from an unsafe neighborhood to a lively residential community.

Methodology

Designing a methodology for this project offered some challenges. I sought data from several locations and individuals: the Indiana Room of the Monroe County Public Library; the Indiana University Archives; the Monroe County Historical Society; current staff and/or volunteers and former staff; and the library website. Because of the library's time span of about 190 years, various types of data were available for some time periods, but not others. Resource materials included historical overviews written at various times about Bloomington, Monroe County, and the library itself; newspaper clippings collected by the library between the late 1940s and late 1970s; several chronological charts; strategic planning documents; annual reports; interviews; and the library's website. Some of the resources overlapped with others, making it difficult to segregate each resource into a particular period. However, several time periods have been segmented based on the predominant sources available that give insight into these periods:

First Period	1816-late 1940s
Second Period	Late 1940s-late 1970s
Third Period	Late 1970s-early 2000s

First Period

The primary sources of information for the 1816-late 1940s are typewritten historical accounts of the library or of Bloomington and Monroe County, as well as the library's website. While this period comprises the longest segment of the 190 years, it also offers the smallest amount of informational sources, making it more difficult to extract as much information from this period as from others. My investigation of material describing the period garnered a Board minute book covering the period of 1820-1850 and several historical accounts written much later. The minute book was handwritten and faded, making it extremely difficult to read. After spending several hours trying to decipher the writing, I determined that the minutes did not seem to contribute much to this project; as well, given the difficulty reading them, I decided that the resulting eyestrain was not worth the substance of the document. Therefore, I have

based my reconstruction of this period on the available typewritten histories. One caveat is that the documents did not always agree on details, so some of the dates I use in this paper might not be totally accurate.

Second Period

The primary source materials for the late 1940s-late 1970s are newspaper clippings, interviews, and some data from the historical overviews. Six scrapbooks of clippings at the Monroe Country Public Library contain numerous articles about the library: information on book acquisitions; announcements of programs; announcements of civic group participation; and information about services (see Appendix). After spending several sessions taking notes on the information in these clipping books, Dr. Robbin suggested that I take digital photographs of the clippings and offer them to the library for their collection. However, the library turned down my offer; thus, I took pictures only of those clippings relevant to my research.

Third Period

The bulk of material informing my research of the late 1970s-early 2000s consists of interviews with seven individuals involved with the library. Ginny Richey and Amal Altoma are both retired librarians who had worked at the library since the early 1970s. Dana Burton, Adult Services Programming Coordinator, began working at the library as a student in the late 1960s and is still an employee there. Wendy Rubin, Adult Services Librarian, has been at the library since the early 1980s, with a short hiatus from 1987-1989. Charlotte Zietlow has served on the Friends of the Library for fifteen years, and for the last forty-three years has been very active in Bloomington civic activities. Pam Wasmer, the Indiana Room (history and genealogy) librarian has been at the library for ten years, and Cynthia Gray has been the Library Director for the last year and a half. Other information comes from the Library website, two recent annual reports, a facilities expansion study, the library's 2003-2005 strategic plan, and newspaper clippings.

The data were analyzed inductively. Without preconceived notions about what I would find, reoccurring themes and topics provided the structure for the analysis both within time periods and across them. A review of the website provided insight into the scope of the library's history and services, which helped in forming early ideas about possible elements. The overarching theme that emerged was ongoing growth and expansion, with community needs and direction playing a large role. Components of this theme consisted of statistics on library members and circulation; announcements of new services and augmentation of current services; civic engagement; and community input on major decisions, such as new buildings.

A chronological account for each time period follows and provides context for further analysis. Data are then discussed both descriptively and analytically, and follow the themes suggested by the literature review.

Chronology

1816-Late 1940s

In December 1816, Indiana became the nineteenth state of the union. The state constitution decreed that when counties were "laid off," ten percent of the proceeds from town lots sold were to be used for the establishment of a public library, and that one-hundred citizens of the county were to elect a library board. Records say:

> Monroe County was quick to get the library ball rolling. At the county's first land sale in June of 1818, free whiskey was liberally dispensed, and the library's portions of the proceedings amounted to $386, a good sum in those days. Some of this was soon allocated to purchase books that would be shelved in the county's two room log courthouse. That shelf was the county's first "public" library. ("175 Years," n.d., p. 1).

Despite the library's designation as a free public library, subscription fees of $.25-$1.00 were required and the library was open only to "qualified voters (which excluded women)" (Macomber, 1981, p. 1). In 1825, a newly constructed brick building became the next home for the Bloomington Public Library and the courthouse and, in 1848, women were finally permitted to use the library on Wednesday mornings. At some unspecified point during that time the library was also used as a financial lending institution; the librarian served as the city auditor; and a dental office shared the same space. City population figures for that period reveal that there were approximately 140 people in 1818; by 1820, the population hovered around 300; and in 1850, about 1200. Occupations were primarily in the trades (blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors) and in factories (leather, farm implements, flour), with the leading businesses in the mid-1850s being a carding mill, tanneries, harness and saddle manufacturers and a grist mill. The first school was established in 1818, and the first bank in the 1850s. By 1870 there were at least five churches.

Use of the library reportedly tapered off during the second half of the nineteenth century, attributed to there being library services available at Sunday schools; the growth of Indiana University's library; and the Civil War and its aftermath. In 1894, the library was consolidated with the public school library at Central School on South College Street near what is now the Convention Center. In 1911, the library again moved, this time into the basement of the newly constructed courthouse, and served not only the city of Bloomington, but Bloomington and Perry Townships as well. In 1913, members of the community requested funds from the Carnegie Corporation for support in constructing a building. Initially Carnegie's offer of $31,000 fell through because the city would not approve the $3100 maintenance fund necessary to obtain the grant. However, the city ultimately reversed itself and acquired the corner of Sixth and Washington Streets, "the site of the old colored school" (Macomber, 1981, p. 5) for $12,000. The new library opened in January 1918, with an estimated 5,000-6,000 books. By 1923 there were 7,825 borrowers.

