THE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES OF BRITAIN

- A Photographic Chronicle

Oriel Prizeman

The Carnegie Libraries of Britain

A photographic chronicle

UKRI | Arts and Humanities Research Council

Front cover: Ayr Library Reading Room Architects: Campbell Douglas & Morrison 1893. Image © Oriel Prizeman 2019

Back Cover: Long Eaton Library Architects: Child, Gorman and Ross 1906. Image © Oriel Prizeman 2018

Design and layout: Oriel Prizeman

In memory of Willow Prizeman

To access the project website, visit www.https://carnegielibrariesofbritain.com or scan this QR code to your device .

Contents

List of Illustrations in Introduction

* Courtesy Author

Preface

In memory of Willow Prizeman

This book is inspired by one published over a century ago. Having first read about it in Abigail Van Slyck's seminal work on American Carnegie Libraries[1], I was delighted to discover a separate book of illustrations made in 1907 by the Michigan librarian, Theodore Wesley Koch[2]. Literally published as an unbound portfolio, it allowed me to explore and ruminate upon the quality of these proud new buildings as they first arrived in America without commentary or explanation - much in the way that a public library is encountered and navigated at will by a new visitor. By seeing the collection together and even re-arranging it, it was possible to marvel at the contrast in external appearance between buildings in Florida and Wyoming as well as to recognise the similarity of their interiors. It triggered my focus on the emerging notion of a transatlantic standard for the experience of public spaces that the Carnegie Library Programme pioneered, the nuances of which are examined in depth in my 2012 book[3].

The intention here is to simply provide a means to reflect visually with minimal commentary on the quantity and characteristics of the 437 Carnegie Library buildings that remain in the UK. The book is ordered chronologically and alphabetically within each year in order to reveal the remarkable speed at which these buildings cropped up, right across the UK. Where a library is still in use as a library, the interior is photographed also. From a purely chronological perspective, as a consequence of their benefactor's origin and sentiment, the particularly Scottish nature of their beginnings is particularly evident. However, within only a few years the rush to apply for these grants in all but one county of the UK can literally be seen as universal.

With the exception of a couple of external images taken in 2020, these pictures were all taken between 2017 and 2019, prior to the COVID 19 pandemic. In an effort to avoid photographing members of the public most spaces appear unoccupied, of course they were not. In hindsight this quality of emptiness has added an unanticipated filter. It is inevitable that an impact of the lockdowns was to highlight the value of these publicly accessible interiors even further as people were temporarily deprived of these unique retreats across the country. The increasing discrepancy between economic contexts in the UK may be masked here by the similarity of the architecture. Ultimately, I hope that this sequence of images in its geographical dance can contribute to a wider acknowledgement of our shared experience.

Acknowledgements

the Hathi Trust and Project Gutenberg that help to bridge the gap from afar.

My mother, Willow Prizeman, to whom this book is dedicated, died in 2019 but is responsible for a huge amount of support and encouragement throughout my academic career. My daughters, Matilda and Stella have always boosted my morale and kept my computer skills in check. Above all, I would like to thank my husband Nic Rhode, who not only has looked after me for 30 years of marriage but also withstood thousands of miles of driving at great speed for hours at a time in a camper van all over Scotland, the Shetland Isles and the Outer and Inner Hebrides. Over two summers in 2017 and 18 he worked with me, sometimes taking seven ferries in a day only to stop suddenly and let me out to take a picture of an often very small tin-clad building.

Introduction:

Scottish-born American philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie offered over 2600 grants for the provision of Public Library buildings predominantly across the USA and UK at the turn of the twentieth century. The impact of providing society with freely-accessible interior public spaces was transformational and they proliferated in a relatively short space of time. In Britain, following the Public Libraries Act of 1850, which allowed councils to collect funding for their provision, the Public Library movement in was most rapidly accelerated by the gifts of Carnegie. Whether they are now open, closed, re-used or demolished, these buildings span the publicly accessible domain of UK. To date, however, the lists of grants given and libraries built have not been fully verified.

This book presents a complete survey of these public spaces in the UK for the first time. Of the 437 buildings that remain in Britain funded under the Carnegie Library Grant scheme, 225 are open as libraries. Whilst many have been re-located to newer buildings, the quality and character of the original ones is often cherished to a greater extent over time. One key observation from the national survey is the degree to which their interior spaces are recognisable as familiar havens, despite their geographical and stylistic disparity. In collating not just the recognisable external high street appearances of these buildings but also the interiors of the libraries that remain open today, it provokes reflection on the qualities of these shared experiences of public spaces across the country. The sequence of the visual narrative is designed to illustrate the emergence of the libraries, ordered chronologically by the year of their first opening, illustrating the rapid but clustered nature of their expansion from a predominantly Scottish starting point.

