PROTECTION OF AUTHOR’S COPYRIGHT

This copy has been supplied by the Library of the University of Otago on the understanding that the following conditions will be observed:

1. To comply with s56 of the Copyright Act 1994 [NZ], this thesis copy must only be used for the purposes of research or private study.

2. The author's permission must be obtained before any material in the thesis is reproduced, unless such reproduction falls within the fair dealing guidelines of the Copyright Act 1994. Due acknowledgement must be made to the author in any citation.

3. No further copies may be made without the permission of the Librarian of the University of Otago.
UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TIMARU PUBLIC LIBRARY

AS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

by M.J. O'Connor

Thesis submitted as part of the Examination
The exterior of the Timaru Public Library, 1950.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The changing attitude towards libraries</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Mechanics' Institute</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Timaru Public Library, 1906 - 1955</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Mann-Barr Report</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Timaru Public Library, 1936 to present day</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Standards of Service</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Some observations on the use made of the Public Library</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## APPENDIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPENDIX</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rules of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Timaru Public Library Act, 1906</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Timaru Borough By-Law No. 1 1945</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Information Leaflet of the Timaru Public Library</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rules of the Gleniti Branch Library, 1946.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. List of Newspapers received by the Timaru Public Library</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. List of Periodicals received by the Timaru Public Library, 1950</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PHOTOGRAHS (All photographs by Langwood Studio, Timaru.)

- The exterior of the Timaru Public Library, 1950 (Frontispiece)
- The Mechanics' Institute Building, erected 1880 8a
- The Interior of the Timaru Public Library, 1940 15a
- Staff of the Timaru Public Library repairing books, 1952. 24a
- The interior of the Timaru Public Library, 1950 29a
- A display in the Children's Library, 1944. 35a
- Story time in the Children's Library, 1947 45a
- Library staff and voluntary assistants preparing paintings for an art exhibition, 1953. 56a
CONTENTS CONTINUED.

DIAGRAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagram</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics' Institute, 1870-1906</td>
<td>12a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan of the first floor of the Timaru Public Library, 1955 (Photograph of plan)</td>
<td>64a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan of the ground floor of the Timaru Public Library, 1955.</td>
<td>64b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAPHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Issues of the Timaru Public Library</td>
<td>38a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise in non-fiction borrowing, 1915-1955</td>
<td>49a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor space, bookstock and borrowers of the Timaru Public Library and the population of Timaru</td>
<td>52a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases in the Timaru Public Library, 1910-1935-55.</td>
<td>54a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of the book issues of the Timaru Public Library, 1935 and 1954.</td>
<td>60a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 14
INTRODUCTION
THE CHANGING ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIBRARIES.

"We meet to provide for the diffusion of a knowledge of good books and for enlarging the means of public access to them. Our wishes are for the public, not for ourselves". (1)

This statement was made nearly 100 years ago at the first gathering of librarians in America and summarises the gradual development of the thoughts of librarians in New Zealand towards the services their libraries should offer. The last hundred years has seen significant changes in many social fields, particularly in education and the attitude towards the 'welfare State'. It is inevitable then that the position of libraries has changed markedly in that time and that the facilities of to-day's modern public library will differ greatly from the pioneer efforts of our early settlers. Let us consider then the social background that gave rise to the general attitude towards libraries in the last hundred years.

"In the forties and fifties of last century, the air was full of 'movements' for social service, for the amelioration of the conditions of the working man; the Earl of Shaftesbury was finding support in his battle against child labour in the factory districts of England; against the iniquitous sweat shop, and the long hours and bad conditions of the spinning

factories of Manchester and Bradford. Trade Unionism and workers' co-operative associations were making headway. Charles Kingsley, Ruskin and others almost as famous, were preaching and writing a sort of subdued socialism, bold enough at the time, but to-day, and in New Zealand especially, the commonplace of everyday. It was in fact, an age of enthusiastic Liberalism, and both the New Zealand Company and the Canterbury Church of England settlement were launched on that wave of altruism. Originally the Canterbury Church of England settlement were launched on that wave of altruism. Originally the Canterbury Settlement was designed to create a new Britain with all the virtues of the aristocratic system left in, and the disagreeable features of the new Industrial Age left out". (2)

Most of the early settlers in South Canterbury emigrated from England and it was only natural that they should bring with them ideas that sprung from their former way of living. Many of the pioneers had received their education at the famous English Schools and among other things they acquired a love of good books. It was in February, 1850 that Mr William Ewart introduced in the House Commons his Bill for enabling Town Councils to establish Public Libraries and museums. It was many years before New Zealand was to have public libraries supported by rates levied by a governing authority but there is little doubt that the idea was born in England.

What did the early pioneers expect of a library? We must remember that these people had just emigrated and had arrived in a new and undeveloped colony. Naturally the immigrants thirsted

---

(2) "Pictorial South Canterbury" by Richard Wedderspoon, page 49.
for news of 'Home' and of Australia as well as many had also lived and worked there. It was necessary then to provide a generous supply of the newspapers of New Zealand, Australia, and England and South Africa as well. In the days before the 'welfare State', such a service would not be provided by a generous governing authority but would be paid for on a subscription basis by members of the 'Library'. Many of the early settlers realised that 'one does not live by bread alone' and that to live a full life in developing a new country that was relatively isolated from the rest of the world, they must read good books and keep in contact with world thought. There was a great demand therefore for 'good books' and we must remember that at this time the mark of an educated person was his ability and desire to read books. By banding together and paying subscriptions, a much more comprehensive range of books was available for a greater number of people. In addition, the conception of a library gave the suggestion of a club and social centre where people interested in learning could gather. Hence the type of library envisaged was one which contained a newspaper and magazine room, a book room where books were lent out and one or more other rooms where lectures could be heard, concerts and recitals given, flower shows and bazaars could be staged and even church services could be held. Usually a librarian was employed who lived on or near the premises, whose duties included the care of the books and newspapers, the purchasing and lending of books and the clerical work associated with it, and the general caretaker work that the various facilities required. There was no suggestion that libraries were for everyone. No provision was made for children to use library facilities in the modern sense and only members were permitted to use the various services though visitors from other centres or from visiting ships in port could use the newspaper room with special permission which commonly involved little more than signing a visitor's book.

By the end of the 19th century most of the original organisations that operated libraries were in financial difficulties and many arranged for their book stocks to be incorporated in public
libraries run by local bodies - usually the City, Borough or County Council. It was about this time that the Carnegie Corporation subsidised the building of public libraries provided that the facilities of the library were available to all citizens. The taking over by a local authority usually meant that the number of library users increased considerably and the book stock, loan issues and general use of the libraries also increased. Some libraries continued as subscription libraries and only two of the larger libraries - Timaru and Dunedin became free libraries in the sense that all the facilities were freely available to all citizens. Despite the growth of the libraries during this period there was virtually no increase in the types of service offered. Libraries were places where increasing numbers of books were lent annually, where the newspaper room was still the largest and most popular, but the club atmosphere had all but vanished for the building of public halls and theatres had meant that public lectures concerts and other entertainments were not held at the 'library community centre'. From time to time, additions had to be made so that the expanded stock of books could be housed. The more progressive libraries catered for 'Student' or Intermediate members by setting aside a few shelves of books for their use. A reference section was usually available but books could not be borrowed from it. It housed encyclopaedias, dictionaries, the Government Gazette, Hansard and advanced books on specialised topics. The librarians generally had some staff assistance to cope with the extra work entailed in the increased book stock and issues but there is nothing to suggest that their duties involved anything beyond the care of books, the prompt displaying of newspapers and the clerical work involved in the issue of those books that could be loaned. The depression years of the 1930's found increasing numbers turning to libraries for 'information and education' and the stage was set for a new era in the libraries.

There was in existence the Libraries' Association of New Zealand, representing a smallish number of library authorities, and having no personal members, no staff, no branches, sections or
standing committees, no continuity and no regular publication. Such an association could do little to promote a co-ordinated national library system. At this stage, the more progressive schools were operating libraries in the limited manner of opening a locked room (or cupboard) for short periods on most days of the week to give students access to fairly good collections of fiction and standard authors, one book at a time.

The year 1934 was an important one in the New Zealand Library world. Mr Ralph Mann of the Pittsburgh Library in the United States of America and Mr John Barr of the Auckland Public Library were employed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to prepare a comprehensive report of New Zealand Libraries. The main recommendations of the original report were:

"1. That the libraries of New Zealand should function as cultural, vocational and recreational institutions for young and old.
2. To do so satisfactorily and equitably they should be free and have adequate funds to carry out their services.
3. That a national system of libraries should be developed to comprise urban and rural services, with regional grouping and a national library at the apex.
4. That standards of professional training should be raised and remuneration of librarians improved.
5. That school libraries should be improved.
6. That the Libraries' Association should embark upon a programme of work to achieve the objects for which it was formed". (3)

Following the publication of this report, there was an immediate change in our libraries. Mr C.W. Collins in his presidential address to the New Zealand Library Association in 1949 had this to say - "Many causes have contributed to the renaissance of our libraries since 1934. A general improvement in national, local and

(3) "New Zealand Libraries", November, 1944 page 177 in an article on 'New Zealand Libraries 1934-1944' by John Barr, Chief Librarian, Auckland City Libraries.
institutional finances began about then, and this continued even throughout the war. The war itself brought opportunities as well as problems, because the new demands made for technical information encouraged support for library extension and reorganisation, especially in many state departmental libraries. We have a government sympathetic to education in general and helpful to libraries. (4) In 1954 Mr W.S. Wauchop reported that "Our real progress began from that date (1934)". (5) Mr T.D.H. Hall in his 1939 presidential address to the New Zealand Library Association stressed the fact that "Libraries are not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life". (6) The Mann-Parr Report gave purpose to our whole library system — in fact its recommendations were instrumental in creating a system in which libraries could be independent and yet able to receive help from any other library by the inter-loan system which began in 1938. The establishment of the Country Library Service in 1937 was a big step forward, for it has developed into the National Library Service which assists all libraries and other organisations requiring its help. 1945 saw the opening of New Zealand's first Library School and a steady stream of University graduates have received their training there and their influence is being felt now in our libraries. Salary scales have been systematised and slowly improved thus giving recognition to the fact that librarians are a vital link in our system of education. School libraries have improved beyond all recognition and the employment of teacher-librarians is now standard practice. The Country Library Service is helping the schools to an increasing extent by lending special collections on request. Most of the public Libraries have become

(6) "New Zealand Libraries" April, 1952, page 56.
'free' and in every case the increased use made of the library has been most striking and most inspiring. In an address Miss A.K. Elliot, Librarian of the Timaru Public Library has said

"My own idea of a definition of a library is that it is an asset belonging to the people, to be cultivated for the people, and that we as librarians, are there to run it to the best advantage for the people". (7)

In her book on "Professional Library Education", Nora E. Beust stated that with a library in an active state, the man on the street should be accustomed to expect the following from his library - "Books, clippings, abstracts, pamphlets, monographs, manuscripts, documents, maps, music, scores, periodicals, proceedings, pictures, photostat copies and films of material not easily accessible, books in braille, gramophone records, globes, charts etc. Reference librarians, readers' advisers, children's school and young people's librarians, library editors and librarians assigned to special subjects, publicity clubs, hospitals, penal institutions, industrial, professional, civic, parent-teacher, little theatre, forum and adult education groups. Open shelves in libraries, browsing rooms, special collections, children's and young people's departments, card catalogues, book lists, exhibits, story telling, teaching the use of the library. The addition of branch and sub-branch libraries, stations, county and region-wide service, make for more nearly adequate book service to a greater number of readers". (8)

These views on libraries represent a great change in outlook from earlier times. Great stress is made on the links between the library and education and on the great number of different ways in which the library can be expected to give better service to its ever increasing members. The situation has been stated thus in a quotation of unknown origin.

"Nowadays the poorest man in the land can walk into a library and have the richest treasures of knowledge wisdom and

(7) Typed copy of an address prepared by Miss A.K. Elliot for presentation to the annual conference of the New Zealand Library Association, 1952.

(8) Typed copy of an address prepared by Miss A.K. Elliott for presentation to the annual conference of the New Zealand Library Association, 1952.
imagination at his command. What this means for whole people is not easily or accurately describable. But it would be safe to assume that a people granted the privilege of moving through the printed page beyond the areas of their immediate experience gain breadth of outlook... Books rank high as the essential civilizers of life since they enable the individual to move easily and freely beyond himself. Of incalculable moment, then, to the development of a free people was the decision to make access to books a public concern... Every member of the community, from the humblest to the highest, can walk up to a shelf and make his own acquaintance with the books he chooses to know. This is the real democracy of the printed page.(9) It would seem reasonable to assume then that the developing of a more perfect form of democracy necessarily presupposes a development in our system and method of education, and that in this developing of our ideas of education, the work of our libraries must be regarded as playing an essential part.

Future chapters will trace the development of the Timaru Public Library as an educational institution and for the sake of convenience this study will be divided into four chapters:—
1. The Mechanics’ Institute 1861-1908
2. The Timaru Public Library 1908-1935
3. The Munn-Barr Report, 1934
4. The Timaru Public Library, 1936 to the present day.

A later chapter will assess the efforts of this library in comparison with accepted standards as outlined by the New Zealand Library Association while the concluding chapter will deal with general observations of the use made of the Library and the possible future this institution has in South Canterbury.

(9) Typed copy held by Miss A.K. Elliot, chief librarian of Timaru Public Library.
The Mechanic's Institute building is North Street, erected 1880.
It is at present used by the Police Department.
CHAPTER 2.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

In tracing the early history of South Canterbury, Richard Wedderspoon in his "Pictorial South Canterbury" published in 1923-4 stated "The year 1859, the date of the arrival of the ship 'Strathallan' at Timaru with South Canterbury's first direct quota of emigrants from Britain, is regarded as the natal day of the province... Unlike the first settlers of North Canterbury...the settlers brought out under the immigration scheme of the Provincial Government were people from the agricultural counties of England, wealthy enough in vigour and adventurous spirit, but not rich in this world's tangible goods." (1) It was stated that other ships brought in 359 immigrants in 1862 and 1863.