The 1920s were years of extensive growth. Services expanded to include programs for children, shut-ins, hospitals and seniors. Bertha Ashby, the librarian at the time, began to catalog the books and pressed for statewide library standards and librarian certification. By 1928, there was increased demand from the entire county to extend services; this movement was supported by several organizations and resulted in approval by the County Commissioners of a tax hike to cover the additional service area. At that point, the best way to provide services was through a "book truck," which traveled to outlying areas of the county. Also during this time the library established a vacation reading program for children.

During the Depression, although library services, salaries and hours were drastically reduced, patronage was just as drastically increased, with there being over 15,060 active borrowers, or 41% of the county population (Macomber, 1981, p. 12), by 1935. In 1937, the library began services to shut-ins. During World War II, patronage fell by 4%, attributed to gasoline rationing, but by 1944 plans began to increase the size of the building. In 1948 the librarian's report called for the need for a new building and staff that would meet ALA standards.

Late 1940s-Late 1970s

The late 1940s-late 1970s were characterized by tremendous growth, incorporating new technologies and cutting-edge services, implementation of children's programs and large increases in membership and circulation. Newspaper articles appeared in several newspapers at a minimum of every two weeks, but usually more often. Numerous children's services were initiated, including the Vacation Reading Club, story hours for pre-school children, film series, the young adult book center, and a group called the Teen Library Council. In the 1950s the library began purchasing records, and by 1960 held more than 1500. In 1964, the library started collecting films; in 1965, the library began delivering books to hospital patients at the new Bloomington Hospital, and the Library Foundation was formed. Numerous civic groups collaborated with the library on programs, presented gifts to library, or held meetings within the library premises. In December 1964, there were 26,403 registered borrowers, a 10,800 increase since 1957, and in 1967, approximately 500-600 patrons were signing up each month.

Three major events included the implementation of a countywide library system, the opening of the Ellettsville branch in 1968, and the building of a new main library in Bloomington, which opened in 1970. Prior to 1965, Monroe County contracted with the Bloomington Public Library for services, but in 1965, the two systems merged to become the Monroe County Public Library. In August 1967, the Board voted to establish a branch in Ellettsville in the Odd Fellows building in the downtown area. Ellettsville citizens had been promoting the idea for several years, and in April 1968, the library opened its doors.

During the summer of 1965, the Monroe County Library also began discussions to construct a new building. Having been in the Carnegie Building for almost fifty years,

the library's space was filled to capacity with 75,000 volumes and seating for sixty patrons in space that had originally been designed for forty-eight patrons. Macomber (1981) stated that the concept for the library was to become an information and community center, "which should reach out into that community with all the sophisticated tools of communication that modern technology could provide" (p. 18). In a planning report, Hiatt (1966) noted the need for added materials and services including foreign language materials, cultural programs, exhibits, discussion groups, collaboration with service groups, and meeting facilities. The library asked the public to contribute suggestions to the planning of the new building; some of those included expanding the collections, providing service to shut-ins, and including rooms for listening and performing music. While there was a mix of supporters and detractors to the new project, overall the community favored the move. After looking at several site options, the Board approved the purchase of land located on the northeast corner of Kirkwood Avenue and Lincoln Street, a location in downtown Bloomington with the highest level of traffic. The library moved to its new location in November 1970.

The new library included a Randtriever, which was an automated series of shelves that used robotic arms to access books, and was prone to technical difficulties. Services added during the 1970s included visits to homebound patrons, Community Access Television (CATS), VITAL (Volunteers in Tutoring Adult Learners), expanded story hours and a reader's advisory. In 1971 circulation was up to 438,267; there were 38,610 registered borrowers, and the collection size was 120,510 items. The implementation of CATS in 1974 was a way for the library to offer the community an opportunity to air its own programs, which included public committee meetings, school plays and a program called Kids Alive, produced solely by area youth. The library also developed a database that would serve as an information source about all clubs, organizations and social services in Monroe County.

Late 1970s-Early 2000s

As in earlier periods, the library continued to experience significant growth in the latter part of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century. By 1991, circulation was up to 1,001,144; there were 65,387 registered borrowers and 172,573 items in the collection. In 2004, 77,427 county residents had library cards and the collection consisted of 455,008 items. Three thousand people visited the library each day; the library added 50,000 new items to the collection; and more than two million items circulated.

Children's services expanded with the introduction of summer reading kits for first graders, filled with items to encourage reading skills such as library coloring books, library treasure hunts, lists of books and a reading diary. The program was so popular that it expanded the following year to include children through fifth grade. During this period, the library became one of the first to collect board books, and Ms. Richey was a main speaker at an ALA conference in the 1980s, where she talked about the relatively new concept of collection development and planning.

Technology became an important part of library services. The library went online with OCLC in 1978; in 1981, the library was renovated and at the same time implemented an automated card catalog system. Ms. Richey recounted:

> We always tried to provide the technology that the community wanted and needed. If we had certain materials, such as filmstrips, we also had the appropriate machines for people to view them. We also had record players with earphones. The Children's Department had public access computers before the rest of the library, and they supported touch screen technology to provide preschool computer experiences.

Ms. Rubin noted that although many people do their own searching on computers, there are still many who are computer illiterate. She said, "Often the children of seniors provide them with computers, but they don't know how to use them." The library provides computer classes as well as one-on-one instruction. Currently there are twenty-four computers in the public computing center. Ms. Gray stated that younger clientele are much more likely to use the library's technology, and often look for e-books or MP3 downloads. She also affirmed that technology has made possible the ability to improve the library's processes in serving people, but that it has also meant an increased need for staff to teach patrons. Ms. Wasmer described how technology has made a difference in the last ten years for Indiana Room clientele. "Genealogy patrons used to write letters to other libraries, government offices and individuals first to find out if they even had collections, but now simple emails have revolutionized communication. Also, most libraries and archives have detailed descriptions of their holdings online," she said.