Although the buildings vary in scale considerably from central to branch libraries and village reading rooms, in England, Carnegie's library gifts were concentrated in industrialised areas, seeking to serve the working man in his potential for advancement through self-teaching and to some extent providing rooms or tables for ladies and admitting access for children. Today, the fortunes of post-industrial Britain have reversed this context, so to some extent, here the grandeur of the buildings is on occasion inversely proportionate to their current economic status. This makes their current vulnerability, both economically and physically, more critical. Moreover, in that they are not commercial entities, their value as retreats in post-industrial places today is arguably at its highest. As libraries are under threat of closure across the UK, the scarcity and quality of these buildings puts them at risk when constrained budgets for maintenance and operation are at odds with human needs for physical accessibility, energy efficiency and security. Lord Bird, founder of the Big Issue, has lobbied government on Public Libraries, highlighting the unique role of such spaces in towns and cities for supporting vulnerable people.

Economy

In the context of a study of American Carnegie libraries Abigail van Slyck[4] has highlighted the focus of Carnegie's private secretary, James Bertram on the requirement for the delivery of

the "utmost effectiv [sic] accommodation"[5]. Commencing his job in 1897, Bertram responded to every grant application individually. Above all, they sought for economy to be provided in the design of the buildings. This pared-down ambition for functional delivery anticipates the modern movement in architecture of the inter-war years but was at odds with the sentiments of the Edwardian architectural profession at the time. Their work can be seen as disguising to some extent the leaner mission of the programme. Although an increasingly mechanised building industry was enabling significant advances with the use of structural steel, pre-cast concrete and expansive areas of plate-glass glazing, the general ambition was to dress buildings up stylistically to resemble often Gothic, Classical or Queen Anne styles, thus there is some justified confusion as to the actual modernity that these functional designs represent.

Scotland

Whilst Carnegie libraries are most numerous and well known in the USA, per capita their provision was at its most generous in the land of Carnegie's birth. Indeed, the first Carnegie library in the world was built in his hometown, Dunfermline in 1883 and the majority of the first 80 library gifts in the UK were all built in Scotland. Although in urban centres the generally red sandstone buildings there are muscular, grand and robust, a significant number of Scottish Carnegie libraries and several in England were more humble village halls with reading rooms. What is notable in this is that James Bertram, also a Scot, evidently admired the humility and simplicity of these buildings above all, indeed he kept plans of Tullibody Public Hall and Library, the hometown of his Scottish born father-in-law as an exemplar[6]. By 1911, he would publish a set of standard library plans for use across the USA[7]. To date, these very minor buildings, designed by builders, surveyors and councillors, not always by architects, have not yet being recorded as a collective group, nor recognised to the same degree in heritage listings as the larger libraries. However, they were awarded grants through the same process of an application for a Library Grant. It is interesting to note that a greater number of these more flexible buildings have survived (albeit not as reading rooms but as multi-functional village halls) than have the more purpose-built library buildings.

Grants Refused

One aspect of this new review was to investigate all the listed grants wherein no obvious library building had been delivered. It was often the case that one member of a local council or indeed an existing librarian, might write passionately in application for a grant from Andrew Carnegie. The process of applying for grants was based on one of match funding, with a condition that the Libraries Act should be adopted for public funds to be raised for the subsequent maintenance of the buildings. Grants were processed by Bertram using one form whether the person had applied for a central city library or a village hall and a reading room. The grant demanded as a condition, almost invariably, that the council should provide a site for the library and demonstrate fund raising for at least 50% of the building and to cover the costs of its maintenance. In order to provide this funding the council was obliged to sanction collecting the penny rate in taxation that the Public Libraries Act had allowed them the option to collect. For many councils, this increase in taxation was seen as too great a burden and so for this reason a significant number of grants that had been offered by Carnegie were rejected. This explains the disparity between grants offered – previously said to be 660 – and buildings built. There are also instances of significant disdain for the receipt of charity from a man perceived to have gained so much wealth from the subjection of working people for his own profit. There are one or two significantly protracted debates regarding who was to be seen as the key benefactor. The most lengthy of these was for The Hoswick library in Shetland, where a local man was determined that the village hall and reading room should be in his name. Evidently he lost his case and after pages of debate reported in the Shetland Times the Carnegie Hall was opened and remains open.