These early settlers arrived with the intention of 'creating a new Britain with all the virtues of the aristocratic system left in, and the disagreeable features of the Industrial Age left out'. (2) In the Britain of those times Trade Unionism and Workers' Co-operative Associations were making headway so it was perhaps not so surprising that these pioneers sought to establish the best features of that time when working conditions were being improved and the opportunity to be educated was being extended to more and more people. The desire to read and the desire for news especially of their previous homeland soon found expression in action. "A reading room had been opened on 7th April, 1862, in the School House, Barnard Street, John Reilly acting as Honorary Secretary. It was open daily from 5 to 10 p.m. and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. English and Colonial papers were provided, and a select library of books for the use of members. A public meeting held on 5th July decided to form a Mechanics' Institute

(1) "Pictorial South Canterbury" by Richard Wedderspoon, page 49.
(2) "Pictorial South Canterbury" by Richard Wedderspoon, page 106.
and Public Library. The building to be erected was to be suitable for a Town Hall as well as a Mechanics' Institute and Library, and the Superintendent was to be memorialised for a grant of £1,000 towards the building." (3) It would appear that the new building was not erected until about 1870 for "On 1st November, 1865, a reading room was opened in M. Durand's house; it contained a news room open every day, excepting Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m. The subscription of constituted members was fixed at 20/- yearly, 12/6 half-yearly, 7/6 quarterly; entrance fee 10/- 5/- and 2/6 respectively; subscription for life members £10...

The choice of a building site was a contentious issue in early Timaru. The town itself was divided into two areas known as Government Town and Rhodes Town. The former was the portion set aside for the building of a town and it was surveyed, cut up into sections and these sections were sold to the settlers. Government Town's northern boundary was North Street and the land north of this long street was part of Mr. Rhodes' sheep station. It so happened that the landing service from the ships landed on the coastline of the Rhodes property about half a mile north of North Street and he subdivided part of his property into building sections and sold them for about half the price being asked for in Government town. The result was that most of the shops were built in Rhodes Town and most of the population settled there. At the same time the Government in sponsoring Government Town had made proper provision for Reserves and for the Court and Police Station and the first school to be built in its territory. In granting a subsidy for the building of the first Mechanics' Institute, the Provincial Government insisted that it be built in Government Town. This was done by building on the south side of North Street which was the boundary line between the two rival areas of the town. On 1st July, 1870, the new building was officially opened.

(5) "Jubilee History of South Canterbury" by Johannes C. Anderson page 605.
This building must have been a very important one indeed in Timaru at that time. Apparently it contained a newspaper room, a reading room and a library room, for the printed set of rules for the Timaru Mechanics' Institute states that "The objects of the Institute shall be to provide and maintain a Library, Reading Room and News Room, and generally to promote the diffusion of knowledge in Literature, Science and Art." (4) The Supreme and District Courts used the Institute until the Court building was constructed in about 1878. Also the Congregational Church held its services there until 1879 when its own building was completed. A number of dances, church bazaars, concerts recitals and public lectures were held in the Institute Hall and naturally this revenue contributed to the upkeep of the facilities. In 1876 a new piano was purchased from England for £100 but as it proved unsuitable it was disposed of by raffle (400 tickets at 5/- each) and another one costing 100 guineas was bought in its place. At that time shipments of books arrived every 3 months and the annual report stated that the Reading Room contained "nearly all the best papers and periodicals in the world". (5)

From 1876 onwards, the Mechanics' Institute seemed to encounter greater difficulties and its history for the next thirty years was one of trying to maintain its library services in the face of increasing financial difficulties. In 1879, the District and Supreme Courts and the Congregational Church were lost as tenants and the members' subscriptions were "falling off due to the general depression which has lately prevailed" (6) Even popular entertainments were less frequent and the hall had to be let at £120 per annum. 1880 proved to be an unfortunate year when the committee had to report "the total destruction by fire on Friday the 29th day of October. At a special Meeting of the Committee on 31st October, His Worship the Mayor of the Borough was requested to communicate with the Government with a view to obtaining from them a more central site for the erection of a new

---

(4) "Rules of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute" - a printed sheet pasted inside the cover of a Minute book of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute.


building." (7) Although they were not successful in obtaining a new site, the Annual Report of 1881 was able to say "Your committee now beg to submit their report for the year ending 31st October, 1881, and in doing so have pleasure in congratulating you on the completion of the new, handsome and commodious premises, which are alike a credit to the Institute and to the district at large". (8) It was proposed to lease the unoccupied portion of the section for the construction of a Public Hall (presumably a Town Hall) and in 1882 it was proposed to call tenders. It was later discovered that there was a legal difficulty about this leasing of the section so the Institute was given the right by Act of Parliament to borrow £1,500 to erect the Hall itself. However, nothing came of the proposal and the city still has no Town Hall. Courses of lectures were held in the following years as a means of raising funds but not always successfully. In 1886 the Parliamentary Union and the Technical School were granted the use of the rooms in the Institute "for £3 for 30 weeks, fires and gas extra, 3 nights a week". (9) In that year also the Government granted a subsidy of £50 and this was repeated in 1887. In 1887 a course of lectures by Professor Black of Otago University was very successful "both financially and otherwise". (10) and an Art Exhibition in October ran for a fortnight with excellent public support. In 1888, something of a reaction must have set in for Professor Brown's two lectures were poorly attended, the Government withdrew its £50 subsidy and because of the falling off in revenue, the Librarian's salary was reduced from £94/10/- to £78. In 1889 this salary was still further reduced to £74, a set of lectures was given by Mr Hardcastle and a successful Fancy Dress Ball was held to raise funds. By 1890 the Librarian's salary was back to £84 again and lectures by Mr T. Bracken and Professor Gilrat were well appreciated while a Children's Fancy Dress Ball was held to raise money.
It is significant that lectures were used wherever possible as a source of education and of finance and the records show that these were continued each winter up till 1893. The members of the committee during those years must have been imbued with a missionary spirit for quite frequently they gave lectures when other lecturers were not available. In a gigantic effort to liquidate their debts, a successful bazaar in 1894 raised £254/16/7 but it took a further one in 1900 which raised £157/-/-/9 to finally clear all debt. It was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the buildings, to meet normal repairs and to keep up the supply of new books and repairs of older ones. Small Government subsidies in the vicinity of £20 were paid some years and occasionally the Borough Council gave donations of £5. Concerts were held fairly regularly to supplement funds but the subscriptions of the 500 members were not sufficient to maintain the services. Members were urged to secure additional subscribers but their efforts did not bear fruit. By 1904 many newspapers which had previously granted free or reduced subscriptions reported that they were unable to do so any longer. The position of the Institute building was not central or convenient now that the town had "moved Northwards" and it was obvious that something would have to be done.

In 1905, the Mayor, Mr James Craigie, formulated a plan for a Municipal Library and he arranged a meeting with the members of the Mechanics' Institute. "The subscribers to the Mechanics' Institute fell in with his views and agreed to present the old building and its contents to the Council if it established a Municipal Library in a new building. The Council agreed and the Timaru Public Library Act, 1906, was passed to enable the Council and the Trustees to give effect to the arrangement, all proceeds from the sale of the buildings and land of the old Institute to be spent on books etc." (ii) In order to establish the new Library Mr Craigie sought the financial assistance of Mr Andrew Carnegie and a grant of £3,000 was received to

(ii) "Jubilee History of South Canterbury" by Johannes G. Anderson, pp. 607-8.
assist the erection of the new building with the proviso that the Library should be freely available to all the citizens of Timaru. "The site chosen was in Sophia Street, opposite the Post Office entrance, and a contract for the erection of a white stone building was let to Hunt and Werry on 24th February, 1908, for £2,951. The foundation stone was laid by Mr J. Craigie in June, 1908 and the new library opened on 4th June, 1909. The former Institute building was handed over to the borough and retained by them, its assessed value being credited to the Municipal Library out of Borough funds. The building has been leased for the purpose of an electric surgery." (12)

Thus ended the interesting era of the Mechanics' Institute in Timaru. In its 45 years it achieved a great deal and made a notable contribution to the educational, cultural and social life of the growing town. Commencing with 160 members in the early 1870s, the membership rose to about 240 by 1890 and to about 300 by the turn of the century but at no stage was the number of subscribers very stable. The stock of books reached 2000 by 1876 and gradually built up to about 4000 at the time the stock was handed over to the new Library. The great importance attached to the newspaper room can be gauged by the following numbers of papers received regularly in 1896:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home (Britain) and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Magazines</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value of such a supply of newspapers to our early settlers would be difficult to estimate but many must have blessed the chance to read and news of their former homeland and the change to read notices of such matters as 'Situations Vacant' and 'Properties for Sale' for many places in New Zealand. The idea of the library centre acting as a kind of community centre with its attached hall for entertainments and lectures is certainly a valuable one. What is (12) "Jubilee History of South Canterbury" by Johannes C. Anderson page 608.
interesting is that such an institution was not provided by public funds but by the sustained efforts of a few hundred subscribers. The value of the Institute to the educational life of the town must have been considerable when one considers the lecture courses provided and the use of the facilities by the Technical Institute. It is also interesting for us to note that the Institute Library made provision for lending parcels of books to Country Libraries and Book Clubs at a reasonable charge per annum – surely the forerunner of the Country Library Service of the middle of the next century and the forerunner of the idea of Regional Libraries.

When the Mechanics' Institute stated "the objects of the Institute shall be to provide and maintain a library, Reading Room and News Room, and generally to promote the diffusion of knowledge in Literature, Science and Art," (13) it certainly attained its objects and then stepped gracefully aside to watch the development of a new era in New Zealand's library history with the opening of an institution supported by public funds and freely available to all.

(13) "Rules of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute" paragraph 2.
The interior of the Timaru Public Library, 1940. Notice the tall furniture and the parallel arrangement of bookcases.
CHAPTER 3.

THE TIMARU PUBLIC LIBRARY 1903-1955.

The first official reference to the establishment of the Timaru Public Library was contained in the New Zealand Government Gazette published on 29th October, 1906 which gave the Timaru Borough Council the power to take over the building and library and to dispose of same, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of "Books, Periodicals, Scientific Apparatus, and Works of Art for the Purposes of an Institute to be provided, equipped and furnished in the Borough of Timaru " (1)...

"The Corporation (Borough Council) shall erect, out of funds to be provided by it for the purpose on portion of the land described in the Second Schedule hereto a building to be used as a public library, and shall provide in such building a library, reading-rooms, and rooms for other purposes, and amusements such as are usually associated with a public library, and shall properly furnish and equip the same and keep such library and other rooms so to be provided properly furnished and equipped...The said Corporation shall take over the liabilities of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute as at the date of the transfer of the said land; Provided, however, that the said liabilities shall not exceed the sum of three hundred pounds... The library and rooms so to be provided, equipped and furnished by the Council shall be managed by a committee consisting of seven members.... The Committee of Management may from time to time subject to the approval of the Council, make rules in respect of the management, control and use of the said library, and reading and other rooms." (2)

With the aid of the subsidy of £3,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the new public Library was opened in June, 1909, and the first task of the new librarian, Mr S. Mellow, was to cancel the newspaper orders for the Mechanics' Institute and to transfer them to the "Timaru Public Library". Now for the first

time in the history of Timaru, the Library and Newsroom were free in all respects, every person whose name was on the District
Election's List being entitled to membership. With the library under
Borough Council Control, more regular records were kept and
regular reports were made to the Library Committee of the Council.
These reports often contained the personal opinions of the Librarian
who used this opportunity of convincing the Council of the Library's
needs. By October, 1910 Mr. Mellows was replaced by Mr. Chapple
as Librarian and he held the position till 1915. In one of his
monthly reports to the Council he passes comment on the quality of the
reading of the library users — "The enormous fiction reading of
course is hardly satisfactory to one who judges it from the sense
of proportion; and who in the primary sense looks upon the library as
an intellectual force and the amusement element secondary. This
may improve. Fiction of course should have a place in the same way
that a 'sprig of parsley' has on a joint of meat. With us at present
it is nearly all 'parsley' and little 'mutton". (3)

The free use of the Public Library had an immediate effect
on the numbers of citizens using the book-lending service. The
membership of the Mechanics' Institute had rarely exceeded 300, but
by December, 1910 the number of registered borrowers on the Public
Library's lists was 1263. This increased to 1750 by 1911 and about
2100 by December, 1912. With the increasing book issues each month,
the Librarian in March, 1912 saw fit to recommend employing an
"intelligent and smart girl who has been through the standards and
received a recommendation from the schoolmaster for solidity of
character and mental alertness". (4) It is interesting to note that
in July, 1912, the Librarian had to ask children to leave the library
because they were making too much noise for the adult readers, but
he stated that there should be a children's room and that definite
"provision should be made for them". (5) Book issues which totalled
43,000 in 1911 rose to 51,000 by 1912 and the stage was set for

(3) Librarian's monthly report to the Timaru Borough Council,
July, 1911.
(4) Librarian's monthly report to the Timaru Borough Council,
March, 1912.
(5) Librarian's monthly report to Borough Council, July, 1912.
the general expansion that followed.