In 1990, the Ellettsville branch moved into a newly constructed facility; in 1996, the library connected to the Internet; and in 1997, the Main Library completed another renovation and expansion. CATS, which had added a second channel in 1987, added a third. The library acquired a new automation system, and in 1998, the Bookmobile began automated through cellular technology. In 2004, the library added wireless Internet; in 2005, the Ellettsville branch was remodeled and Kids Alive celebrated its thirtieth birthday. Also in 2005, Hennen's American Public Library Ratings (HAPLR) selected the library as a Top Ten Library, ranking it fifth among the 329 libraries in the U.S. that serve populations between 100,000 and 249,000.

Discussion and Analysis

The Monroe County Public Library has been an integral part of the community since 1816. The historical overview offers an introduction to the breadth of this relationship. The scope of the library's services and involvement with the community is much larger than can be presented here, but I have attempted to demonstrate a balanced picture of each of the components comprising the library's existence and growth. The discussion that follows is an analysis focusing on the multiple dimensions and layers of the library's place in the community, its interactions with the community, and its facilitation of civic engagement and social capital. The structure of this analysis takes the

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elements identified in the literature review--place, community, civic engagement and social capital--as a basis for understanding the library's role in the community.

Place

Place is in some ways an elusive idea. Despite there being definitions, it defies real definition. Gieryn (2000) defines some "ground rules" of what place is: geographic location, material form, and investment with meaning and value. Gieryn (2002) also discusses the role of buildings in structuring and stabilizing social life. While it is easy to specify the geographic locations and material forms of the Monroe County Library, it is much more difficult to use hard data to denote meaning and value. First, I discuss the several locations of the library, both in geography and form; then, based on my interpretation of the data I will derive conclusions about what they indicate.

The Monroe County Public Library has had several geographic locations and material forms, but despite these incarnations, its meaning and value appear to have remained constant. By this I mean that the library has had a history of being held in high esteem throughout its existence, and although it may have meant different things to different people and sectors of people, it is clear that it has held significant meaning. The physical existence of the building is encountered from its earliest beginnings. Its geographic location has, of course, always been Bloomington, Indiana, although at several different sites. Its material form began as a shelf in a two-room log courthouse in downtown Bloomington, and ended up the size of a city block, housing multiple rooms, materials and programs. During its travels, it left the log courthouse for a brick courthouse; gained a plank floor in the brick courthouse; moved into a school on South College Street; acquired its own brand-new building; moved into another brand-new building, which was later expanded and renovated. Table 1 shows the various library sites through its existence.

Table 1. Library Sites

Date	Structure	Site
1816	1 shelf in log courthouse	Town Center
1824	Brick courthouse	Town Center
1894	Central School	S. College St.
1908	Basement of limestone courthouse	Town Square
1918	Carnegie Library	Sixth & Washington
1929	Book truck service added for county service	All over county
1955	Library addition built with garage, offices, processing room	Sixth & Washington
1968	Ellettsville Library	Sale St., Ellettsville
1970	New library building	Kirkwood & Lincoln
1981	Library renovation	Kirkwood & Lincoln
1990	New Ellettsville building	Sale & Temperance
1997	Library expanded to full city block	Kirkwood & Lincoln
2005	Ellettsville building renovated	Sale & Temperance
2006	New branch at Banneker School	Bloomington

Gieryn writes, "Place saturates social life; it is one medium…through which social life happens" (p. 467). What gives the library locations significance is how social interactions influenced these moves, and how the library fit into patterns of social life. Since its inception, the library has embodied Bloomington social life and given it meaning while at the same time reflecting local social life and meaning. The importance of the library as a place, both physically and sociologically in its early years of existence, can be garnered through events and descriptions. The citizens of Bloomington founded the library within the first two years of the state's decree that county funds be set aside for the use of public libraries. The library Board kept minutes beginning in 1821, at which time there were 75 library books, and a librarian was hired who also served as the town's first teacher. The Board appointed several prominent citizens to serve on a book selection committee. One historical account states:

> The board had the privilege of vetoing any selection made by the book committee. But this was not an absolute veto. Such an example of this power to veto was displayed in the minutes, whereas there was a motion of a board member to have stricken from the purchase order "Morgan's Anti-Masonic" book. The democratic attitude of these early Hoosiers was simply portrayed in this episode. "The president has leave to purchase two works on Masonry; one had to be in favor of Masonry, and the other anti-Masonick." ("Monroe County Library," 1961, p. 2)

This passage indicates the importance that the Board attached to the democratic principles of the library and its commitment to the people using the library.

If the collection of a library can be considered a reflection of its constituency, it is worth noting the range of genres held in 1850: the occult, phrenology, Greek, Roman European, English and American classics, religion, philosophy, biography, European and American history, a complete set of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverly Novels*, an 1840 census, and a couple of anti-Catholic works (Macomber, p.3). Because the library originally was not open to women and children, it is possible that the books were more reflective of male society, but it is not possible to determine this based on the available data.

By the end of the nineteenth century, women were deriving benefit on a regular basis, this being most evident through two women's clubs, the Sorosis Club in 1897, and the Nineteenth Century Club in 1911, both of which attempted to secure funds from the Carnegie Corporation to build a library. Gieryn (2000) describes how "a place is *remarkable*, and what makes it so is an unwindable spiral of material form and interpretative understanding or experiences" (p. 471). He also refers to "the attribution of meaning to a built-form…Places are made as people ascribe qualities to the material and social stuff gathered there" (p. 472). To the community of Bloomington, the library has always transmitted meaning and experience, evidenced by continual involvement in improving the physical space to enhance its experiential qualities. The mobilization of several groups in the community to build a new library is indicative of the import of the library as a place. The new Carnegie Library was constructed of Indiana limestone, making it unique among libraries built at the time ("175 Years," p. 4), and a contribution

to civic pride within the community. The library housed a new auditorium, which the Board made available to any community groups with non-religious and non-political purposes. This library, indeed, contributed to the structure of social life, as social life contributed to the structure of the library.