The arrival of a standardised level of experience of public interior space in these buildings pre-dates that of Lyons' corner houses, McDonald's or Starbucks. The provision of Public Library buildings gave people access at no cost and with no requirement to subscribe to any system of belief or association to environments in which they could "better themselves" through reading and intellectual exploration. It also enabled people to look for jobs by giving them access to newspapers that were incredibly expensive historically. Today these buildings continue to serve a very similar and unique purpose. The rapidity of their expansion when they were built is perhaps mirrored by the growth of the internet a century later. The need to keep these buildings open which provide bridges to such arenas is therefore as critical as ever.

Type
- Conversion of existing building
- Existing building - re-fitted as institute and reading room.
- Existing building (partial conversion)
- Existing library
- Existing village hall; grant to allocate a room as a library
- Extension
- Extension to existing Parish Hall to add a Library
- Extension to town hall
- Purpose built institute
- Purpose built library
- Purpose built library and boxing club
- Purpose built library and hall building
- Purpose built library and institute
- Purpose built museum, library and art galllery
- Purpose built reading room
- Purpose built town hall and reading room
- Purpose built village hall and institute
- Purpose built village hall and reading room

Fig. i Map showing location and type of all surviving buildings funded with a Carnegie Library grant in the UK Source: OP
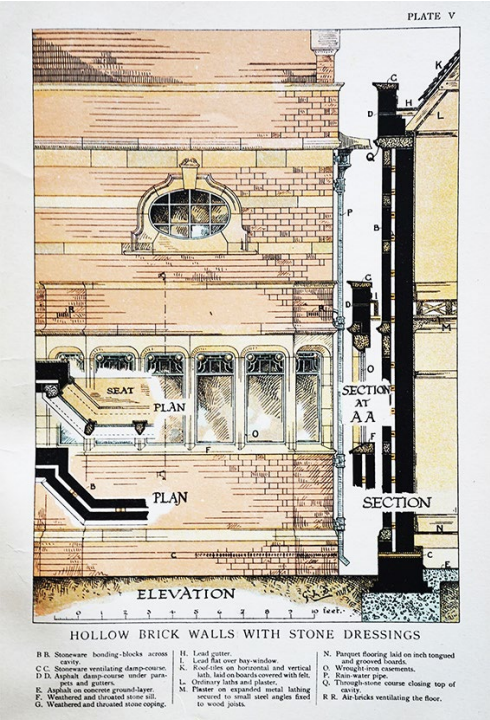
Fig. ii Detail of Hollow Brick Walls with Stone Dressings. Source: Searles-Wood, H. D., & Adams, H. (1921). Modern building. London, Gresham. V.1 p.63

Fig. iii Detail: Manor Park Library, London, 1905 Architect: Adam Horsburgh Campbell (Borough Surveyor). (OP)

The Shelf-Life project

Shelf-Life asked if the uniquely controlled procurement of over 2600 public buildings across Britain and America around 100 years ago by the Carnegie Library Programme could benefit from some systematic thinking for their re-vitalisation at a time of crisis. Using and developing new techniques of Historic Building Information Modelling (HBIM), the proposal aimed to develop a parametric library of building components for Carnegie Libraries of the UK. A digital resource of common elements would enable better-informed, more sensitive and economic proposals for the rehabilitation and re-use of these buildings and set an example for others.

HBIM is limited by the availability of adequate object libraries because historic buildings do not generally have standard construction methods or components and 3D scans, although geometrically accurate, can capture surface information only. 3D scans cannot determine the actual materials or structural elements of existing buildings that lie behind the surface. The number of Carnegie Libraries designed under a very controlled regime provides a unique resource. The deeper cataloguing of available information and technical guidance that is proposed here aims to make a step forward in enabling HBIM to facilitate informed conservation and design within these existing buildings. Carnegie funding was critical to the public library movement in the UK and many of their features are common to other libraries of the time also. The research focused upon British libraries but makes reference to the 2000+ US Carnegie libraries. For more information visit the project website: https://carnegielibrariesofbritain.com/.

Here a range of the common elements that have been identified are illustrated using illustrations and advertisements from contemporary technical indexes and journals.

Exterior Features:

Brick walls with stone or terracotta dressings

In the Midlands and South East of England, the most common materials used for Carnegie Library (and many other public and institutional) buildings of the time, were red brick with contrasting stone or terracotta dressings. Our detailed study of Toxteth library showed that hollow walls were used in its construction but that these were significantly more substantial than the single skin cavity walls that became the norm later in the century. Our study has identified 203 such buildings remaining in the UK.