In April, 1913 the appointment of Miss Edith Culverwell as Chief Librarian was an event of great significance for at this time all the chief posts in the library world were occupied by men and it was almost revolutionary even to consider the appointment of women to posts such as this. The "Timaru Post" in a leading article on February 6th, 1915 expressed the feeling in this way - "The Timaru Borough Council took a bold course last night in appointing a woman to the position of librarian of the Public Library. There are people in the street to-day who are saying that the selection of a woman means that a married man with a family to keep has been prevented from obtaining a living; that there are 'delicate matters' to be handled in connection with the library which can be discussed only with difficulty by a woman officer and a Borough Council of men; that it may be necessary at some time or other to have a 'chucker out' to keep order in the library, and that a woman cannot undertake a job of that kind... The arguments that are advanced against the appointment of a woman librarian are disposed of very easily, and on the other side there are stronger arguments in favour of the appointment... So far as personal qualification go, the new librarian appears to be admirably fitted for her post... The Borough Council, we think, is to be congratulated on having enjoyed an opportunity to secure the services of a lady of unquestioned ability, and the Council is to be congratulated not less warmly on having the courage to seize its opportunity." (6) Even the American Library monthly journal 'Public Libraries' saw fit to comment on the appointment and quoted a Mr H. Baillie of Wellington as saying "She is a very capable woman and she would even hold her own in America". (7) Miss Culverwell had previously been in charge of the Reference Library at the Dunedin Public Library where her salary was £70 per annum. Her new appointment was made from a field of 113 applicants and her salary at the time of appointment was £200.

(6) "The Timaru Post" evening newspaper, 6th February, 1915.
(7) Quoted in "The Timaru Herald" morning newspaper, 9th September, 1915.
She was certainly well qualified for the position and any secondary city that could appoint a librarian trained in one of the four main cities was considered fortunate.

Her first action was to have the library closed for a fortnight so that she could thoroughly review the bookstock and check on its physical condition. On 7th April, 1913 she wrote a complete report on the state of the library with suggestions how it might be improved. She arranged the fiction in alphabetical order, sent away books to the bookbinders for repairs and discarded many others. The class books were also arranged according to a simple plan pending a final classification according to the Dewey decimal system. The borrowers' tickets were re-issued and re-numbered and she found that the number of borrowers was 2156. Her work among the reference books was mainly cleaning and re-arranging the books but she had many useful comments to make on the various classes of reference books and there is no doubt that this had a profound influence in the purchase of books in the years following. She had various other comments on some of the lesser details like the labelling of newspaper stands, the use of the conveniences, and the hours of opening and closing.

The report made out by Miss Culverwell was warmly commended by the "Timaru Post" on April 15th, 1913 and this newspaper saw in it further justification of the appointment of a woman librarian - "Miss Culverwell has taken a very firm grip on her duties, and it will not be her fault if the institution is not raised to a status worthy of the large town it serves...She has taken adequate steps already to make the library as serviceable as it can be made under present conditions but she has pointed out a number of defects and weaknesses, particularly in regard to the number and quality of the books in the various sections, and the report indicates that she is anxious to assist the Council in making the stock of books complete and up-to-date." (8)

In May the monthly report records the first move in making books available for children - "I have set aside a section of the Lending Library for Juvenile Readers and the issue of books on the first
The first reference to the obtaining of works of art was made at this time. "On 19th June, 1914, an Art Gallery was opened. The pictures were hung in the long room of the Public Library, but that room had only been fitted up temporarily until a suitable and permanent gallery should be built. The announcement by J. Craigie that the public subscription made to him would be devoted to the furthering of Art, gave impetus to the movement that had been going on for some two years; several pictures were presented....sufficient to warrant the opening of a gallery." (10)

The years that followed were years of gradual growth and there was a steady rise in the number of members and the number of book issues. From time to time reference was made to the good use of the Juvenile Section and the increasing number of visitors looking over the Library and Art Gallery. After the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, there was considerable bother caused by people cutting from the newspapers portraits of soldiers who were going overseas. Because of the War, the Newspaper companies still further reduced their donations to the Library. In 1916 Mr. Warden made a "gift of a handsome barometer" and this very fine and useful ornament still hangs in the main vestibule at the entrance to the Library. (11)

In 1918, the Library had to be closed from 12th November to 17th December because of the influenza epidemic and during this period the books were fumigated and cleaned. By the end of 1918 book issues had reached 65,000 for that year (including 7,000 for Juvenile readers) compared with the total of about 51,000 in 1912. During 1919 the gift of an old-fashioned bicycle by Mrs. Dash was recorded and this 'antique' was hung in a prominent place in the 'museum room' for many years. In fact this bicycle was the one article that all children remembered after a visit to this room. Further pictures presented to the Art Gallery by Mr. W. Blackie at this time.

(9) Librarian's monthly report to the Timaru Borough Council, May, 1915.
(10) "Jubilee History of South Canterbury" by Johannes Anderson, page 80.
(11) Librarian's monthly report to the Timaru Borough Council October, 1916.
The theft of the "Maoriland Worker" from the newsroom was a continuing cause of concern but one year later the thefts changed in character - "The 'Referee' is constantly stolen from the newsroom, but the 'Maoriland Worker' is now allowed to remain in peace". (12) In fact, there appears to have been a good deal of stealing from the Library during the immediate post-war years and notices were prominently displayed around the Library in an endeavour to discourage the practice.

In 1921, Miss Culverwell proposed the establishment of a separate Juvenile Library and arrangements were commenced for this to be brought about. 1922 became a notable milestone in the Library's history with the opening in December of this section. The monthly report for December, 1922 made special reference to this event in reporting "The Juvenile Section of the Lending Library Department was opened on 15th December in the special room recently arranged for the children. There is no doubt of the need for such a room for within a month 340 children have been enrolled as readers. When the schools re-open this number, we expect, will rapidly increase, and the problem facing the committee will be to provide more books for the children. We opened the Juvenile Department with 900 volumes, but the number must be increased by hundreds before the winter." (13) In 1925, this work was still further developed by having a special campaign whereby citizens donated books for the Juvenile Library. This had two very good effects - it increased the supply of suitable books for children, and it interested the adults in the development of the Juvenile Section. The provision of a separate room for children was also beneficial to adults and children alike and it enabled specialised work to be done in the assisting of children with their reading. In the winter of 1925, a series of juvenile talks were given extending over the period June to September and these half-hour lectures were the forerunner of much of our present library

(13) Librarian's monthly report to the Timaru Borough Council, December, 1922.
work among children. So popular did the library become among children, the Juvenile Room had to be extended by the end of 1923, just one year after the original opening of the room. The total book issue from the library for that year reached 100,000 inclusive of 18,000 for the Juvenile section.

In 1924, these figures were slightly increased and the numbers of borrowers also showed a steady rise. In the Autumn months of 1925, the Juvenile Library had to be closed because of the Infantile Paralysis epidemic and consequently any statistics for that year tend to be misleading. Actually there was a decrease in book issues during that year but the increases resumed in 1926 and continued steadily until 1935. The continued rise of book issues during this period is truly remarkable as can be seen for the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Book Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>129,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>142,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>148,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>155,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>158,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>176,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>201,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>215,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>222,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>222,297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This enormous increase in book issues must have brought about a substantial increase in the work of the Library staff. In the space of ten years, issues had almost doubled, which meant that there would be more 'wear and tear' on the individual books and an increase in repair activities. A comparison between leading libraries in New Zealand in 1928 showed Timaru Public Library in a very favourable light with regard to total membership and book issues.

In 1928, a new class of borrowers was recognised. "Student Borrowers" were permitted to use the Adult Library and they were issued with special membership tickets. The 'students' were the older teenagers who had outgrown the books offered in the Juvenile Library but who were not old enough for full adult membership. It was realized that many borrowers were being lost to the Library because there was no provision for this group. By 1935, the total membership roll had reached 5,488 Adult members, 1496 Juvenile and
and 398 Student members, a total of over 7,000. It is interesting to note the increased use of the Public Library during the depression years 1930-1934 when more and more people who were out of work turned to the Library to fill in their idle hours and to read more serious books in an effort to understand the social and economic causes of those difficult times. During the years 1928 to 1935 the bookstock was increased from 16,577 to 23,882 to cope with the extra demands, an increase of almost 50%.

In August, 1935, the Juvenile Department moved to new quarters in a reasonably large room previously occupied by the museum and art gallery. This of course 'squeezed out' the museum articles but the art collection was kept around the walls above the book cases and this valuable collection is still housed in this manner in the various rooms of the present library. However, the space was badly needed by the Juvenile Library which was by 1935 issuing 50,000 books annually compared with the annual total of 18,000 in 1925.

In 1935, Miss Culverwell died after completing 23 years of service as chief Librarian in the Timaru Public Library. It was indeed a happy choice that the Timaru Borough Council made in 1914 in appointing her to this responsible position. On the physical side of Library work she saw the following significant increases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Members</th>
<th>Number of books in stock</th>
<th>Floor Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>2177</td>
<td>8239</td>
<td>2220 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>7377</td>
<td>26507</td>
<td>5680 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the provision of a special room for the Juvenile Section and the admission of 'Student Borrowers' to the Adult Library represented new features in the library Services offered. Miss Culverwell made probably her most outstanding and lasting contribution in the excellent choice she made of new books for the library. Her selection of books concerning drama was so suitable that no further additions have been required in the last twenty years. Miss Culverwell had guided the library through a very important
period in its development and the foundations she laid made it possible for her successor to promote a greatly expanded form of library service. The Munn-Barr Report also paid tribute to Miss Culverwell's work when it praised the work of the library under her charge. Hers was an outstanding contribution at a time when New Zealand libraries were searching for a definite pattern of community service on the lines of the better libraries in England and the United States of America.
Staff of the Timaru Public Library repairing books, 1952.
CHAPTER 4.

THE MUNN-BARR REPORT, 1934.

"Through travel abroad and the study of foreign library reports, the members of the Libraries Association of New Zealand realized that library development in New Zealand has not kept pace with that in Great Britain, the United States and other parts of the world. The Association therefore requested the Carnegie Corporation of New York to make a survey of all types of libraries in New Zealand, appraising their present activities and suggesting lines of development. This request was granted by the Carnegie Corporation which named as its representative Mr Ralph Munn, director (chief librarian) of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Mr Munn chose as his local associate Mr John Barr, chief librarian of the Auckland Public Libraries". (1)

A questionnaire was sent to all public libraries and a tour of inspection was carried out by the two men who visited all cities with a population of over 10,000. Their findings and proposals were published in a printed book of about seventy pages called "New Zealand Libraries".

They early expressed the view that libraries should be rightly considered to be part of our system of education - "It will no doubt be seen that it is uneconomical to spend three million pounds annually on public education, and then fail to provide the public library facilities which will permit of widespread continuing education". (2)

They deplored the subscription basis of service that was common in New Zealand libraries because in many ways it militated

(1) "New Zealand Libraries" by Ralph Munn and John Barr, 1934, page iii.
(2) "New Zealand Libraries" by Ralph Munn and John Barr, 1934, page i.
against the maximum use of the libraries. Earlier acts of Parliament had made it obligatory for all public libraries and Mechanics' Institutes to be freely available to the public but local authorities could charge a subscription for the lending of books and magazines. The report was very much against this mainly for the following reasons:

1. The quality of the reading is affected for on the subscription basis the librarian would be obliged to order only those books the subscribers required. "If the library were supported entirely from rates, the librarian would be free to cater for all tastes". (5)

2. Membership fees are never sufficient to maintain a well-developed service. This was proved by the many Mechanics' Institutes of the 19th Century that eventually had to be absorbed into the rate-supported public libraries.

3. If libraries remained on the subscription basis, they would not be accepted as part of the public educational plan.

Of course the Timaru Library was a free one in every sense since its opening in 1909 and at the time of the Report, Dunedin and Timaru were the only large libraries to be free in all respects.

Of Timaru the Report stated: "No New Zealand library with the exception of Timaru - which it should be noted has a free lending service approaches such high records of use as are common among free libraries in other countries." (4)

The Report paid particular reference to the work of libraries among children and recommended the improvement of efforts in this direction. "The four large cities and a few of the secondary cities are making an honest effort to give some service to children... Timaru and Wanganui are smaller communities with

(3) "New Zealand Libraries" by Ralph Mann and John Barr, 1934, page 13.
(4) "New Zealand Libraries" by Ralph Mann and John Barr, 1934, page 13.
creditable service for children...The failure to grasp the importance of service to children seriously detracts from the value of New Zealand libraries. It is only by instilling good reading habits in children that a permanent appreciation of books is likely to be developed. The answer that children's reading is cared for in the schools is not sufficient. Most of the school libraries as they exist today would repel rather than attract the normal child. In any event, there is a certain freedom, a lack of compulsion, which is characteristic of the public library and which is seldom achieved in the school... Wellington, and Christchurch to a lesser degree, appear to be the only cities in which classes from the secondary schools are regularly brought to the library for instruction in the use of catalogues, indexes and reference books. This instruction in the use of libraries is strongly recommended to library and school authorities alike." (5) These observations in the Report were to have an immediate effect on Government, school and library policy, particularly in Timaru.

The report stressed the need for professionally trained librarians and for improved remuneration for them. Under the newer concept of the functions of a library, librarianship became more than a matter of collecting and replacing books. The larger city libraries seemed to have been arranging lectures by the senior members for the training of new library workers but no organised system of training on a national scale was then operating. Timaru was regarded as being fortunate as the librarian was trained in one of the four major cities.

The Munn-Barr report was warm in its praise of Timaru's Public Library at that time. It must be remembered that Timaru and Dunedin alone were completely free libraries supported by local rates and that with that initial advantage these libraries were able to develop facilities more in line with the practice overseas. "The libraries of the secondary cities vary greatly. Timaru is

serving its residents more adequately than any other place in New Zealand....Timaru is one of the very few libraries in New Zealand which are supported entirely by local rates and therefore free to all residents. It has 30 per cent of its inhabitants enrolled as borrowers, as against an average of less than 10 per cent among the best patronised subscription libraries. The number of books issued for home reading exceeds that in many larger cities. The book collection is well chosen and is kept in better physical condition than in any other city visited. The reference section contains only books of a purely reference character and the bulk of the non-fiction is available for borrowing. Work with children is recognised as an important feature and compares favourably with similar work overseas.