During the tenure of the Carnegie Library, its presence in the community contributed to increased social involvement. In 1928 the Monroe County Library Campaign, a movement endorsed by Farm Bureaus, women's clubs, schools and study clubs (Macomber, p. 9), was implemented in response to demand from county residents to provide library services to all of Monroe County. The library purchased its first "book truck," which held five hundred books and served seventy-two schools, although service decreased dramatically during the Depression. Nevertheless, while the Depression impacted some services, the library's presence in the community continued to have impact by offering opportunities for unemployed men to re-educate themselves for new careers. Continuing increases in services throughout the library's existence brought social meaning and value to Monroe County residents.

In the latter half of the twentieth century, the value attributes of the library as place became more extensive as the library expanded into Ellettsville, and subsequently built new buildings in both Ellettsville and Bloomington. Indications of meaning for the Ellettsville community come from the rallying of the residents around the idea of there being a permanent library – several community groups backed the idea, and when the time came to move supplies into the building, local schoolchildren assisted in placing books on the shelves. The publisher of the Ellettsville newspaper is reported to have said that the library is "a vital contribution to the community…it will strengthen the downtown area [and] will encourage greater use of the library's books in both Ellettsville and western Monroe County" (Bloomington Tribune, 8/7/67).

Gieryn (2002) describes the heterogeneity of building design, in that it consists of material things and social interests. Hiatt (1966), in discussing the new building in Bloomington, notes that fifty percent of the county's adults did not have a high school degree, and that it was estimated that 3,000 of adults were functionally illiterate. He wrote, "The library, its staff, its collection, and its services need to break down the physical and psychological walls of the building and carry the Library into the lives and businesses of all citizens who can benefit" (p. 4-5). Hiatt is echoing Gieryn's description; he is suggesting that the library's material existence is closely related to social and psychological needs of residents. Hiatt is, in a sense, recommending how the library can maintain value to its constituency.

There are many indications of the community's value attachment to the library as it develops through the rest of the century, through its continual expansion of services, large increases in membership, circulation, materials, programs and partnerships. Throughout 1966 and 1967, the local newspaper reported frequently on the status of Hiatt's report, possible library locations, Board decisions, and potential community programs to serve the public. When the new library opened in 1970, it was a result of the community's investment in it as a place significant to the community. Ms. Zietlow

reported that the new library retained a feeling as a comfortable and welcoming place as the Carnegie Library had.

Other indications of the library as a revered place are even more powerful. Throughout the late 1960s and 1970s, in addition to articles on the work involved in designing and placing the new library, the newspaper provided regular announcements of new books, book reviews, and new programs, in essence inviting members of the community to obtain literature from the library in any area they might need information. These articles indicate several meanings: 1) the local newspaper considered the library an important component of the newspaper's constituency; 2) the library cared about the materials it provided to its community; and 3) the range of materials represented a large cross-section of current and potential patron interests. In the 1960s newspaper articles appeared about readers' advisories; using the library to browse for gift ideas; exploring books on The Great Society, gardening and the weather; and encouraging patrons to use the library's film collection for club meetings. In the 1970s, the newspaper also provided a weekly schedule of activities at the main library and in Ellettsville, and the local newspaper column "Hotline" referred readers to the library for numerous questions, including information about fashion, national anthems, funeral attire, and others. These efforts by the newspaper and the library are not only clear indications of community involvement, but also clear affirmation of the status of the place; they portray the meanings, cultural norms, and engagement present within the interpretive framework of the library.

In 1990, a new library was built in Ellettsville due to lack of space at its former location. Shortly after its opening, Mathiesen (1990) observed, "The library projects a strong sense of community pride. A display case houses the groundbreaking shovel provided by the general contractor, and a commemorative plaque lists the Monroe County Library Board at the time of construction" (p. 5). Mathiesen also noted that many of the local citizens might not use any library if this one was not there, and its construction encouraged other new construction in downtown Ellettsville. While these events and observations are not particularly unusual, in the context of "stabiliz[ing] social life" (Gieryn, 2002, p. 1) they exhibit the strong impact the library had on the lives of Ellettsville citizens. This building was the result of its structuring force (the community) as well as an agent of restructuring the people and their physical community.

The renovation and expansion of the main library that occurred in 1997 was, again, in response to limited space and expansion of services. There was extensive community participation in the process, including surveys and thirty-five focus groups. In addition to members of the community acknowledging the major impact of the library, they professed great fondness and belief in the staff; they felt that the staff embodied the library. Zietlow (2006) observed:

> The Board wanted to move the library out of downtown to a place where there would be more parking. But the community wanted the library to stay downtown. Having the focus groups brought the discussion to

another level. The focus groups really gave us the sense that the library belongs to the community.

Gieryn (2002, 2003) describes how construction and layout of buildings and spaces contribute to the interactions of diverse people, that they can promote interaction with naturally occurring meeting places, or they can promote separation. Bryson, Sherwood and Proctor (2003) discuss the importance of having zones in libraries for particular activities, such as quiet reading rooms, separate meeting rooms, and large collective space. I found little information describing the actual space of the library over its first one hundred years, except that it began as a shelf, often shared space with other entities, and perhaps had its own room at some point. The Carnegie Library did, however, have separate sections and rooms, including the A/V department, an auditorium (which was later partitioned into smaller rooms), a children's department and a garage for the bookmobile ("175 Years" p. 5).

Hiatt (1966) outlines specific areas that should be designed into the new library, such as a music area, exhibits and displays, meetings rooms for civic and discussion groups, and an auditorium, as well as indicating that services should be available for an entire range of education and economic levels. Certainly, the current library does this, and more. The wide-open space one walks into from the front doors is bright with natural light, has comfortable seating areas, and encourages unplanned meetings and meandering about. From this space the children's area, circulation, Community Access TV, the A/V area and elevators are immediately visible. The second floor holds the adult collections, computers, quiet reading spaces, the Indiana Room, displays of materials, reference and circulation. The design and airiness of the building indicate that in its current configuration, designers paid attention to the effects the space would have on library patrons.