Whilst Pevsner noted the eye-catching striped Tipton Library in Birmingham to be the architectural highlight of the town, the most enterprising use of terracotta dressings for a Carnegie library in the UK is probably at Manor Park Library in East London (see Fig. iii). The building was designed by a Scottish architect, Adam Horsburgh Campbell who was later noted for his experimentation with concrete[8]. Meanwhile the most inventive use of stone dressings and contrasting red brick is at Failsworth, Manchester (See Chapter 5 Fig 5.40). The design was won against 50 entries in competition with rather faint praise from its judge, Mr George H. Willoughby FRIBA, of Manchester: "The elevations are in a semi-Elizabethan manner, treated in the Manchester way, like a recent large school design, which was the subject of much con-

troversy in the district. While suitable in this case, the treatment is not suitably dignified to warrant its adoption for other similar public buildings"[9].

Stone and stone-faced buildings

Whilst patent building components and standardised plan forms and building practices were being shared and adopted nationally and internationally, it is clear that local architects, surveyors and builders still predominantly worked with local stone as their main building material where it was available, especially in Scotland. It is also clear that in the main, the designers of these buildings, although often won in national competitions, were generally practicing close to the site. The specification of a local quarry was often noted favourably in local press reports of the building's procurement for its associated economic benefits. In harsher climates, such as the Shetland Isles, it was common for stone buildings to be finished in roughcast render for further weather protection.

Reading Rooms and smaller buildings

Although Carnegie Libraries are most often identified as urban buildings, a large number of the grants issued under the Library grant scheme were for small communities in rural areas, especially in Carnegie's native Scotland. Many of these grants were extremely small with buildings costing in the region of £50 in total to build. Nevertheless the same grant application process was required, providing a site, demonstrating evidence of a local subscription and making a commitment to provide a reading room. Many of these buildings were therefore defined as a "village hall and reading room" or a "local institute" – very few still contain a reading room and many seem never to have done. Interestingly, their survival rate as versatile community buildings is significantly higher than that of the more designated library buildings.

There are just a handful of sheet metal Carnegie Library buildings, however they belong to the same era of opportunity offered by the availability of new prefabricated components. Their merits were also promoted "for churches, mission rooms, schools, lecture and drill halls, dwelling houses, billiard rooms, shooting lodges, workmen's cottages, cricket pavilions etc"[10].

Our research has identified 77 such smaller buildings which received funding under a library grant but which were not primarily purpose built libraries. Of these, 16 are in England, 4 in Wales and 57 are in Scotland. The grant amounts and the dates of the grants have been noted from the lists in the archives of the Carnegie Corporation of New York held at Columbia University and supplemented by reference to records of the Carnegie UK Trust archives held in the National Archives of Scotland.

Ventilating turrets

The ventilation design of library buildings was so important that it was almost always noted in the briefest descriptions in the architectural press. The prominence of ventilating turrets is evident in all public buildings of the era. The trade press is replete with new patent designs including Boyle's patent "Air-pump system", Climax Ventilating company's patent "direct-Acting

Fig. iv Detail of stone facade Jedburgh Library (see Ch 1 Fig 1.14) Architects: John More Dick Peddie & Sir George Washington Browne (OP)

Fig. v Sheet metal building: Hermitage Library and Hall, Scottish Borders, 1910 (See Ch. 6 6.13)(OP)
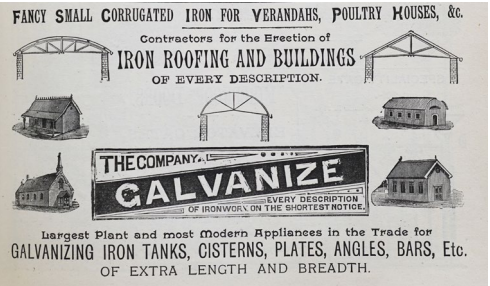
Fig. vi Advertisement: Source: Blackwall Galvanised Iron Company, Engineer's Compendium, 1893
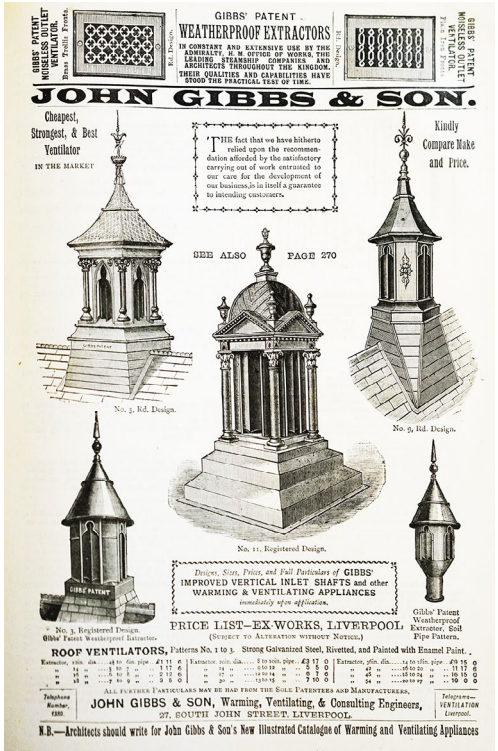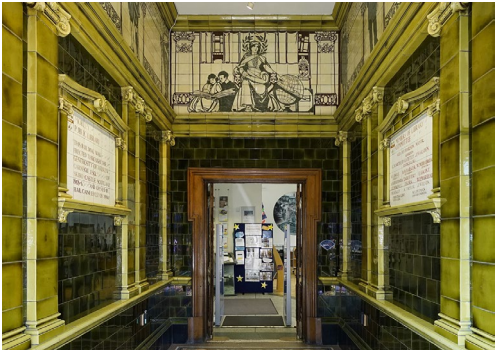
Turret Ventilators" and Shorland's patent "Exhaust Roof Ventilators". There are also multiple manufacturers offering each part of the kits required to assemble the electrically powered ventilation systems that were seen as vital to ensuring the sanitary performance of public libraries.