Although the building is overcrowded and poorly planned, Timaru is cited to library authorities of other secondary cities as the best in its class from a service standpoint." (6)

The Report went on to discuss school libraries and pointed out that these scarcely existed in the manner of the best ones overseas. No grants were made by the Government for school library purposes so that those schools which had any libraries at all obtained them by local effort. Generally the school "library" of that time consisted of a locked cupboard of fiction books which could be borrowed sparingly during some limited times each week. The Report was quick to claim that "good library facilities - both reference and recreational - are an essential part of every school." (7) Only in Wellington was regular instruction given in the use of the library. There also, "the library has taken charge of the school supplementary reading system. It houses the collection of books belonging to the Board of Education, selects the titles, does whatever reinforcing of the binding and repairs that may be necessary, and issues the books to the teachers." (7)

Groups associated with Adult Education were unanimous in

(6) "New Zealand Libraries" by Ralph Munn and John Barr, 1934, pages 27-28.
(7) "New Zealand Libraries" by Ralph Munn and John Barr, 1934, page 44.
desiring a national central lending library from which books could be obtained that were not available in local collections. The Report recommended that small rural libraries should combine their resources and work on a regional basis, thus getting access to facilities which they could not provide for themselves acting in isolation. Provision for the interchange of books between all libraries was recommended and this would also require the setting up of a national lending library to supplement the efforts of all libraries.

The Report stated clearly the general aim of the public library: "The public library operates on a threefold basis—cultural, vocational and recreational, and it meets the needs of the whole community, from the youngest to the oldest." (8)

The recommendations and findings of this report were of particular importance to Timaru and the developments that followed the appointment of a new chief librarian early in 1936 can more readily be understood against this background. The years 1930 to 1935 were years of economic depression and there was a spirit growing in the people that demanded change. The General Election in 1935 had seen the overthrow of the government that had held power throughout the depression years and the landslide victory of a new party dedicated to the task of improving social conditions and making educational facilities more generally available was the signal for significant changes in the library world. The stage was set and the next few years saw the development of a new pattern of service in the Timaru Public Library.

(8) "New Zealand Libraries" by Ralph Munn and John Barr, 1954, page 55.
The interior of the Timaru Public Library, 1950. Notice the lower and more modern shelving and bookcases.
CHAPTER 5.

THE TIMARU PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1936 - PRESENT DAY.

In 1936, Miss K.E. Elliot was appointed chief Librarian of the Timaru Public Library. Like her predecessor, she had had training in the Dunedin Public Library where facilities for children had been praised in the Mann-Barr Report. Miss Elliot arrived at a time when librarians generally were enthusiastic about the recommendations of the Mann-Barr report and she lost no time in putting her ideas into operation.

During April, 1936, a New Zealand Authors' Week was held and two hundred New Zealand books were put on display. Twenty pupils from the Girls High School spent an hour browsing through these New Zealand books and so we witness the first signs of a new era in the Library. Displays had started and the practice of bringing school pupils to the Library was becoming recognised as part of standard library practice. In order to encourage younger children in the use of the library, the age for Juveniles was reduced from ten to eight years. The emphasis on encouraging children was actively continued and in the winter of 1937 classes of pupils from the Waimataitai School were brought into the Library for lessons on its use. At about this time also there came the first inquiries from the Technical and High Schools for assistance with school projects and the library met about providing this type of service. The immediate effect was to increase the numbers of books issued to children from about 30,000 in 1936 to 45,000 by 1938.

In 1938, the Country Library Service was formally launched and it became a most important step forward in New Zealand's adult education services. This put into effect the proposal in the Mann-Barr Report that a National Library service should be promoted. Another important recommendation that came into effect was the one concerning the setting up of a plant for the inter-change of books between libraries. An interloan service for all New Zealand
libraries was agreed to provided that the governing authority of each individual library consented to providing the service. In effect this meant that any member of a participating library could borrow any book from any other participating library. The Timaru Public Library was included in the first list of thirteen libraries that agreed to the service.

Meanwhile school classes made increasing use of the Library facilities especially for their work on projects which were an increasing feature of school life. An interesting development was the agreement of three of the larger public primary schools to lend their books to the Public Library and to transfer their annual library grants from the Education Board to the Public Library so that it could purchase new books each year. Thus instead of each school having its own library all the resources were pooled and the book-buying was centralised at the one central library.

In addition to the Education Board grant, the Borough Council granted a further £50 for book purchases for the Juvenile Library. As well as promoting the work amongst children the lending of music scores and art prints was commenced and the lending of magazines increased. By March, 1959, the monthly report was able to proclaim proudly - "It is interesting to note that all over New Zealand the Timaru Library is taken as a model of what a free library should be (not for its building, but for its contents and service) and at present it is to this library that other libraries of towns of similar size look for help and advice in framing a policy for free libraries." (1)

In 1959, the non-fiction section of the Juvenile Library was further strengthened in line with the policy of encouraging the use of the library by children both for recreation and education. As a result the amount of project done with library assistance was increasing and the staff prepared vertical files to assist in this work. The work of the library was being more and more closely allied with the schools and education generally and the secondary teachers assisted by supplying lists of books

(1) Librarian's monthly report to the Timaru Borough Council, March, 1959.
suitable for children's reading. This was especially valuable when the purchase of new books was being considered and when the library staff was lecturing to pupils on the choice of books. Early in the year, the age for users of the Juvenile Library was lowered to seven years. The Education grant was repeated and the Borough Council also approved its annual grant of £50 for children's books.

By 1940 there seemed a good possibility that Timaru's Library would become the regional centre of the South Canterbury system of Library. Small country schools adjacent to Timaru made requests for loan collections of books from the Timaru Library. The pupils from these schools came into Timaru each week to attend classes at the Manual Centre and arrangements were made for these children to visit the Library on these days. Thus the service that was available to town children was being extended to nearby country children. The advance in children's reading was partly reflected in the book issues of 69,000 for the year 1940 - just double the issues for 1936. The outbreak of World War II in 1939 brought about an increase in serious reading and the larger book issues were similar to the experience of the 1914-1918 War when similar increases were noted. A great increase in extension work was noted with 700 enquiries involving over 8,000 books. Art books were lent and these were in great demand. In order to assist elderly people who found it difficult or impossible to climb the stairs to reach the main Lending library, a small office downstairs was arranged to lend out books kept there especially for the purpose. This service was much appreciated and it is carried on to this day. 1940 saw the establishment of a Parents and Teachers Section following the enthusiastic meetings of the New Educational Fellowship. A special collection of books was set aside on special shelves and this liaison with education was appreciated by those associated with school pupils. The practice of arranging displays was continued and developed and a number of interesting topics was displayed such as "Printing Exhibition" and "Flowers". These displays were of great interest to children as well as the general public and they served to draw attention to some topic of the moment. Close links
with Adult Education were established with the holding of a Book Forum fortnightly in the Library. Miss Elliot took a leading part in this and usually led the discussion on books. The fact that this was held in the Library with the active participation of the chief librarian was a great step forward in linking the Library with the whole field of education. During this year also, following meetings in the Public Library, the South Canterbury Historical Society was formed and the chief librarian became an advisory member of this organisation.

In 1941, there was a great increase in all library activity. More country schools joined the Rural Schools' Loan Scheme and the Education Board made special grants to assist with the purchase of new books for the various school schemes. In effect, the grants equalled in amount the sum that would have been granted individual schools for their own libraries. A new departure was the development of a scheme for supplying books to children in the Timaru Public Hospital and at the same time a Hospital Service for adults was commenced in conjunction with the Creighead School Old Girls' Association. The work with the children was undoubtedly a great success and was in line with the ideas expressed in the Munn-Barr Report and the latest ideas on education. The various war activities found expression in special sections set aside in the Library for the information of the public. The annual report for that year listed five special new sections which reflect the day to day life of those war years -

1. International Affairs
2. Home Guard
3. Emergency Precautions Scheme
4. Post-War Reconstruction
5. Chamber of Commerce.

In addition the War conditions imposed an additional burden on the Library staff - that of collecting books and magazines for the many Camp libraries which were set up in many areas. The Library acted as a collecting centre for such books as were donated by the public, and although many of these books were very old and had to be pulped, a good number were packed and sent on to the appropriate
military authorities.

By now the library inter-loan services were sufficiently well-known to be used quite frequently and the system worked out well in practice. Displays featuring Coins, Flowers, Medals, Historical Objects etc. were set up while the Parent-Teachers' Section and New Education Fellowship were actively promoted. The Adult Education District Council met in the Library and the Book Forum continued to attract an average of 30 members on one night per fortnight during the winter months. The Hospital Service was continued and fifteen school classes attended the library regularly. Such wartime activities as firefighting were practised weekly by the staff so that the War years were busy ones. It is interesting to note the increasing contribution of the Library to the community life of the time, for the Library identified itself with every local activity for the war effort and made features of providing background information by showing maps and displays relevant to the situation.

The pattern for 1942 was similar to that of 1941 with further increases in borrowers and book issues and the same pressing pattern of wartime activities. The New Zealand Educational Institute (South Canterbury Branch) commenced to make an annual contribution (then £5) to the Parent-Teachers' Section on the condition that any member teachers in South Canterbury could borrow books freely from that section. The development of the children's section was continued and early in 1943 the approval of the Canterbury Primary School Inspectors was recorded in the July monthly Report. "Stating that the 'Highest objective of reading - the enrichment of living - is being well fostered in the Library services available in the school to-day', the report of the Canterbury inspectors of primary schools addressed to the Director of Education, pays a warm tribute to the flourishing service being provided in the Juvenile Library in Timaru. 'To show how an efficient library can stimulate the reading habit, it is only necessary to note the astonishing results that have been achieved in Timaru, where in the past six years the number of
children borrowing books has risen from 1400 to 2921 and the issue of books from 28,013 to 68,316. Such figures speak eloquently of what can be done and is being done where there is active co-operation of teachers, librarians, and the community. Furthermore, the library in Timaru has become a living place where children love to go."

The last sentence in the above quotation is very interesting because almost imperceptibly the character of the library has changed in a kind of 'social revolution'. The extension of children's work and the close linking with the education system has already become an accomplished fact and the number of new community devices has increased so rapidly that it is difficult to record them all accurately. The change in spirit is most evident when one considers the displays, the hospital services, the loan system to the schools, the visiting classes, the Adult Education classes and the various specialised sections like the Parent-Teacher one. One can almost feel the atmosphere of "come and use our facilities if you require them". The change in spirit within the primary and secondary schools is becoming manifest, too, especially with regard to the increased and improved use of libraries. The government by now was making specific library grants to the schools and the trend within schools was to make more and more use of the library as an instrument of learning.

The annual report looked forward to the Post-War world and the part that libraries could be expected to play. "The Libraries should be planning now to be leaders in

1. Educating for World Understanding.
2. Education for work in this air age.
3. Education for winning and securing the peace
4. Helping the establishment of a peacetime citizenship
5. Helping towards a sound basis of cultural education
6. Helping educate for leisure
7. Giving youth a lead in self-education
8. Giving a lead in social planning which must begin with education." (3)

(2) Librarian's monthly report to Council, 15th July, 1943.
(3) Annual Report of Timaru Public Library, 18th April, 1944.
A display in the children's library, 1944.
The Public Library could now consider itself sufficiently effective to state its aims in this manner while the citizens had sufficient confidence in the library as an institution to look to it to provide the information required in the world of to-day and to-morrow.

Locally, the most interesting development of 1944 was the plan for a new library building to be constructed within five to six years costing £30,000. Figures quoted that year showed the astonishing growth of the Library in its first 35 years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Borrowers</th>
<th>Floor Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>4,222</td>
<td>49,586</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>2,820 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>14,206</td>
<td>124,067</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>4,620 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>22,679</td>
<td>222,427</td>
<td>6,169</td>
<td>5,680 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>36,987</td>
<td>332,043</td>
<td>11,459</td>
<td>5,680 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The need for a new library was realised as there was no more available space and both Stock and Issues had increased by 50% in the previous ten years. "By wise planning, such a library should be planned to grow with the population". (4)

1944 saw a gradual expansion of the services already built up - Interloan, Hospital Library, 37 school classes with regular hours of attendance, further displays, Junior Country Library Service for 44 schools and so on. Particular reference was made to the Intermediate Section of the Library for those aged 17 to 21 years. "This Intermediate Section should have more scope to become a veritable youth centre, and this should not be lost sight of in our future library planning." (5) Lack of space was the limitation on most library services by now. Even the downstairs office that was used as a small 'branch library' for elderly borrowers was issuing almost 22,000 books annually to 200 borrowers. An article in the January-February issue of 'New Zealand Libraries' stated the position - "The Committee said it was impossible for the library to function efficiently without further space, and the new building should be commenced immediately men and material were available. It was shown that the reference stock in the last 30 years has

(4) Annual Report of Timaru Public Library 18th April, 1944.
(5) Annual Report of Timaru Public Library 18th April, 1944.
increased by 200%, while its space remains the same. There are only six chairs for the use of hundreds of students in the reference room. The juvenile stock has increased by 120%. There are now 6,000 books with an issue of 71,000 annually. In the lending section the stock has increased by 700% since 1913. "American libraries considered 20,000 issues per staff member in the year was good service; in Timaru it was 40,000. In the children's room with a staff of three, it was 26,000. The population is approximately 18,000 and the number of borrowers 11,000. The American Library Association considered a town of Timaru's size should have 2.5 volumes per capita; it had actually 1.88, but its book issues were 17 per capita against the A.L.A. standard of 9.5. The floor space was only 5,680 sq. ft. compared with the standard of 9,500. The book capacity had reached its limit, seating was hopelessly inadequate, staff accommodation disgracefully so." (6)

The only other contentious issue raised in 1944 was whether a Pay Duplicate System should be introduced for fiction that was in keen demand. Opinions were sought from the librarians in Dunedin and Timaru and the general opinion was against the proposal though Dunedin had been operating a Pay Collection.

The Interloan system had by now grown to being a 'very live branch of our work' (7) while study groups had books supplied over a wide range of topics - Psychology, Leadership, International Affairs, Drama, Youth Work, Nature Study, Air Training, Gardening and Art. Issues from the Children's Library reached 80,000 and a special Children's Book Week had been a marked success. This was held on a national scale and libraries from all over the Dominion co-operated in the matter of arranging suitable displays, giving talks and the recommending of suitable books for the various age groups.