The physical structure of the library, the geographic site of the library, the artifacts inside the library and the collective action spawned by the Monroe County Public Library exemplify the characteristics Gieryn (2002) associates with place. He writes, "Places are endlessly made…when ordinary people extract from continuous and abstract space a bounded, identified, meaningful, named, and significant place" (p. 471). His statement describes exactly the nature of the relationship of the library and the people who extract meaning from it.

Community and Social Capital

It is difficult to separate community and social capital, especially in relation to place. From one comes the other; if that were not so, neither would evolve from places. This discussion traces the development of community and social capital at the Monroe County Public Library, how the community contributed to the library, and how the library involved itself with the community to produce networks of social capital throughout Bloomington and Monroe County.

Circulation and population information contribute the most fundamental evidence of the library's stature. The library has steadily grown in size physically with corresponding growth in its membership and collection. Table 2 exhibits the following information as available in the resource materials: number of people with cards; total circulation; number of items held; Bloomington population and county population. The table shows continual growth in each category, with a slight dip in town population in 2005. Membership ranged from approximately 40% of the county population in the early 1920s; 33% in 1959; and 64% in 2005.

Table 2. Circulation and Population Information.

Date	# people w/cards	total circulation	# of items held by library	town population	county population
1818				140	
1820				~300	2,679
1821			73		
1830			800	~700	6,577
1880			2,000	2,756	10,143
1900				6,460	20,873
1918			5,000-6,000		
1920				11,595	24,519
1923	7,845	57,853	10,158		
1930				18,227	35,974
1935	15,060				
1940				20,870	36,534
1950				28,163	50,080
1956	14,617		58,683		
1958	18,389	0			
1959	19,268	0	64,938		
1960				31,357	59,225
1961	20,081	334,510	69,281		
1962	23,556	332,044	72,307		
1964	26,403	337,226			
1966	32,500				
1970				43,262	84,849
1971	38,610	438,267	120,510		
1980				52,663	98,785
1990				60,633	108,978
1991	65,387	1,001,144	172,573		
2000				70,906	120,563
2003		1,957,594		69,148	120,578
2004	77,427	2,000,000	457,354	68,779	121,013
2005					121,407

Note: Data were taken from various sources, and at times, the numbers for the same years did not agree among sources, although they were close. However, the main purpose of this table is to show trends. In addition, not every category of information was found for each year shown. Population figures are taken from the U.S. Census.

Another indication of an organization's standing in a community is volunteer participation. Early records reveal little information about volunteerism in the library, but one can infer that the level of community support is an indication of volunteer efforts; most libraries depend on their volunteers. Certainly, for the last thirty-five years the library has been home to a steadfast corps of volunteers. Ms. Altoma, who began as a circulation supervisor in 1973 and was head of circulation for twenty-three years, said that she often had approximately thirty volunteers. The VITAL program is staffed primarily by volunteers, many of whom are retired teachers and professors. Volunteers provide tax help six days a week during tax season. Formed in 1965 as the Library Foundation, the Friends of the Library is a totally volunteer group that raises $70,000 per year and staffs the library's bookstore. Ms. Wasmer mentioned four dedicated long-term volunteers in the Indiana room, one who has been there almost fifteen years, who she has entrusted with tasks critical to the operation of the Indiana room. Two of them work on an online obituary index, one is creating an online index for the library's local yearbook collection, and the fourth is a retired professor who helps teach classes.

Although early records also do not discuss many community or civic groups in relationship to the library, the historical documents still demonstrate positive citizen endorsement through the dedication of space for a library in the courthouse within two years of the Indiana General Assembly's edict that proceeds be set aside for libraries. At that time, "a number of prominent citizens" selected books ("175 Years," p. 2). Moreover, community efforts to obtain and raise funds for the Carnegie Library indicate the community's level of interest. More substantial evidence of interactive involvement appears later in the 1950s, with extensive civic involvement and expansion of services and programs. Organizations such as the Girl Scouts, League of Women Voters, Pink Ladies Hospital Auxiliary, Masons, and the Chamber of Commerce affiliate with the library in some way over the years. Civic involvement with the library both exhibits social capital and contributes to an increase in social capital within the community. Putnam (1995) defines social capital in terms of civic engagement; not only have there been civic groups throughout Bloomington's history, but their social networks have included the library. The range of interactions between community organizations and the library illustrates Keller's (2002) delineation of the elements of community such as place, shared ideals and expectations, networks of social ties and allegiances, and a collective framework. Children's groups, women's philanthropic groups, non-profits serving disadvantaged individuals, schools, and civic organizations have engaged with the library by receiving services, collaborating to implement services, or giving to the library and benefiting in numerous ways. This reciprocal relationship indicates a shared commitment to community values and sustainability.

The data in Table 3 exhibit community members and groups who have in some way supported the library through gifts, fundraising, and programming, or participated in programming through the library. (Although most events are divided by decades, the last thirty years have been combined due to either not having exact dates, or to there being ongoing activities spanning several decades.)

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Table 3. Community Participation with the Library