Instructions for the construction of a ventilating turret are provided in an issue of Building World:

"*The turret here described and illustrated is intended to ventilate a large hall, and to improve the appearance of the roof. From numerous gratings in the ceiling, metal tubes lead to the turret, which they enter at the sides, to discharge foul air; and the turret, being closely boarded as far as the louvres with 1 in. boarding , grooved and tongued, acts as a flue, and carries all the impure air away. The draught may be assisted by having a radiator fixed inside the turret, if this arrangement is deemed to be necessary. On plan, the turret is as an irregular octagon and the height from base to top of finial is 44 ft the base being 7 ft 3 in. wide over the boarding and the top 6 ft 3 in over the boarding. The lower 20 foot 3 inches of height is perpendicular but the upper portion is battered 3 1/2 inches on each face.*
        Beneath the cornice, which projects 3 ft 6 in., the sides are filled with 12 in. by 1 1/4 in. elm or oak louvre boards. The whole of the outside, including the finial, but with the exception of moulds and fascias and soffits of cornice and louvres, is covered with lead as far as the roofline and has 2 inch Ridge rolls arranged as shown in figure 2 to give an ornamental appearance."[11]

Dr Ahmed Taher made a Computational Fluid Dynamics model to demonstrate the means by which the ventilation system of a typical Carnegie Library building was originally designed to work. The model is based on Cradely Heath Library, which features a ventilating turret at the apex of its vaulted reading room ceiling to extract the "vitiated" air. At low level, positioned beneath each window and behind each radiator, a series of cast terracotta vents admit fresh air to the room. The movement would have been powered by an electric fan housed in the ceiling beneath the turret such as the ones illustrated in Fig. vii. The aim was to ensure a continuous flow of fresh air in order to prevent the spread of disease.

Interior Walls

In an effort to retain clear lines of sight as well as to maintain hygienic surfaces, glazed partitions and glazed ceramic wall tiles were used. The following pages illustrate the extent to which these norms prevailed. Previous work has identified the means by which maximum levels of daylight illumination were originally prioritised to enable internal surveillance. West Bromwich Library has possibly the most lavish combination of decorative architectural faïence, wall paintings, mosaics and stained glass of all UK Carnegie Libraries but has recently suffered from theft and damage externally.

Fig. vii Advertisement for ventilating turrets from Source: SEARS, J. E. (1893). The architects', surveyors' and engineers' compendium and complete catalogue … seventh annual issue.

Fig. viii Entrance to Morley Library, (See Ch 3 Fig 3.36) Leeds, W.E. Putman (Borough Engineer) 1906 (OP)

Glazed wall tiles and architectural faïence

The use of faïence or glazed tiles and bricks in Carnegie Libraries and indeed all public buildings of the era is a familiar sight. It was a popular choice of finish for its decorative and hygienic properties. Earlier work has identified that the prevalence of green coloured tiles is partly explained by their being particularly recommended for libraries and other educational buildings as the colour was believed to prevent eye strain.

Transparent walls

Glazed partitions and internal windows were frequently used to separate areas of the libraries whilst maintaining the potential for the librarians to have adequate surveillance. They also enabled the "borrowing" of light from one space to another.

As buildings have been adapted and modernised over the years, many of these screens have been removed. Nevertheless we have recorded 138 buildings where they are still evident.