On behalf of the South Canterbury Historical Society, Miss Elliot and Miss Mackie catalogued over 100 items ranging from a "camp oven to historical documents and photos" (8)

and it was hoped that some place would be found where these might be displayed.

In 1945, the annual conference of the New Zealand Library Association passed a remit asking for a National Library School, the function of which would be to train professional librarians. This was a further move in the effort to ensure a supply of librarians trained in the latest techniques of librarianship and possessing the necessary background to develop libraries on modern lines. Miss Elliot in her Annual Report to the Borough Council again stressed the need for a new library building and stressed the need for planning intelligently for the future - "So the new library should be the centre of all cultural activities - it should be linked up with the community centre so that no overlapping hinders development. Lecture rooms, demonstration rooms, Historical Society room, Music room, all should be part and parcel of the new building." Planning for a large scale library that will be for the distant future as well as for the present, for a cultural centre that will be the very core of our civic life, would mean planning for a living memorial growing more vital as the years grow - so my recommendation to the Council is to keep this idea of a new library steadily in view as something worthy of their consideration as a suitable war memorial." (9)

In June, 1945 the Glen-iti Library asked to be included in the Timaru Public Library. Glen-iti was a small township and district situated about one mile beyond one of Timaru's boundaries and it already had a limited bus service run by the Timaru Borough Council. Glen-iti subsequently became a branch library of the Timaru Public Library and another new feature was thus introduced. Another request received by the Timaru Library came from the Institute for the Blind for books of gramophone records and books in braille and this service was also put into operation.

(9) Annual Report of Timaru Public Library 1st May, 1945 quoting from a special report of the sub-committee on library plans.
In 1946 the cramped conditions in the Library were again referred to and a report by Mr R.S. Wheeler who was chairman of the Library Committee listed the main causes of the congestion as:

"(a) Growth of issue turnover
(b) Increase of books, magazines etc. received
(c) Increase in demand for newspapers
(d) Space for valuable exhibits of the Historical Society and the contents of the old Museum.
(e) Increasing demand on library services due to Adult Education, Interloan, reference, works for the blind etc.
(f) Expansion of service to pupils of all schools." (10)

A request was made for the old "Timaru Post" Building so that it could be used as a Newspaper Room and thus alleviate the overcrowding temporarily but nothing came of the proposal. A comparison of statistics of the Dunedin and Timaru Public Libraries made interesting reading especially with regard to the frequent use of books in the Timaru Library.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dunedin</th>
<th>Timaru</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Book Issues</td>
<td>447,205</td>
<td>348,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Book Stock</td>
<td>112,682</td>
<td>41,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Borrowers</td>
<td>24,549</td>
<td>13,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timaru's smaller bookstock seemed to have been well used by the borrowers and the care of the books by the library staff must have been of a very high standard to maintain such high borrowings.

1947 saw the maintenance of past standards in every respect and some warm praise was offered in E.J. Cornell's book on "Library Administration" concerning the excellent standards maintained by the Timaru Public Library. "This library is quoted to the library world as an outstanding example of what can be done in a provincial town with an active library recognised for its value by the local authorities." (11)

(10) Librarian's monthly report to the Timaru Borough Council, 1st November, 1946, quoting a report by Mr R.S. Wheeler, chairman of the Library Committee of the Timaru Borough Council.

Early in 1948 an Infantile Paralysis epidemic produced a new challenge to library ingenuity as all children were forbidden to congregate in schools or any other public places. The library inaugurated a mobile service which brought the books to the children. Again every care had to be taken that the children did not congregate around the library van and strict rules had to be enforced with regard to this. There was an excellent response and altogether the scheme was a total success. There appeared to be no further move concerning the proposed new library and there were some suggestions that with the growth of Timaru to city status and the consequent spread of the housing areas that a mobile service might be of value in the suburbs. Also the branch library at Glen-iti was such a success that there was some merit in the idea that more branch libraries could be opened up in the new housing areas.

The subsidy from the Education Board had now reached £270 per year for expenditure on new books for the Children’s Library and with the increase of annual book issues in this department to over 80,000 and the increase of the juvenile bookstock to over 10,000, there was a desperate need for more room for the Children’s Library. No longer was there room for the materials belonging to the Historical Society and these were placed in the "Timaru Post" building for storage until a permanent place could be found for them.

By 1949 the Country Library Service had grown into the National Library Service and it was able to assist all libraries in their particular needs. In the case of Timaru it was able to supplement the Intermediate and the Hospital sections. The annual report was able to list a very wide range of extension activities that one could hardly realise the vast number of ways in which the Public Library was now contributing to the "cultural, vocational and recreational" activities of the newly fledged city. The list included these services:

bibliographies for research workers, loan collections and displays (also given by the Photographic Society, Adult Education Council, Rose Society, Historical Society)

PARENTS AND TEACHERS SECTION

INTERMEDIATE SECTION

Pamphlets, maps, art file etc.

REFERENCE LIBRARY: over 100 questions a week.

GLEN-ITI AND HOSPITAL branch libraries.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY issues reached almost 90,000 which does not include the issues to 76 schools accounting for over 5,000 books.

RURAL SCHOOLS' SCHEME

Miss Elliot was able to report after listing and briefly commenting on all these services that

(1) The standard of library service has been maintained

(2) The Children's Library is the foundation of all library work and should be given pride of place in space (whole ground floor)

(3) The Library is not just a place to hand out books, but a vital centre of community interests.

Our public library is becoming what it should be - 'a university of the people offering a liberal education to all corners". (12)

This whole structure was built up in the space of 13 years but the shortage of space continued to hamper further efforts aimed at expansion. Nothing further was done to implement the plans proposed in 1944 and heartily endorsed in 1945 and 1946. The bookstoc had increased by a further 5,000 books and book issues maintained the same high level. It was virtually impossible to bring about any increases in book issues because the facilities were already strained to the limit. The same conditions held for the following years when book issues were steady with slight decreases in the Adult Library, compensated for by small increases in the Children's Library. About half of Timaru's total population

(12) Annual Report of Timaru Public Library, 14th June, 1950

The quotation in the last sentence was taken from a Unesco information pamphlet.
was borrowing books from the Lending Department while others were receiving the benefit of loan collections lent to various organisations like the Workers' Educational Association and the Timaru Chess Club.

Thirty-four school classes visited the Library regularly and these were often given short talks by the library staff. Another educational service was the lending of pictures to teachers for classroom use while a vertical file of recent press cuttings was maintained for the use of school pupils doing school projects. Individual classes within the schools were able to borrow a set of books for any particular or general purpose. The South Canterbury Branch of the New Zealand Educational Institute raised its donation from £5 to £10 for the purchase of new books for the Parents and Teachers Section while the National Library Service continued to assist the Timaru Library by lending sets of books for whatever sections the Timaru Library requested, help. Members of the staff broadcast regularly over the newly opened Radio Station, 3XC Timaru, and the displaying of a "Flower of the Week" was continued as an item of interest. The staff also visited schools when invited to do so and they gave talks on the use of the Library.

In 1952 it was noted that there was an increase in the borrowing of "do it yourself" books and this was attributed to the rising cost of living which was forcing people to do their own repairs and decorations. Another successful idea was the displaying of new books in a special case at the foot of the stairs and the system of 'booking' of books in demand. Another special group to make use of the library was the "New Settlers" who met in the library for instruction. Special books were obtained for this group through Interloan. On the publicity or "public relations" side, the librarian was able to record excellent progress. "Displays, Talks (with appropriate books and books lists) advising readers, broadcasts, lists, and group loans have all played their part in maintaining relations with the public. A register of readers with their individual interests has been compiled over the years and as books become available the reader is
notified accordingly. "(13) In the Children's Book Week - by
now an annual event - three story hour sessions were held and
these were repeated in the school holidays including the long
vacation at Christmas when there was an average attendance of 30.
The Art Rental section established in 1952 proved to be very
popular and special grants from the City Council and the Council
for Adult Education helped to maintain this useful service. The
lending of music scores and gramophone records was continued as
formerly.

The year 1953 saw further small increases in borrowers and
in bookstock and a slight increase in book issues in the Children's
Section. An Archives Committee was set up by the Historical
Society and the chief librarian acted as an advisory member on
this committee. Increases were noted in the use of the class loan
system and 50 classes made regular visits to the Library. All
the establish services were continued including the story-hours
in the school holidays and the file of 805 wall-charts, posters
and maps available for lending to teachers. Miss Elliot summed
up the year of continued good service in her Annual Report thus -
"The Library continues to play an increasing part in the community
life of the city. The whole scheme of library activity is studied
each year, and with the pattern of demand kept in view, books are
added to the various sections. So there are books for all - from
the child with his nursery rhymes, to the teen-ager seeking
general knowledge - for the average citizen needing help in ways
of living - for the business and professional man expanding his
knowledge - for the student of world affairs looking for the latest
pamphlets and periodicals - for the local historian availing
himself of local history files, and even for the aged seeking
recreational reading with large print." (14)

The year 1954 brought further increases in the statistics
of the Lending Section of the Library since over 13,000 borrowers
took out over 350,000 books. The bookstock now exceeded 60,000

compared with 24,000 in 1936 and 37,000 in 1944 when the plan for the new library building was first suggested. A popular innovation during 1954 was the succession of meetings of a Literature Appreciation Group under the guidance of Mr Ian Donnelly, Editor of the "Timaru Herald". In August a Rental collection of recent fiction was established and it was to run on trial for a period of six months. The idea seemed to have been quite successful and the Rental Collection has continued for a further period.

The branch library at Glen-iti proved to be a very successful one. Originally established because of popular demand, the librarian was required to report on the success or otherwise of the project after a trial period of six months. The book collection was housed in a special library building bequeathed by the Tripp estate. The books were changed every three months, and at each change-over of books, Miss Elliot visited the branch library and gave a survey of the new books. On the average there has been 20 to 25 members who borrowed 600 to 800 books annually. The book collections are well balanced with fiction and non-fiction sections and both Miss Elliot and Miss Tompkins (a visiting Fulbright scholar from America) made most favourable comment on the high standard of reading. The trial was a great success and the establishment of this branch at a cost of £3 a year to the members who live outside Timaru's city limits is an example of what the library might achieve as a regional institution.

The Timaru Public Library since 1936 has put into effect all the suggestions of the Mann-Barr Report that it was capable of doing, with particular emphasis on the needs of children. That in itself represented a considerable change from past practice. Apart from the enormous increase in borrowers, bookstock and book issues and the physical aspects of library work, the extension of a vast number of special services has changed the whole aspect of the work of libraries in the community. So convincing have been the efforts of the library in giving its service to the public - both young and old - that the public almost automatically looks to the library to supply the necessary
information and reading for all people. As the facilities of
the library become better known they will be used more extensively
as the figures over the years have shown. The Timaru Library
with its very large membership and very comprehensive range of
services has made a considerable contribution to the community
life of Timaru - especially since the services have been made so
readily available to so many. Perhaps it is best summed up in
the words of Mr R.N. O'Reilly in his article on "New Zealand
Public Libraries - Survey of Annual Reports" which appeared in
"New Zealand Libraries" in October, 1949 - "This is one of the
best libraries in New Zealand, and certainly the most popular.
It leads on every count in our figures, and the visitor must
be impressed by the tremendous vitality imparted to the library
by its librarian, Miss Elliot." (15)

Finally, in tribute to the work of the chief librarian,
Mr Ian Donnelly had this to say when he addressed the New Zealand
Library Conference in Timaru in 1952. - "Miss A.K. Elliot,
as far as I can judge, is the perfect community librarian. She
has complete understanding of the modern functions and responsibilities
of a public library, and the fact that the Timaru Public Library
is so thoroughly and valuably integrated into our community life
is due exclusively to Miss Elliot's efficient and inspired direction
of the library's affairs." (16)

(15) "New Zealand Libraries, October, 1949, page 221.
(16) "New Zealand Libraries" May, 1952 page 75.
CHAPTER 6.

STANDARDS OF SERVICE.

The rapid development of New Zealand Libraries in the years following the Munn-Barr Report of 1954 made it practicable to attempt to lay down standards of what could be expected of a library service. There was increasing agreement of how libraries should be run and what types of service might be organised within a particular area. During the war years 1939-1945, the American Library Association drew up a set of standards for American libraries for the post-war period but as early as 1955 they had adopted a set of standards with which the administration and work of any particular library might be compared. With the library services of New Zealand co-operating along the lines recommended in the Munn-Barr Report especially with the interloan service and the bulk purchase of books, and with the development of a definite pattern of library service augmented by the Country Library Service and the National Library Service, there arose a growing insistence that some suitable standards should be devised so that a common basis of comparison was available and progress could be assessed.