Dates	Name of Group	Nature of Involvement
1818	County/Courthouse	Provided space for library books
1820?	First Board	Oversight of library matters
1848	Community Women	First allowed to use library on Wednesday mornings
1890s	Central School	Provided space for library books
	Sorosis Club	Approached Carnegie Foundation for library building grant
1910s	Nineteenth Century Club	Raised funds from local contributors
	County/Courthouse	Provided space for library
1920s	Farm Bureaus, "Ladies' Clubs," Schools, Study Clubs	Expansion of services throughout county
	County Schools	Bookmobile recipients
1950s	Indiana State Symphony Society	Record donations
	Girl Scouts	Assisted with first National Library Week
1960s	Prof. Wilson, IU English Professor	Directed National Library Week
	Mayor, Chamber, Service Groups, IU School of Education; Library Board	Served on National Library Week Committee
	Pink Ladies of Hospital Auxiliary	Hospital library service
	St. Charles School	Library loaned books for school "Reading Festival"
	Boy's Club	Library opened on-site of club
	League of Women Voters	Presented informational government publications to library
	Monroe County Women's Department Club	Offered program on library
	Masons	Presented one-year subscription to library of "The Indiana Freemason" magazine
	General Community	Library requests input from citizens about services in new Bloomington building
	Women's International League	Yearly presentations of children's books to library
	Maurice Endwright, publisher of Ellettsville newspaper; Robert Chafin, banker; Charles May, real estate developer; & Frances McNeely, Library Bd. Pres. & other prominent citizens	Backed building of Ellettsville Library
	Odd Fellows Lodge & Library Foundation	Assisted with library branch in Ellettsville
	National Secretaries Association	Participated in programs on library issues
	Monroe County Council for Early Childhood Education	Presented materials on pre-school education to library
	Tri Kappa Sorority	Hosted informational meetings about library services and facilities
	Jaycees	Began presenting one requested book each month to library
	Boys Club Women's Auxiliary	Participated in program on book repair
	Indiana State Symphony Society	Conducted fund drive to provide tapes, records, musical scores and libretto
	Tri Kappa Sorority	Conducted book drive for new Ellettsville library
	Ellettsville Schoolchildren	Helped to put books on shelves at Ellettsville library
	Daughters of the American Revolution	Program on library history
	Business and Professional Women	Program on library tools related to business topics
	Rotary Club	Program on design of new library
1970s-2006	Herman B. Wells, IU Chancellor	Presided over ribbon-cutting for new building

Table 3, cont.

	Name of Group	Nature of Involvement
1970s-2006 (cont.)	Bartholomew County Public Library (Columbus, IN)	Shared ILS system in early days of electronic catalogs
	Monroe County School System	Shared school library book cataloging; Monroe County Public Library catalogers used MCCSC space
	City of Bloomington Parks & Recreation	Summer program collaborations
	Humane Association	Demonstrations; program collaborations
	Headstart	Helping families feel comfortable in library
	Business Expo, Senior Expo, County Fair	Indiana Room staff is present at these events
	Lions	Indiana Room staff speaks with group
	Altrusia	Indiana Room staff speaks with group
	Chamber of Commerce	Indiana Room staff speaks with group
	City of Bloomington Historic Preservation	Collaborations with Indiana Room
	County Historic Preservation Commission	Collaborations with Indiana Room
	Monroe County Historical Society	Collaborations with Indiana Room
	IU's Continuing Studies Program	Uses meeting space for increased accessibility
	Arts Council and Lotus Festival	Library participates in events
	United Way	Library offers trainings on opening businesses
	Workplace Network	Library offers trainings on opening businesses
	Stonebelt	Connect participants with VITAL program
	La Casa	Library collaborates to reach Spanish speaking residents
	Bloomington Parks & Recreation	Collaborate on children's programming
	Middle Way House	Children use library
	Friends of the Library; Monroe County School System; Monroe County Educators Association; local McDonald's franchise	Math Homework Help collaboration
	Mathers Museum	Co-sponsor international films
	City of Bloomington & Parks & Recreation	Library in Banneker School
	Arts Council	Lotus Festival
	IU's Continuing Studies program	Uses meeting rooms for classes
	City of Bloomington Historic Preservation	Collaborate with Indiana Room
	County Historic Preservation Commission	Collaborate with Indiana Room
	Monroe County Historical Society	Collaborate with Indiana Room
	Shalom Center	Helps provide library cards to homeless

Recently the library collaborated with the city of Bloomington and Bloomington Parks and Recreation on adding library services at the Banneker Community Center. The center, a school for the city's African-American residents during the first half of the twentieth century, is home to several programs and neighborhood activities and is located in an underserved, lower income area with a large Spanish and African-American population. This project demonstrates how well libraries can contribute to civic participation and community development. Ms. Gray expressed the need to continue to form coalitions to aid the library's growth not only with other community-based groups,

but with businesses as well. Table 4 shows a timeline of the initiation of new services collection materials added between the early 1900s and 1990s. Table 5 indicates current services.

Table 4. Library Services and Programs
(Dates indicate beginning dates only; many services still exist.)

1910s	Plans made to send books to county teachers	1970s	Community Access TV
	Children's collection begun		Community Coordinated Child Care
	House-to-house canvassing to sign-up members		Individual tape circulation
	Magazine and book delivery to factories		Lunch hour travel films
	First A/V department		Story hours & parent programs
	Auditorium made available to community groups		School outreach programs
1920s	Vacation reading program for children		VITAL
	Book truck service		Services to homebound patrons
	Expansion of services to entire county	1980s	Board books collection begun
1940s	Victory Book Campaign to collect books for armed services		Literacy skills programs
1950s	Record collection begun		Children's individual summer & travel kits
	Lunch hour record playing program		Young Adult Services begun
1960s	Film library begun		Kids Alive
	Hospital library service		Teen Council
	Library opened at Boys' Club	1990s	Connected to the Internet
	Teletype service for physicians		Automation w/ cellular technology for bookmobile
	Circulating art collection		
	Sunday afternoon film showings		
	Business Department opened		
	Film series for children		
	Housewives' programs		
	Book repair workshops		
	Bookmark contests		
	Wildlife programs		
	Secretarial careers workshops		