This section of an article described the construction of glazed screens and is transcribed from Building World: 1906[12]

"DESIGN FOR A VESTIBULE SCREEN: …*The design is shown suitable for construction in yellow pine (to be finished in white enamel), or in oak, teak, or mahogany, french-polished. Leaded Lights of simple rectangular design, with parallel margins following the outline of the sash bars, and glazed in very pale tints of harmonious colours, will be found to produce a satisfactory effect. The frame of the screen is twice moulded and rebated on each exposed edge, and is of 41/2-in. by 3-in. material, with 41/2-in. by 4-in. Top and bottom rails, all framed together with double tenons (see Figs. 4 and 5). Where unseen the tenons pass through the rails or stiles, And are glued or double wedged in the usual manner. Joints in the frame, as at G and H (Fig. 1), are formed as shown in detail in Figs. 4 and 5. In Fig. 5, the tenons Us stopped short, glued, and screwed through the stile, the sinking for the screw head being bored with the centre bit and pelleted up after drawing up the joint. Round Steel nails are often used for the same purpose, and are sunk below the surface in the same way. Screwing into end grain is not considered good in general practice, but with a screw of good length and diameter the joint shown can be easily drawn tight. An alternative and a superior method is shown in sectional plan at J (Fig. 5), wear a parallel set screw, with a roundhead and square nut, is used, the not being housed into the rail from the upper edge, and the screw turned into it through the stile.*
Fig. 4. Shows the middle of the rail of the frame, with muntins entering above and below. Dove-tail tenons are used (see dotted lines). The mortices to receive the tenons are made long enough just to allow the dovetails to enter, the extended mortice being cut with a bevelled end and the joint glued and wedged with single wedges. A portion of the end grain of the wedge is visible unless it is placed within the rebate and covered with the sashes, which arrangement is only possible with the back tenon in the example shown. In polished hardwood, end grain like this is ought not to show, and the wedging would have to be omitted, unless the tenons could be placed entirely within the rebate. In

Fig. ix Example of trade advertisement Source: SEARS, J. E. (1893). The architects', surveyors' and engineers' compendium and complete catalogue … seventh annual issue.

Fig. x: Internal window, Hove Library, 1908 – Architects: William Alban Jones & Percy Robinson See Ch5 Fig 5.14 (OP)

Fig. xi DESIGN FOR A VESTIBULE SCREEN. Source: RICHARDSON, W. (1895). Figs 1-6 Building world. London, Printed and published by Cassell & Company Limited. No. 585 – December 29, 1906. P. 203-4

such cases, the bottom and middle rail and the intervening muntins are glued and cramped together in the workshop, and the upper muntins are glued and forced home by wedging them down tight from the ceiling above. In all cases the joints throughout are fitted together, and the faces levelled and finished, in the workshop, although the whole frame may be too large to put together there permanently."

Ceiling vaults and their decoration

Many Carnegie libraries have extraordinary ceilings, these were vaulted in order to maximise the circulation of fresh air in order to avoid the spread of contagious disease. They usually incorporated skylights or glazed domes in order to maximise light from the brightest part of the sky when artificial light was at a premium. The construction of these spaces was made possible by the advent of steel (iron) framed construction and also by early experiments with reinforced concrete or what was then termed "ferroconcrete". Fibrous plaster was used not just for its decorative appearance but for its fire-resisting role in concealing and protecting these new forms of construction.

Fig. xii Cut away view through laser scan of Possilpark Library, Glasgow, 1913 – George Simpson by Camilla Pezzica, Mariangela Parisi and Mahdi Boughanmi 2019

Structure: steel and ferroconcrete vaults

It is no coincidence that Carnegie had made his fortune manufacturing steel towards the end of the nineteenth century. The availability of broad spanning steel trusses, first used for Victorian agricultural and railway buildings, enabled uninterrupted spaces and vaulted ceilings as shown here in the cut away laser scan of Possilpark Library made by Camilla Pezzica, Mariangela Pairisi and Mahdi Boughanmi.

Whilst externally, they were often designed to appear to be traditionally constructed and designed buildings, the architects of Carnegie libraries (and many other public buildings at the time) were adept at exploring the potential of newfound patent structural opportunities using increasingly available standard steel sections. The possibilities offered by steel construction began to be superseded by advances in the development of reinforced concrete. The 1923 extension to Dunfermline Central Library (the first Carnegie Library in the world, built in 1883 in Carnegie's home town) achieved a similar effect of providing a top-lit vaulted space by using reinforced concrete (See Fig 1.1).