The difficulty of laying down adequate standards has been stressed by all those who have tried to enunciate a suitable measure. "There are problems in talking about a 'level of service' in quantities which can be measured by statistics...In the long run variations in library service are a matter of quality as of quantity. Statistical measures such as the numbers of issues made in a year, or the number of books bought by the library, are not very useful in themselves. They must be judged by their quality and their relation to other figures if they are to tell us much about the library's services....Standards are means to be made use of in translating the aims of library service into practical policies. A statement of accepted standards should be of value, not only to librarians, but also non-librarians who as committee members, or borrowers and
taxpayers, are interested in their library. They can give it better support if they know what 'adequate library service' means in practical terms." (1)

Mr T.B. O'Neill, writing in the March, 1951 issue of "New Zealand Libraries" about 'Standards for Public Libraries' made reference to the same problem:— "By a standard is meant an exemplar of measurement by which adequacy of service may be judged and by which the development of a library service may be guided. First, measurement can only be of a quantity, or of a quality which has been graded into discrete units, and many qualities of a good library service, such as the relations between staff and borrowers, cannot be graded except in an arbitrary and subjective fashion. Secondly what aspects of service are to be selected? Only a limited number can be taken, but a comparison of libraries based on issues, acquisitions, etc., as shown in annual reports, frequently shows the usual statistics to be quite inadequate. Thirdly, a measurement of library, service must be by a series of standards, as obviously no single standard would be adequate, and these standards must be consistently related to each other." (2) He went on to point out that in the American Library Association's Post-War Standards for Public Libraries' "the statistics are part of what is really a guide to good library practice and include 'statements of standards in general qualitative terms' requiring ability 'to translate generalities into specific interpretations' and statements of particular 'items of service'." (3)

When the New Zealand Library Association published its "Basic Standards for New ZealandLibraries, 1952" (4) it adopted the same procedure as the American Association and it stressed at the beginning that "adequate library service was primarily based on

---

(1) "New Zealand Libraries", July-August, 1952 in an article called "Basic Standards for New Zealand Libraries, 1952" pp. 121-123.
(2) "New Zealand Libraries", March, 1951, p. 34 in an article on "Standards for Public Libraries" by T.B. O'Neill.
(3) "New Zealand Libraries", March 1951, p. 35.
(4) "New Zealand Libraries" July-August, 1952 p. 121.
the best New Zealand practice." (5) The statement on standards laid down the functions of a public library as follows:

1. It can contribute to family life, which is still the unit of social life.
2. The library should help the community towards fruitful use of leisure time.
3. It can be the most valuable instrument of democracy and good citizenship.
4. The library can sustain and raise the standards of public and social conduct.
5. The Library is the most powerful instrument for sustaining the desire to learn. The discursive reading done by children will be maintained as they grow into adults if good supplies of well chosen books are provided in pleasant surroundings.
6. There should be assistance given to citizen groups.
7. In the same way farmers, business and professional men should expect the library to make an important contribution to the economic life of the community.
8. The presentation of art and imaginative literature in abundance, the great works of fiction, drama, poetry, and painting is an important function of the library in keeping the people in touch with the finest products of civilization of all ages.
9. And the library is the place for people who want a book to read. Those who want light fiction should be able to obtain it from the library as the convenient place, but should not expect a service of this kind to be provided from public funds." (6)

The Timaru Public Library is fulfilling the functions of a good public library when compared with the services listed above. Its contribution to family life is made in its service of books on the domestic arts, and specific reference was made to the increasing borrowings of 'Do it Yourself' books in the 1955 (May 12th) Annual Report. The contribution towards the fruitful use of leisure time is most evident in the fine selection of books on hobbies such as radio, model building and magazines such as "Popular Mechanics" and "Popular Science". The people of Timaru are conscious of the value of the library when it is considered that over half the total

(6) "New Zealand Libraries" July-August, 1952 pp. 122-123.
population are regular borrowers from a good selection of books. The large total of issues each year is proof of the widespread use of the library. In every detail of the listed functions of a public library, Timaru has provided the type of service expected of it.

The next point discussed with regard to standards was that of areas of service. "Most public libraries in New Zealand cannot give adequate library service. This is because the size of the community they serve limits the financial support available to them." (7) It was anticipated that Timaru's Public Library would be the suitable headquarters of a regional service for the whole of South Canterbury. Co-operation between all the local bodies would be required and a regional service would have a profound effect in improving the service of each individual library. It was estimated that only a library unit serving at least 40,000 people would be able to provide sufficient books on the library shelves.

The number of borrowers should be at least 40 per cent of the population of the library area, and one fifth to one quarter of these should be juvenile borrowers between 4 and 15 years of age. In Timaru the number of borrowers in 1953 was 12,888 from a total population of 23,000. This meant that 56% or one third of the total population were borrowers from the library. Of the 12,888, 3877 were juveniles representing 30% or one third of the total. The standard for total issues was assessed at 3 to 10 per annum per head of population. The 23,000 people of Timaru borrowed 349,000 books in 1953 representing 15 issues per head of the whole population. This gives some idea of the widespread appeal of the Timaru Library to the citizens generally and some idea of the great use being made of the facilities by the borrowers.

A satisfactory standard of issues was taken as being:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiction</td>
<td>40-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Fiction</td>
<td>30-25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's</td>
<td>50-20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timaru's issues for 1952 based on the same details were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiction</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Fiction</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This meant that according to New Zealand standards, the annual book issues from the Timaru Library were in the correct proportion. This is indeed comforting news for it is possible for a library to boast of a considerable number of issues per year by lending an undue proportion of fiction to the detriment of the advancement of the other sections of the library.

With regard to the reference services, no standard of measurement was laid down. "It is not usual in New Zealand to keep the reference and information services quite distinct from the lending services and general assistance to readers...Borrowers must have confidence in the library staff. Library staff must be willing and able to assist borrowers, or to direct them to where they can get assistance. The necessary basis for these services is good relations between borrowers and the library's staff." (8) Mr. Ian Donnelly, Editor of the Timaru Herald in paying tribute to Miss Elliot as chief Librarian of the Timaru Public Library had this to say of the staff: "Each member of the Timaru Public Library staff has the same ideal of service to the people as Miss Elliot herself has. In more than a dozen years of fairly constant use of the Timaru Public Library, I have never been denied whatever assistance I sought. I have never experienced anything but the most cheerful and willing co-operation. Through the years the personnel of the staff has changed, but the service by the staff has never changed." (9) Any seeker of information in the Timaru Library has received courteous attention and this pleasant service is extended also to children who receive great assistance with such tasks as projects and talks.

Other services noted as being practicable for larger libraries were the providing of print collections gramophone rooms, music score and record collections, microfilm readers, services to hospitals and schools and to community groups and organizations. Timaru is noted for the services given in all of these directions except the provision of a gramophone room because

---

(9) "New Zealand Libraries", May, 1952 p. 75.
of the extreme shortage of space, and the provision of a microfilm reader. The library service to children is particularly outstanding, but the hospital service had to be discontinued because of the heavy loss of books.

According to the New Zealand Library Association standards, the smaller cities of New Zealand should provide between 2.5 and 2 books per head of population made up of 25 to 35 per cent fiction, 45 to 40 per cent non-fiction and 30 per cent of Children's books. Timaru's bookstock of 47,641 in 1952 represented about 2.1 books per head of population. Fiction accounted for 25% of this total, Reference for 6.5%, non-fiction for 46% and Children's for 22%.

No standards are laid down for the purchase of newspapers beyond stating that the larger libraries buy only the local papers and those in general demand. Timaru follows the current trend in this by supplying the "Timaru Herald" and twenty-three papers of the main cities in New Zealand and a few from overseas. The Ashburton and Oamaru papers are included because of their local interest.

The maintenance of the bookstock at a satisfactory level is one of the main tasks of the librarian. The standards suggest that 35 to 45 per cent of new books should be fiction and in the years 1949 to 1953 inclusive the Timaru Library purchased about 40 per cent fiction. The standards for non-fiction suggest that 35-30 per cent is the proportion to aim at while 30-25 per cent of all new books should be books for Children. The 1952 purchases for the Timaru Library showed that non-fiction accounted for 28 per cent of the total purchases and that 28 per cent was the allowance for Children's books that year. This can be regarded as adhering very closely to the recommended standards and it suggests that the Timaru Library's bookstock is being maintained with satisfactory proportions for all sections. The weeding out of the bookstock is a matter of judgement and the New Zealand Library Service suggests that the total issues will increase if the dead stock is withdrawn. The Timaru Public Library makes a regular practice of weeding out old books regularly with the result that the total of discarded books each year is approximately three-quarters of the total of newly added books.
The New Zealand Library Association produced a special statement in 1949 relating to the planning of small library buildings designed to serve town populations of up to 15,000. Although the population of Timaru has grown to well beyond that figure, there are many suggestions that are relevant to Timaru's library building. The following recommendations are of interest:

"All libraries which serve a population of 2,000 or more should be planned as separate units, not as part of a building or block to be used for other purposes... The building should be planned to meet the needs of the community for about twenty years.... The building should be planned on the basis of a single room, to allow the greatest possible flexibility of arrangement.... All libraries which serve less than 15,000 population should be planned to allow the main library room to accommodate regular adult education classes, documentary film showings and so on. Larger libraries should provide separate meeting rooms... Special provision for children should exist in all libraries serving a population of 3,000 or more. If the circulation of junior books reaches 50,000 a year, the junior section should have its own entrance... Floor space may be calculated according to the following scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000 - 2,000</td>
<td>1,100 - 2,200 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 - 4,000</td>
<td>2,200 - 4,400 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000 - 6,000</td>
<td>4,400 - 6,600 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000 - 8,000</td>
<td>6,600 - 8,800 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,000 -10,000</td>
<td>8,800 -11,000 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staffing should be provided on the basis of one full time librarian per 2,000 population... Staff accommodation should be one-fifth of the floor space - up to a maximum of 1,500 square feet of work space per 10,000 square feet total area... Seats for children and adults should be provided on the basis of 10 seats per 1,000 population, up to 5,000 total population; 5 - 16 seats per 1,000 population for the second 5,000 population." (10)

Compared with the above building standards, the Timaru Public Library building is hopelessly inadequate. As long ago as 1934, the Munn-Barr Report stated that the building was "overcrowded and poorly

planned." (11) In 1944, it was stated with certainty that "it was impossible for the library to function efficiently without further space." (12) The Timaru Public Library has functioned in an area of 5,660 square feet since 1936 and continues to do so. According to the standards listed above, a floor space of 5,660 is required for a small library serving a town of under 6,000 population while the population of Timaru has reached 24,000 and it is still growing. A special room is provided for the children but it is hopelessly inadequate for the 4,000 juvenile borrowers and the 100,000 book issues each year. In the present building, the space for children would be no more than barely adequate if the whole of the ground floor was devoted to their special use. The general lack of space has for many years limited the expansion of the library services and the pattern for the future is tied up in the solution to this pressing problem.

The staffing standards for New Zealand public libraries was set at one full-time person for every 2,000 served. On that basis Timaru would be entitled to 12 persons on the staff and at present the staff consists of 11 full-time librarians and one part-time one. Another basis for staffing was suggested in 1951 by Mr. T.B. O'Neill when he suggested that there should be one staff member for every 16,000 to 20,000 issues. This compares with the standard of 20,000 issues per assistant laid down by the American Library Association. Timaru's effort in this direction is particularly impressive for the issues have exceeded 30,000 per assistant for a number of years now. Paradoxically, it is shortage of space that makes it difficult to increase the staffing for there isn't room for any more to work efficiently. The standard of efficiency reached in the quick reception and issue of books is unexcelled anywhere and particular reference to this was made in E.J. Carnell's book on "Library Administration" published in England. "That the extra time taken by writing borrowers'

(11) "New Zealand Libraries" by Ralph Munn and John Barr, 1934 p. 28.
numbers keeping a numerical record of borrowers etc. need not be great is proved by the fact that the annual issues per head of staff at Timaru have been as high as 40,000, markedly higher than that of many libraries doing far less in the way of extension work and personal attention to readers...This library is quoted in the library world as an outstanding example of what can be done in a provincial town with an active library recognised for its value by the local authorities." (13)

With the establishment of the New Zealand Library School in 1946, there has been a steady flow of qualified graduates into the New Zealand Libraries. In addition, a correspondence course is available to library assistants who can in two years study coupled with the passing of library examinations gain a New Zealand Library Association Certificate. However, there are a good number of librarians and assistants working in libraries with neither a Certificate nor a Diploma. The present staffing standard as far as qualifications are concerned is that about 50% of the staff should have some professional qualifications. In Timaru one possesses a New Zealand Library Certificate and two others have partial certificates. Four of the staff are students under training. At no time has the Timaru Public Library been able to employ staff in which about half have held professional qualifications. Many girls have worked on correspondence courses for a library certificate but in common with most occupations since World War II, the girls have usually married at about the time they would have become fully qualified.

With regards to levels of expenditure, the accepted standard per head of population was 7/6 in 1952. The proportions to be allocated to the various main groups of expenditure were as follows:-

Books 30 - 25 per cent
Salaries 50 - 55 per cent
Other Expenditure 20 per cent.

INCREASES IN THE TIMaru PUBLIC LIBRARY 1910-1955

1910

1930

1950

1910

1930

1950

1910

1930

1950

BOOKSTOCK

STAFF

ANNUAL BOOK ISSUES

BORROWERS

POPULATION

FLOOR SPACE
In 1952, Salaries accounted for £4,678 in a budget of £8,557 representing 55% of total expenditure which agrees well with the standard set for that year. The absence of a rental section until this last year (since August 1954) makes comparison with other libraries difficult but as far as free libraries are concerned, Timaru's Library is arranging its expenditure in accordance with the standards laid down by the New Zealand Library Association.

It is interesting to note that the American Library Association drew up library standards in 1955 and revised these standards in 1944 for use in the post-war period. Most of the revised standards were descriptive but a few that were quantitative are suitable for purposes of comparison.

Registered Borrowers 20 to 40 per cent of population aged 15 years and over.
35 to 75 per cent of population aged from 5 to 14 years.
Timaru's borrowers represent over 55 per cent of the total population and compare favourably with this aim. Circulation of books for home use:

For Adult Books 3 to 10 volumes per capita
For Children's Books 10 - 30 volumes per capita.
Timaru's circulation has reached 15 per head of population or almost 30 per registered borrower. This figure compares well with the American standard suggested for the immediate post-war years.

The American standards for allocation of expenditure are identical with the New Zealand figures and Timaru's practice is in conformity with both.