Table 5. Current Services at Monroe County Public Library

Children	Teens	Adult	Indiana Room	Special/General
Email Reference Service	Bloomington Teen Council (Community Action)	Book Discussions	Traditional Arts Exhibits	VITAL: Tutoring, New Reader Support Groups; Voluntary Reading Partners;
Children's Reading & Math Team	Monday Night Math Homework Help	Internet Classes	Individual Genealogy Sessions	Homebound Services
Homework Help	Tutors for Teens Bulletin Board	International Film Festival	Obituary Index	Auditorium
Parent-Teacher Resource Room	Homework Center Table	Free Movies		4 meeting rooms + 1 in Ellettsville
Pre-School Exploration Room	Research Topic Cheat Sheets	Special Interest Workshops		Art Gallery
Pre-School Tours	Special Summer Programs	Global Issues Programs		Bookmobile Service
Age-appropriate Story Hours	Teen Tours	Winter Reading Program		Jail Service
Craft & Nature Activities	Winter Reading Program			Online College Center
Internet Activities				Community Access TV
Author/Illustrator Visits				Friends of the Library Bookstore
Music/Cultural Presentations				Tax Assistance
Summer Reading Program				Latino Programs
Educational Toy Collection				Mobile Library Service
Audio-Visual Collection				Banneker School branch
Programs for Adults Who Care for Children				Web pages in Spanish

The linkages between the library and the community are evident. The library has geared its programs to its constituency, and the community has responded as participants and contributors. Ms. Rubin noted that people continually offer feedback to the library in the form of letters, in-house comment cards and conversations with staff. Ms. Richey stated, "We were always listening to what people wanted." Ms. Burton said, "The library has always been community focused…there is such community support; there always has been."

Other indications of the library's reception to community involvement are can be seen at crucial junctures in the library's growth and planning processes. As the library explored constructing a new building, it was fully aware of its role in the community. Hiatt (1966) wrote:

It has become increasingly apparent in the last few decades that the public library cannot accomplish its goals in isolation…Librarians are increasingly aware of the need for library staff participation in community

planning. Often the library with its educated and socially conscious
clientele is the first to recognize an incipient community problem. The
library staff and the library as an institution can play a real role in bringing
together those concerned with community development. (p. 38)

Interestingly, Hiatt's discussion came thirty-four years before de la Pena McCook (2000)
urged libraries to become more visible in the community development process. When the
library began planning for facilities expansion in the early 1990s, the Board elicited help
from the community to determine its needs. Several public meetings took place in 1992
to offer citizens the opportunity to voice their opinions, views and concerns about the
space needs of the library along with ideas and suggestions for expansion ("Facilities
Expansion Study," p. 6).

As the library advanced into the twenty-first century, it again called on the public
to help frame its future progress. The library's *2003-2005 Strategic Plan* states:

The plan is…the result of over 12 months of work by trustees, library
staff, and the citizens of Monroe County. The approach used…
incorporates aspects of community-based planning [and] focuses on key
areas highlighted in the community's vision for the library" (p. 2)

To develop this plan, the library conducted a community survey in which more than 1000
people participated, and nineteen focus groups met comprised of the public, staff and
current and former Board members. Based on the feedback provided (as well as other
factors, including comparisons with other similar libraries), the library developed a vision
that includes providing full access to library resources either in the library or through
other outlets for people of all ages, backgrounds and cultures. The plan affirms a goal of
responsiveness to the community while providing a "supportive environment for
learning, literacy, recreation, and information seeking" (p. 13), that the library be "the
center of the community's literary life" (p. 13) and a "primary community destination and
gathering place" (p. 14).

Putnam & Feldstein (2003) describe Chicago's branch libraries as "humming with
activity" and "an active and responsive part of the community" (p. 15); they observed
schoolchildren filling the library, fully meeting rooms and active interaction between
staff and community. Their description coincides exactly with the Monroe County Public
Library's presence in its community. The online calendar shows an active and
participatory constituency, as well as a broad range of activities and meetings. The
library helps to build social capital and community through the connections people make
with each other; the individuals interviewed for this paper were quick to point out the
library's role in fostering social capital. Ms. Gray stated, "We serve a broad-based
community of all ages; all income and educational levels. We serve nonreaders,
educators, the middle-class and retired individuals." Others noted the friendly
atmosphere of the library, how it provides library cards for the homeless and study areas
for university students, who often feel more at home in the friendly atmosphere of a
public library. Ms. Wasmer said,

Probably everyone who comes in has a different reason. We have lots of homeless people who use us as a day shelter, lonely folks who come in to have someone to talk to, people who just want the computers, readers, movie watchers, NY Times crossword puzzle fans, doctoral students doing research on local businesses, kids looking at the yearbooks. I guess one common theme is that people in Bloomington think of the library as a safe, welcoming place.

An unusual feature of the library is its allowance of food and drink anywhere in the library. Ms. Burton stated that the library had asked Barnes and Noble, which allows eating throughout the store, if they incurred much damage from this policy, and Barnes and Noble told them that there were very few problems. Several interview participants talked about the library being a comfortable place for the community, that the library is a refuge for many people and the staff looks forward to interacting with patrons. Current plans for the library include adding a café, which would provide additional welcoming space for patrons to relax, as well as a spontaneous meeting place.

Conclusion

The Monroe County Public Library has historically held significant status and been a source of pride for the community. From the beginning, people in Bloomington and the rest of Monroe County have offered assistance, worked to raise money, volunteered, and participated in the development of their library. As a physical place, the library has relocated several times and been reconstructed several times, all in response to community needs and input. As a place imbued with meaning and social capital, the library has been deeply rooted in the psyche of the community, and evolved to be a place that strives to offer services and programs to everyone in the community. The library has grown in numbers, through increased circulation and memberships, and it has grown in import. The library has been a gathering place, a community center and a place for education and recreation. It has made significant efforts to involve itself in the lives of its constituency while its constituency has not only reaped the benefits, but also reciprocated through its ongoing advocacy. As the library moves into the twenty-first century, it is clear that its goals remain deeply connected to the community; it is clear that the library and the community exist as mutually supportive entities committed to the well-being of Monroe County.

A number of limitations exist in this research paper, primarily in scope. The subject of the Monroe Community Public Library and its place in the community is a much larger topic than can be discussed fully in a paper of this size. What I learned as I delved into the data was that everything had the potential to be analyzed in multiple layers, many more than I had realized before beginning the project. During one phase of my research I spent time looking at county historical data throughout the one-hundred and ninety years, thinking it would be fascinating to analyze the makeup of the community as I was analyzing the library's role. Some of this process is evident in my description of the early years of the library, but once I started amassing additional data, I realized that I would not finish the project if I continued. Because my focus was an

analysis of trends and the growth of the library within the community over almost two centuries, I had to sacrifice details of history for details of overarching themes. If it had been possible, I think it would have been an absorbing experience to incorporate additional cultural and population material in relationship to the library.