Fibrous plaster

Fibrous plaster was used almost universally for the internal decoration of concave ceiling surfaces in Carnegie libraries. In their 1926 book, *Modern Plasterwork Construction*, contractors Bankart and Bankart noted that "The demand of present day fireproof, steel and concrete structures for more convenient, expeditious, clean and permanent methods of plastering and encasing skeleton structures, has made almost obsolete older methods of plastering with "solid" plaster on timber and lath foundation work."[13] Their notes describe how "the plain face and ribs are cast together in sections with lap joints as shown. 1" × 1/4" laths are used throughout the castings, with two layers of canvas turned at edges over 1"× 1/4" filling laths and back laths."

Floors and stairs

Grand staircases connected ground and first floor rooms but used a relatively small palette of durable finishes, namely; parquet (or wood block), terrazzo, marble or encaustic tiles. Carnegie libraries were designed at a time when fireproof construction had become mandatory, as such the majority of intermittent floors are made up of various patent fireproof assemblies which

Fig. xiii Details Source: Bankart, G. P., & Bankart, G. E. (1926). Modern plasterwork construction; casting and fixing, fibrous, solid and reinforced.)

Fig. xiv Fire proof floors Source: Richardson, W. (1895). Building world. London, Printed and published by Cassell & Company Limited. No. 168 – December 31, 1898.

Fig. xv Montrose library stair (OP)

Fig. xvi Advertisement for Braby Patent Glazing Source: The engineers' and surveyors' compendium and diary. 1899. London, Compendium Publishing & Advertising Co. p.37

encased steel structures in concrete. These systems were installed and then finished by proprietary firms who offered a range of durable floor finishes suitable for public buildings. There were numerous patent fireproof flooring systems, predominantly using concrete as illustrated.

Floor finishes

Parquet or woodblock floors were used widely and a number of companies provided various patent interlocking systems. Many, such as that featured above also offered terrazzo and mosaic finishes as well. Our research in creating a lifecycle analysis model for Toxteth library determined that the longevity of its parquet floors were a key feature in reducing CO2 emissions which would have been significantly greater if a finish such as carpet, which requires more frequent replacement had been used.[14]Whereas parquet would be used for quietness in reading rooms and the lending library, mosaic, marble, encaustic tiles and terrazzo would be used in entrance halls.

Grand stairs

A typical feature of medium to large Carnegie libraries was the inclusion of a grand staircase leading members of the public to the privileged realm of the first floor reference rooms, galleries or sometimes exhibition or meeting rooms. The key architectural precedent for this is Michelangelo's staircase at the Laurentian Library in Florence. These key architectural features are now often the cause of significant challenges for alteration in order to provide modern standards of public access to upper floors.

Glass and Glazing

In efforts to maximise daylight and enable visual surveillance large quantities of glazing characterise Carnegie Library interiors. The construction of glazed domes and rooflights using patent glazing systems as well as the decorative use of leaded lights were frequently used.

Rooflights and patent glazing

Patent glazing designs developed at a rapid pace at the turn of the twentieth century. There was huge demand for public places where extensive artificial illumination was unaffordable; for railway stations, markets, arcades, galleries and museums etc. They were also widely used in

libraries for larger areas of roof glazing in line with the pitched roofs. These were often concealed by an inner translucent but not transparent glass ceilings.

The potential for leaking is highlighted by the claim in this advertisement. Mellowes and Co.'s patent "Eclipse" roof glazing claimed to be "The only Absolutely Imperishable Glazing Unaffected by any atmospheric action", "No maintenance or painting required"[15]. Many libraries have since covered over their skylights since such promises proved to be unfounded. Nevertheless, our research has identified 135 open libraries that still have them.

Lantern lights, on the other hand, which also feature in many libraries, would not necessarily use patent components. Although the designs were effectively standards, they would be framed and constructed as bespoke carpentry items as shown in a suggested schedule from Building World; "SETTING OUT LANTERN LIGHT WITH FRAMED LININGS". The materials specified are as follows: "The sills are of English oak or teak, the panels of American whitewood, the rest of the work being of yellow deal, free from sap."[16]

Such lanterns were designed to be set into flat roofs, as shown. Acknowledging the potential vulnerability of low pitched roofs, Henry Adams' accompanying note comments that these are usually covered in lead although Ruberoid and asphalt were emerging as cheaper alternatives, he opines that they would not be "so long-lasting".

Glazed domes and leaded lights

Glazed domes feature widely in Carnegie libraries. Although partly facilitated by an increasing availability of patent glazing bars, it is also evident from the following entry in Specification of 1898, that they might equally be "made up" using bent wrought iron "T" sections. Such rooflights are particularly vulnerable to leakage and the practice of creating a double skinned assembly with an inner decorative filter concealing a weather-proofed external layer of glazing as is visible in the small dome at Burnley.