The comparison of the work of the Timaru Public Library with established standards reveals that in almost every way the library is doing work of a high standard. The one serious failing unfortunately is that of space. Miss Elliot has made reference to it in her annual reports for many years and the 1954-1955 report had this to say about the serious position that is developing:

"For forty five years now, the library has maintained its place in the community but as the years go on, standards will become more difficult to maintain in
the cramped conditions now prevailing and rapidly growing worse. In time, the Library, now one of the best in New Zealand, will become second-rate for want of space in which to progress. I strongly urge this Committee to give consideration to the possibility of a new library for the centennial year when the library will have completed 50 years service in the present building and 100 years since the inception by pioneers of a library to be the cultural centre of a growing town." (14)

Library Staff and voluntary assistants preparing paintings for an Art Exhibition, 1953. Miss Elliot, the Chief Librarian is second from the right.
CHAPTER 7.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE MADE OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

What effect has the Timaru Public Library had on the people of Timaru? It would indeed be difficult to make any accurate assessment of the results of ninety-four years of library activity in a settlement that grew from humble beginnings in 1859 to the city with a population of 24,000 that flourishes to-day. During that time a great many individuals have borrowed the books, consulted the reference section and utilised the other services it offers and the cumulative effect must have been considerable and of great importance. It is fitting to consider the numbers of those who borrowed the books and the general pattern of the books they took out on loan.

The earlier lending services must have concerned themselves mainly with fiction issues for in all the years up to 1930 between 86 and 94 per cent of book issues were of fiction. The library must have been in reality a type of 'book Club' subsidised by the Borough Council in so far as its lending services are concerned. However, this is hardly valid criticism as it provided a reference service in addition to a special children's section and the usual newspaper room. The steady increase in both the number and percentage of borrowers showed that more and more were taking advantage of the services offered and that public provision of library services was the means to extending the service to everybody who cared to use it. Where the Mechanics' Institute could not get over about 300 members, the public library had 1735 borrowers by 1911 which represented 18% of the population.

The years that followed showed the following proportion of borrowers to the total population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Roll purged)
These figures show that the library was reaching an increasing number of people and therefore its influence must surely have also been increasing.

The numbers of books borrowed each year by each of these borrowers is interesting and the figure is significantly steady:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adult Borrowers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perhaps even more significant are the figures concerning the percentage of fiction issues in the total issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adult Fiction Issues</th>
<th>Children Fiction Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>87 per cent</td>
<td>90 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>94 &quot;</td>
<td>93 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>91 &quot;</td>
<td>95 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>61 &quot;</td>
<td>90 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>73 &quot;</td>
<td>78 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>64 &quot;</td>
<td>64 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>65 &quot;</td>
<td>72 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>60 &quot;</td>
<td>61 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The declining percentage of fiction issues dated from the depression years 1930 to 1935 when the librarian noted the change to a more serious type of reading in an effort to understand the economic conditions of that time. It would seem that the early years of the public library attracted an increasing number of readers through the popularity of its fiction and that from about 1930 onwards the library was able to exert a more powerful influence over what the people read. There are a variety of reasons for this state of affairs. The earlier years were ones of gradual building up of bookstock, membership and issues and the opening of a children's section in 1922 perhaps made a significant difference later when the children became the adult borrowers of the 1930s. In any case the depression would make the public library the one institution where a man could occupy his hours of enforced leisure both cheaply and profitably.
1935 when 43 per cent of the population were borrowers, there was a great number who could now look to the library as a source of both fiction and reading of a more serious kind and the habits acquired during those depression years were not the kind that would be forgotten easily. Added to that we can notice the effects of the Mann-Barr Report and the changes brought about by the appointment of Miss Elliot as Librarian. The membership was established. What they would read and what services they would learn to expect would depend on what the library itself did. More and more reference books were made available for lending and this type of reference stock was built up so that borrowers could borrow one fiction and one non-fiction book free. Probably the very fact that the library rules were framed in this way more or less obliged or at least encouraged the average borrower to sample the non-fiction stock. The development of the services for children and the changes in the methods of education brought into greater prominence the need for books for information for projects, talks, essays and so on. In other words the library showed that it was a place where people might go for information and once that fact was established there was virtually no limit to the services the library might attempt to offer.

The gradual decline in importance of the fiction section is part of the general policy of modern library practice. This was not brought about by any reduction in the number of fiction books or of fiction issues but by the building up of the non-fiction side by good publicity and by the training right from the children's section in the use of the information services the library can offer. In both the children's and adult libraries the fiction issues have been built up to as high a level as the facilities will permit but all the significant increases in issues have been made in the non-fiction side. This must surely indicate that the Timaru Public Library is making a significant contribution to the 'education' of the people of Timaru. It is an interesting study for the casual observer to watch the Timaru Public Library during a busy afternoon or evening and to see that the borrowers have come to regard the using of the Library as an integral part of everyday life. This is not so everywhere.
Perhaps it was this fact that prompted Miss Elliot to mention in her 1949-1950 Annual Report "Our public library is becoming what it should be - a university of the people offering a liberal education to all comers." (1)

An analysis of the types of books borrowed in the years 1955, 1944 and 1934 shows the following pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1944</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General works (mostly magazines)</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy and Religion</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Science</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Science</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non-fiction</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fiction</td>
<td>75.2%</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
<td>61.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1944</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-fiction</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiction</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special and classloan issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These would indicate that readers select a wide variety of books and that borrowers generally are selecting from all sections of the library. On the average, each borrower selects 10 non-fiction books each year compared with 16 fiction issues.

In addition to the picture shown by the book issues, there is a great amount of extension work in all the other services.

(1) Annual Report of Timaru Public Library, 14th June, 1950
of the library which have to do with the seeking out of information for satisfying requests from inquirers. No full record can be kept of these requests. Some can be satisfied in a matter of seconds—others may take hours or days and books may have to be obtained from other libraries on the Interloan service. In 1954–55, 391 Interloan requests were filled compared with 331 the previous year—an average of over one per day showing that the service is well-known and that it is being used. Doubtless many requests are satisfied without recourse to Interloan. One class of school children may on one of its regular visits have 30 requests to make and then there are countless requests from students requiring specific information and citizens requiring information on pottery, literature history etc., or checking figures to be used in a speech. The natural place for the inquiring citizen to turn is to the public library which can either supply the information or can try to obtain it. The staff knows it is being kept busy in the provision of these services and the grateful borrowers have often expressed appreciation at the excellent service being given. There are no statistics that can really portray this happy state of affairs—just a number of satisfied people who are using these facilities in slowly increasing numbers each year and whose personal recommendation is communicated to others who in turn share in the benefits.

Can the Timaru Public Library be called now an educational institution? The trend of events since the Murray Report was published has thrust the educational aspects into greater and greater prominence and have resulted in the development of a range of services that could not have been contemplated prior to 1950. Timaru's unique arrangement with the Timaru Primary schools and the Canterbury Education Board gave the library the closest of links with the educational system. The practice of bringing classes regularly to the library is now so well established that several city schools incorporate the weekly visit into their class time-tables. There is no doubt that in this way the children identify the library as being part of their education, and as the full use of the library is explained during these visits, the children will turn to the library in later years as the one place where they may freely seek
information. It is significant that the Adult Education services held their meetings in the library itself and that many of the courses were held there also. In addition any group following such courses elsewhere was able to borrow a selection of books suitable for its needs. This is as it should be for the public library should be identified with Adult education in every way possible. The Interloan service is essentially educational as are the numerous displays relating to such a range of topics as Tree Week, Wool Week, Homes Week, New Zealand Authors and so on. It seems evident that the Timaru Public Library can be regarded as an educational institution because of the excellent range of services it offers and maintains. These are being used by the general public because so many now have been educated in their use when they attended the schools of Timaru.

What can be said of the staff that has developed the library to its present status? Two very significant facts stand out. The first is that Timaru has been very fortunate in the choice of its librarians. Both Miss Culverwell and Miss Elliot received their training at the Dunedin Public Library and they received their appointments to Timaru Public Library at a time when each could do outstanding work in developing the library. The tributes earned by the Library have in effect been tributes to the outstanding work of these two very competent women. The second significant fact is that since 1914, the library staff has been composed entirely of women. To some this may not seem so remarkable, especially those citizens of Timaru who have known no other staffing. Mention has been made of the controversy that raged about the appointment of a woman librarian in 1914 when Miss Culverwell was appointed from a very large number of applicants. It must be remembered that it was then unusual for women to enter the professions and it was unique in the library world to have a woman appointed as chief librarian. Despite the awkwardness of "discussing delicate matters" with a male Borough Council, and the possible need for a "chuck-out", Miss Culverwell seemed to have no difficulty in carrying out her duties most efficiently and Miss Elliot and her staff of women have done equally splendid work without the need
for male assistance. It will indeed be a historical day for Timaru when it appoints its first male librarian, or will Timaru persevere in its tradition of women librarians and staff?

What does the future hold for the Timaru Public Library? It is relatively easy to trace the development from 1910 to 1955 but the future is uncertain because of one most important obstacle - the lack of sufficient space and the lack of a suitable building. We live in an era of ever-rising costs and there is a general fear of making or spending large sums of money for fear that the rates and taxes will be still further increased and the cost structure will become more top-heavy. The plans for a new library were drawn in 1944 and these plans are now an ironical reminder of what might have been. The tapering off of all the increases shown in the ordinary physical statistics of the library suggest that the library has become as efficient as it is possible to become in the space available. When one realises that a tiny office at the foot of the stairs issues over 25,000 books in a year and that the children's library with an area of only 1392 square feet issues over 100,000 books annually one is astonished that so much has been achieved. The number of services and of borrowers has increased so much that no effort is made to attract new borrowers because it would be impossible to handle many more. It must be frustrating to a staff that has developed the library to its present state of excellence to have to curb its expansion activities and wait until a new building will allow its growth to continue. There is no sign that a new building is even a possibility though there are two opportunities that might be utilised yet to obtain one. Timaru has at present no War Memorial for World War II and a proposal for a South Canterbury Centennial Memorial is being considered at present. No other memorial could have a greater appeal than a library which would serve every person in the community both young and old, and would be a fitting memorial to either our deceased servicemen or our pioneers who after all gave their lives that we might live in a better world with well-informed citizens.

If the new building is obtained soon, it is likely that the
Timaru Library would become the headquarters of a complete regional service for the whole of South Canterbury. Everything is suitable for such an arrangement to be brought about and the small libraries and all the schools and adult education groups could well be served by the Timaru Public Library. In addition, it seems that branch libraries will have to be developed within the city itself and in some of the neighbouring districts. The Glen-iti one has been a great success and it is hoped that one can be established in the rapidly growing suburb of Marshwell. If community centres develop in the South Canterbury area they should contain provision for library facilities and perhaps that is the way in which finally the library facilities can expand and be incorporated within the life of the community.

Let us conclude by repeating the words of Mr R.N. O'Reilly -

"This is one of the best libraries in New Zealand and certainly the most popular. It leads on every count in our figures, and the visitor must be impressed by the tremendous vitality imparted to the library by its librarian, Miss Elliot." (2)

Well done, Timaru! Build your new library and show New Zealand that you still set the standard in the library world.

(2) "New Zealand Libraries", October, 1949, page 221.
Plan of the First Floor of the Timaru Public Library, 1953.
Plan of Ground Floor of Timaru Public Library.

Scale: 1/2 inch to 1 foot.
BIBLIOGRAPHY.


3. Typed copy of an address prepared by Miss A.K. Elliot, for presentation to the annual conference of the New Zealand Library Association, 1952.

4. Typed copy of a quotation on libraries held by Miss A.K. Elliot, chief librarian of Timaru Public Library.

5. Annual Reports of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute.


7. "Rules of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute" - a printed sheet glued to the cover of a Minute Book of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute. This book is held by the Timaru Public Library.


9. Librarian's monthly reports to the Timaru Borough Council and the Timaru City Council.


14. The Timaru Borough By-Law No. 1 1945.

15. Timaru Public Library (a) Information Leaflet;

           (b) Rules for Gleniti Library, 1946;

           (c) Lists of Newspapers and Periodicals received.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rules of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Timaru Public Library Act, 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Timaru Borough By-Law No. 1 1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Information Leaflet of the Timaru Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. List of Newspapers received by the Timaru Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. List of Periodicals received by the Timaru Public Library, 1950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIMARU MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

RULES

1. Name: The Institute shall be called the "Timaru Mechanics' Institute".

2. Objects: The objects of the Institute shall be to provide and maintain a Library, Reading Room, and News Room, and generally to promote the diffusion of knowledge in Literature, Science and Art.

3. Membership and subscriptions: The qualification for membership shall be the payment of the following subscriptions:

- Life members: £10 10 -
- Family tickets: 30 - per annum, 3 books 1 mag.
- Family ticket: 17 6 half yearly, 3 books 1 mag.
  20/- per annum, 11/- half-yearly, or 6/- quarterly, 2 books and 1 mag.
  10/- yearly, 6/- half-yearly, 1 book
  7/6d yearly, 5/- half-yearly - Newsroom only.

No quarterly subscriptions on the reduced rates shall be allowed. Monthly tickets to members 3/-.

Members wishing to take a book to get a guarantor. All payments shall be made in advance. Subscribers' tickets shall be signed by the Librarian or Secretary, and no ticket shall be transferable.

The President and the Secretary shall be allowed to issue complimentary tickets to distinguished visitors or new-comers, to the town, giving them free use of the Institute for a month.

Officers and passengers of vessels while in port shall have the use of the Newsroom; also, children under the age of 16 years.

Visitors to Timaru shall be allowed the use of the Newsroom for one week, after which the charge shall be one shilling per week, or two shillings and sixpence per month. Provided that all persons other than members and children of members making use of the Newsroom shall sign a book provided for the purpose. Subject as aforesaid, no person shall under any pretext make use of the Library until his or her subscription shall be paid.

Country Libraries and Book Clubs shall be allowed to take out parcels of books and magazines (excluding books and magazines that have been in circulation less than 6 months) at the following rates:

- For 12 books or mags. at a time: 25 per annum
- For 24 books or mags. at a time: 50 per annum
- For each additional 12 books at a time: £2/10/- per annum, payable in advance.

4. Meetings of subscribers: The Annual General Meeting of members shall be held on or about the first Wednesday in November in each year for the election of officers and auditors, receiving
the financial statement, and for general business.