Another limitation lay in not discussing services and programs in more depth. For instance, the newspaper during the mid-twentieth century published how many miles and places the bookmobile went each year. I regret, for the same reasons as above, not having the time to examine these programs more closely, because greater intricacies in their descriptions would have added a richness that may not be evident here. Moreover, the interviews I conducted were full of details that I was not able to add into the paper due to the sheer volume of information. Last is my regret that I was not able to spend more time researching the library's history. I have no doubt that if I were to go through the Herald-Times archives I would find much more information for years other than those in the scrapbooks; however, this was not possible. Nevertheless, there is clear evidence of the library's growth, support and stature as it has moved forward from its early beginning as a shelf in a courthouse with a dirt floor to its present location encompassing a full city block.

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Appendix

Note: Listed here are newspaper clipping from which I obtained information for this paper. In most cases, there are no listed authors; in some cases dates were not available (many dates came were written in the five scrapbooks, but do not appear on the articles themselves). Also, the particular newspapers were not always apparent: at one time there was the *Bloomington Star Courier*; the current *Herald-Times* had several names, including *Herald-Telephone* and *Hoosier Times*; there was also the *Bloomington Tribune* as well as the *Ellettsville Times* and *Indiana Daily Student*. The scrapbooks listed the two Bloomington newspapers as either S-L or H-T (without signifying which H-T was being referred to). In view of this, I have used these abbreviations if this is the only information I have. In most cases page numbers were not available. At best, this Appendix holds many incomplete listings, but they are as accurate as possible.

All aboard for summer reading! Is call going out to youngsters. (1965, June 15).

Art prints available. (1968, April 1). *Herald-Tribune*.

Bloomington DAR hears history of public library. (1968, March 18). *H-T*.

Book circulation on increase at Monroe Library. (1967, December 4). *H-T*.

Bookmark contest scheduled. (1967, October 22). *H-T*.

Boy's Club Women's Auxiliary tours Monroe County Library. (1967, November 7).
        Herald-Telephone.

Building! Library board votes to go ahead. (1966, May 27.)

Business department opens at library. (1976, August 17). *Bloomington Tribune.*

Center for young adults at library is growing. (1965, January 26).

Children can see films at Monroe County Library. (1966, October 2). *H-T*.

County library part of revitalization plan. (1966, February 1). *The Indiana Daily
        Student*, p. 2.

Exciting new things happening at library. (1966, February 26).

Fancher, J. (1967, June 1). Kirkwood new site for library. *Herald-Telephone,* p. 1.

Fancher, J. (1967, April 27?). Library site decision due. *Herald-Telephone.*

Fancher, J. (1968, February 29). Will design library for automation. *Herald-Telephone.*

500 patrons a month sign up at library. (1967, June 14). *H-T*.

H-D representatives learn to repair books. (1966, October 1).

Housewives' program slated at library. (1967, March 15). *Herald-Telephone.*

How about a mystery on warm summer day? (1965, July).

Jaycees starting something. (1967, April 25). *Bloomington Tribune,* p. 8.

Kinchen, D. (1967, August). Ellettsville backs library. *Bloomington Tribune.*

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Kruse, M. (1967, September). Study may bring changes in Monroe County Library.
        Bloomington Tribune.

League of Women Voters present publications to public library. (1966, February 10).

Library board passes resolution for planning new county library. (1966, July 14).
        Indiana Daily Student.

Library books antidote for wilted garden woes. (1966, August 30).

Library foundation will host meeting. (1967, April). *H-T*.

Library is good place to get gift ideas. (1966, December 18).

Library move is made. (1968, April 1). *H-T*.

Library receives $100 check. (1967, December 12). *Herald-Tribune.*

Library updates organization list. (1975, April).

Library's story hour popular event. (1966, April 20). *H-T.*

Masons make gift. (1966, April 24). *H-T.*

Need help in The Great Society? (1965, January 5).

New books cover variety of topics. (1965, March 2).

New building for library to be pondered in study. (1965, August 30).

New downtown library urged. (1966, April 29). *H-T.*

New fiction at library. (1966, October 28).

1964 saw many changes at library. Circulation, borrowing increase. (1965, February 11).

19th Century Club follows tradition of giving to Bloomington Library. (1966, April 19). *H-T.*

Ondrik, L. (1966, August 4). County library board studies proposals. *Indiana Daily Student.*

Present award book. (1966, May 24).

Presents pre-school books. (1967, March 9). *Herald-Telephone.*

Rolling book cart new service for patients in new hospital. (1965, March 13). *H-T.*

Rotarians hear talk about new library. (1968, April 24). *Bloomington Tribune,* p. 5.

Secretaries brighten careers at workshop. (1967, March 21). *Bloomington Tribune*

Sound of music. (1967, December 13). *Herald-Telephone.*

Speaker outlines library progress. (1968, March 18). *Bloomington Tribune.*

Teen library council meeting set Sunday. (1965, February 16). *H-T.*

This week at the library (multiple dates).

3,000 attend new library open house. (1970, November 2). *Herald-Telephone.*

Tri Kappa associates discuss library aids. (1967, April 9). *Bloomington Tribune.*

Tri Kappas collect books. (1968, January 19). *H-T.*

Two new library sites proposed. (1967, April 27). *Bloomington Tribune.*

Vigiliante. (1968, February 16). $527,000 spent for new library's land on Kirkwood Avenue. *Star-Courier*

Vision of new Bloomington library seen at board's budget session. (1966, Spetember 1).

Wildlife program at library. (1967, July 29). *Herald-Telephone.*

Women's International League presents children's book to library. (1967, November 13). *H-T.*

You can add interest to your club meeting with film from library. (1965, August 12).