12. By-Laws: The Committee shall have power to make by-laws for the management of the institute.

13. Librarian: The librarian shall be appointed by, and be under the control of, the Committee.

14. Alteration of Rules: These rules shall not be added to or altered except at a special general meeting convened for that purpose.

15. Local Bodies' Donation: That local bodies subsidising the Institute shall have the right to be represented on the Committee; one member for every subsidy of 7 per cent. on the ordinary revenue of the Institute, the balance sheet of preceding year (omitting subsidies) to be taken as the basis of percentage.

**BY-LAWS.**

1. The newsroom shall be open from 9 a.m. till 9.30 p.m. every day except Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday; on Saturdays till 10 p.m.

2. Magazines, newspapers, and other publications supplied to the Newsroom shall remain on the table one month, after which they may be removed, to be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Committee.

3. No person shall, on any pretext whatever, remove from the Newsroom or Reading-room any magazine, newspaper or other publication.

4. The Library and Reading-room shall be open daily, except on Sundays, fixed public holidays, and Thursday afternoons (subject to the local custom respecting the half-holiday) from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., from 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturdays 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

5. Fourteen days shall be allowed for reading a periodical or book, or any set of three books. If any periodical or book has not been applied for by another subscriber, the person to whom the same is issued shall be allowed to retain it for a further period of fourteen days. A fine of a penny per day may be imposed upon any person for detaining any periodical or volume beyond the time allowed. In the case, however, of books that have been less than six months in the Library, the time allowed be one week the fine to be strictly enforced for exceeding that time.

6. Works of Reference shall not be removed from the Library; and the Committee shall from time to time instruct the Librarian which works are to be accounted of this class.

7. Any member losing any book or periodical, or returning any book or periodical soiled or damaged to such an extent that it
is, in the opinion of the Committee unfit for circulation, shall forfeit its value, or replace it to the satisfaction of the Committee.

8. Any member lending books or periodicals belonging to the Institute to non-subscribers shall be fined five shillings for each offence, and may, at the option of the Committee, be deprived of the privilege of membership until the fine is paid.

9. The Committee may suspend any member who does not comply with these by-laws, or who shall in any way misconduct himself in the Institute, provided that any person so suspended shall have a right to appeal to a general meeting.

10. A book shall be kept in the Reading-room in which members may write recommendations of newbooks, papers etc., or suggestions for the improvement of the Institute, to be taken into consideration by the Committee. Every recommendation shall be signed by the person making it.

**BY-LAWS FOR COUNTRY BOOK CLUBS.**

2. A country library or book club desiring to obtain books in parcels, shall nominate some person, to be approved by the Committee, and to be known as the "subscriber" who shall be responsible for the safety of the books whilst away from the Library, and for their return in good order.

4. "Whole" parcels must be taken out and returned. The time allowed for the use of a parcel shall be one month.

6. The subscriber may personally select from the Library, or a list of books required may be prepared from the Catalogue, and the parcel shall be made up by the Librarian as nearly as possible in accordance with the list.

7. The Librarian shall enclose with each parcel a list of books composing it, shall copy the list into the circulation register and check the parcel thereby on its return.
The Public Library Act, 1906.

An Act to provide for vesting in the Mayor, Councillors, and Burgesses of the Borough of Timaru a certain parcel of land in the said Borough, together, with the buildings thereon, and all other the real and personal property belonging or pertaining thereto: and to empower the said Mayor, Councillors, and Burgesses to sell the said land, buildings, and other real and personal property, or otherwise deal with them, and to apply the proceeds of such sale, or a sum equivalent to the value of such land, buildings, and other real and personal property in the purchase of books, periodicals, scientific apparatus and works of art for the purposes of an Institute to be provided, equipped, and furnished in the Borough of Timaru by the said Corporation. (29th Oct., 1906.)

The Corporation is hereby authorized—

(a) To sell or otherwise deal with the said land.

(b) To execute under the seal of the Corporation the necessary conveyance and assurance of the said land or any part thereof to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or other instrument dealing with the said land and buildings.

All purchase moneys received by the Corporation for the sale of the said land and buildings, or an equivalent sum as provided by section nine hereof, shall be applied in the purchase of books, periodicals, scientific apparatus, and works of art for the purposes of such proposed library.

The Corporation shall erect, out of funds to be provided by it for the purpose on portion of the land described in the Second Schedule hereto a building to be used as a public library, and shall provide in such building a library, reading-rooms, and rooms for other purposes, and amusements such as are usually associated with a public library, and shall properly furnish and equip the same and keep such library and other rooms so to be provided properly furnished and equipped. The portion of the land to be appropriated and set apart for the erection of the said building
and other purposes in connection therewith shall not be of less area than fifteen perches.

The said Corporation shall take over the liabilities of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute as at the date of the transfer of the said land: Provided, however, that the said liabilities shall not exceed the sum of three hundred pounds.

The said Corporation shall take over the liabilities of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute as at the date of the transfer of the said land: Provided, however, that the said liabilities shall not exceed the sum of three hundred pounds.

The said Corporation shall take over the liabilities of the Timaru Mechanics' Institute as at the date of the transfer of the said land: Provided, however, that the said liabilities shall not exceed the sum of three hundred pounds.

The library and rooms so to be provided, equipped, and furnished by the Council shall be managed by a Committee consisting of seven members.

The Committee of Management may from time to time subject to the approval of the Council, make rules in respect of the management, control, and use of the said library, and reading and other rooms.

One or more copies of the rules shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the approval thereof as aforesaid, be affixed and maintained in some conspicuous place in the said library.

In the event of there being no subscribers to the said library from whom to elect the three members of the Committee of Management... the whole management and control of the library and reading and other rooms... shall devolve on the Council.
CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF TIMARU.

The Timaru Borough By-Law No. 1, 1945.

810 This part of this By-Law shall apply to the Public Library situated at the corner of Latter Street and George Street, Timaru, and shall also apply to any addition or additions thereto and any branch Library hereafter established in connection with the said Public Library or otherwise.

812 1. The Library shall be open to the public free of charge during the following hours:
   Reading Room from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week days,
   Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
   Reference Department and Lending Department from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week days, 10 a.m. on Saturdays, or such other hours as the Council may by resolutions from time to time direct.
   Juvenile Department from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on other weekdays.

814 The privilege of taking out or borrowing books from the Lending Department free of charge shall only be granted to
   (a) Persons entered on the current Municipal Electoral Roll of the Borough.
   (b) School-masters occupying dwellings or apartments in the Borough, but which premises are not entered on the Rate Book as rateable properties.

829 Any person over 14 years who is not qualified under Section 824 hereof may acquire the aforesaid right to borrow for the period ending on the 31st day of March, then next ensuing, on furnishing the application and guarantee, and on paying, in advance, to the Council a subscription fee calculated at the rate of Ten Shillings per annum. Visitors to the town shall be entitled to the same right to borrow from the Circulating Department for any term not exceeding one month, on lodging the aforesaid application and guarantee, and paying in advance a subscription fee of Two Shillings.
834 No person shall be allowed to take out of the Lending Department free of charge more than one book at any one time: a fee of 3d per book shall be made for every additional book.

836 1. Every person taking out a book from any Lending Department shall return the same within fourteen days from the date of issue; provided that, when a book is not required by any other reader the librarian may extend the loan of it for a further period of fourteen days; but before any extension is granted the reader shall produce the book to the librarian, and any such extension of time shall be registered as a new issue.

837 Any person detaining book after the Fourteenth Day shall pay to the Council a fine at the rate of 2d per diem per volume for every day after the fourteenth day which he shall so detain such book, and such fine may be recovered by the Council as a debt due to it.

838 If any subscriber wishes to have a book classified as non-fiction reserved for him and pays to the librarian a fee of threepence the librarian shall, as soon as such book is returned into the Library, despatch a postcard to such subscriber and shall hold such book for such subscriber until 8.30 o'clock in the evening of the day following the despatch of such postcard, and if such book be not taken out by such subscriber before such hour, the librarian may issue it to any other subscriber making application for it.

846 Every child between the ages of 7 and 16 years who resides in the Borough of Timaru or is the child of a person whose name appears on the current Municipal Electoral Roll of the Borough, or whose guardian's name appears on such roll, shall be entitled to use and borrow books from the Juvenile Department.
TIMARU PUBLIC LIBRARY

Information Leaflet

REGISTRATION: Forms may be obtained at the Inquiry Desk.

MEMBERSHIP: Free to all citizens of Timaru. 10/- per year for country members.

This entitles each borrower to a free book and free magazine. In addition another book may be taken from the following FREE Sections: Drama, Poetry, Applied Science, Natural Science, Music (including Score and Gramophone records).

PARENTS' & TEACHERS SECTION: (N.E.F. and Teachers' Institute Grant): Free to all teachers of South Canterbury and residents of Timaru.

N.B. No more than two free books may be taken out at one time, unless for specific reasons of study.

TEEN AGES: For those under 21 years a special cross-section of reading. See plan. Membership gives teen ages the same privileges as adult borrowers. Please consult Reader's Advisor for reading lists.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY: Ask for special lists, plan, etc.

Consult Children's Librarian for advice on reading for children.

Parent's Cards: Available for children of pre-school age. Consult Children's Librarian.

EXTRAS: 3d is charged for books other than those listed as free. Books from the Reference Library may be taken out over the week-end at 5d extra. Application for these to be made to the officer in charge.

RESERVATIONS & SUGGESTIONS: Books may be reserved for 3d.

A letter card or phone notice is given when the book is available.

Suggestions for new books may be left at the desk.

RENEWALS: Books which are not reserved by another borrower may be renewed for 14 days. Books may also be renewed by telephone - the library number is 3.

CATALOGUE: The catalogue is the index to the books in the Library. If you do not find the book you want, or if you have difficulty in using the Catalogue, ask the Assistant to help you.
INFORMATION: Ask at the Inquiry Desk for books or other print material - magazines, sheet music, art prints, pamphlets or clippings - on any topic. Books not available in Timaru may be applied for through Library Interloan.

READERS' ADVISORY SERVICE: Lists are made out for reading; re supplied. Books for group reading, debating etc. Ask for the Reader's Advisor when in doubt about reading.


HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE: Library service, jointly administered by the Timaru Borough Council and the South Canterbury Hospital Board, is available to all patients in Timaru Public Hospital.
1. Group - 20 members £3

2. When books are changed in Timaru Public Library: This entitles each borrower to 2 books (non-fiction), 1 magazine, 1 book of plays, 1 book of music score. All fiction to be 3d extra.

3. Books housed in Glen-iti Library: These to be changed three-monthly; all books to be in Glen-iti Library at the end of that period.

4. Any new book in demand can be reserved for 3d in the usual way.

5. Interloan Service: Any book on a special subject, (not in Timaru Public Library stock), can be obtained by Timaru Public Library, the borrower to pay the cost of postage one way.

6. Books issued from Timaru Public Library can be renewed by telephone; borrower must give number of book, name of book, and date due when telephoning. Borrowers who are unable to get into Timaru frequently can have books dated for 4 weeks ahead instead of two weeks.

7. Children's Books: Parents are reminded that all Glen-iti and Claremont school children are entitled by the Rural Scheme, subsidised by the Canterbury Education Board, to change books at the Children's Library. Any parents whose children are not in this Scheme can take books out on payment of 5d per book.

8. Lists of latest books will be available from time to time.
NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED BY THE TIMARU PUBLIC LIBRARY.

New Zealand:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>New Zealand Herald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunedin</td>
<td>The Otago Daily Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gore</td>
<td>The Mataura Ensign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greymouth</td>
<td>The Greymouth Evening Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>The Hawkes's Bay Herald-Tribune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invercargill</td>
<td>The Southland Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napier</td>
<td>Daily Telegraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>The Evening Mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oamaru</td>
<td>The Oamaru Mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmerston Nth.</td>
<td>The Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reefton</td>
<td>Inangahua-Murchison Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotorua</td>
<td>Rotorua Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timaru</td>
<td>The Timaru Herald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimate</td>
<td>The Daily Advertiser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanganui</td>
<td>The Wanganui Herald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>The Dominion, The Evening Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wairoa</td>
<td>The Wairoa Star</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Overseas Newspapers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>The Sydney Morning Herald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>Reynolds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>Manchester Guardian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Weekly Scotsman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERIODICALS RECEIVED BY THE TIMARU PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1950

New Zealand and Australian Periodicals.

Australian House and Gardens
Weekly News, Auckland
Sydney Bulletin
Economic Record
New Zealand Free Lance
New Zealand Ladies' Mirror

New Zealand Financial Times
New Zealand Gardening
Students' Digest (N.Z.)
Home Building (N.Z.)
Meanjin Papers
New Zealand Listener.

American Periodicals

American Home
Book Review Digest
Child Study
Etude
Fortune Horn Book
House and Gardens
Junior Natural History
Life
National Geographic

Natural History
Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature
Parent's Magazine
Popular Mechanics (2 Copies)
Popular Science
Saturday Evening Post
Science and Mechanics
Wilson's Library Bulletin

English Monthly Periodicals.

Aeronautics
Art and Industry
Artist
Britannia and Eve
Electronic Engineering
Geographical Magazine
Good Housekeeping
Gibbons' Stamp Monthly
Girls' Own Paper
Homes and Gardens
International Industry
Manufacturing Chemist

Britain To-day
Building Digest
Chambers Journal
Display
Practical Mechanics
Studio
Strand Magazine
Vogue
Woman's Journal
Woman's Magazine
Woodworker
World Sport
### English Monthly Periodicals Cont'd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictorial Education</td>
<td>British Book News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playways</td>
<td>Boys' Own Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery and Glass</td>
<td>Courier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### English Weekly and Fortnightly Periodicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amateur Photographer</td>
<td>Punch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's Newspaper</td>
<td>Sphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John O'London</td>
<td>Times Literary Supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keesing's Contemporary Archives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Statesman and Nation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### English Quarterly Periodicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countryman</td>
<td>Junior Bookshelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Studies</td>
<td>Round Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House and Gardens</td>
<td>Asian Horizon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Bulletin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>