The lending section of Stockport library has the largest glazed dome of all the Carnegie Libraries in the UK, measuring approximately 10.5m in diameter. As with the second largest glazed dome at Rutherglen, the decorative leaded lights of the interior dome are protected by a secondary roof which used curved patent glazing above it, as is detailed in extensive illustrations in the publication of the winning competition design Building News 9.12.1910. The purpose of leaded lights in these domes was not simply decorative, they were used to diffuse the brightness of sunlight and so maintain visual comfort.
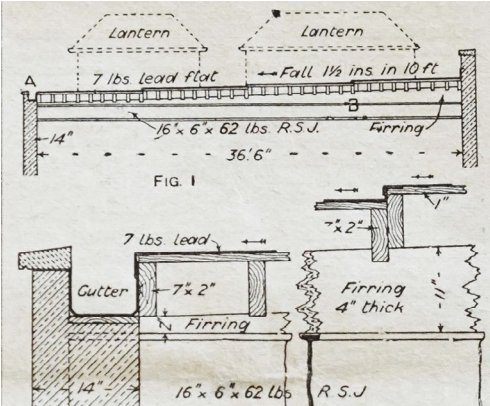

Fig. xvii Roofing a Public Billiard Room, By Henry Adams (no. 350) Source: Richardson, W. (1895). Building world. London, Printed and published by Cassell & Company Limited. No. 540 – February 17, 1906. P. 315.

Fig. xviii Skylight over stair at Burnley Library, 1930, designed by George Hartley and Arthur Race (Borough Engineer) (OP)

Fig. xix Stained glass window at Ayr Library, 1893, Architects: Campbell Douglas & Morrison (OP)
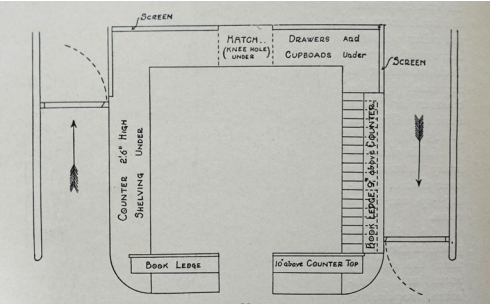

Fig. xx Plan of "Staff Enclosure" Source: CHAMPNEYS, A. L. (1907). Public Libraries, a treatise on their design, construction, and fittings. London, B.T. Batsford.

Leaded lights were also extensively used both decoratively and pragmatically in glazed partitions, since they offered the benefits of illumination whilst maintaining privacy. Fratton library, (Fig 3.20), has an excellent range of these all still intact and using both stained glass and textured glasses. The tradition of lead glazing is most directly associated with stained glass windows in churches and the translation of worthy instruction where they are incorporated in public libraries is common, such as in the staircase window at Ayr library (Fig. xix). Importantly the narratives depicted in church windows and in these ones are illuminated for the people at eye level inside by heavenly light from outside. However, notably at Ayr, at the top Carnegie's initials are intended to be read from the outside.

In Carnegie libraries, with the advent of safe artificial light, the messages could be reversed, as seen here. There is further discussion of the self-deifying ambition of Carnegie who desired the phrase "Let there be light" to be used widely in earlier work.[17]

Fixtures and Fittings

Some libraries retain significantly more fixtures and fittings than others and many have been necessarily updated or replaced. None match the magnificence of Middlesbrough Central Library's oak-lined reference room (See Fig 6.53), in which the back of every reader's chair is inscribed "MPL".

Service desks

The service desk was designed to provide librarians with a screened reception to visitors and control upon entry and exit together with complete visual supervision of the rooms within the library from a central point. Most have been replaced or renewed but a few complete examples remain, the best being at Bethnal Green Library in London and Darwen in Lancashire.

Hendon Branch Library (ref Fig 5.22) was originally designed "with a view to working the library with as small a staff as possible"[18]. The small library design was featured in 8 publications when it first opened operating on the ""safe-guarded" open access system" [19].

A.L. Champneys' 1907 design manual for the design of Public Libraries distinguished the set out of such a "safeguarded" system of open access in the UK: "Where this system is adopted, it is not, as in some American libraries, left practically to the choice of the borrower whether he registers his loan or not. On the contrary, he can only enter the library by returning a book previously borrowed, or by showing his ticket, and can only leave it when another book has been charged and his ticket left in pledge."

Bookshelves

The vast majority of libraries have replaced their bookshelves over time for practical reasons. Only a handful of libraries retain any of their original bookcases. These include; Possilpark (ref Fig 6.64), Edinburgh Central Library (ref Fig 1.3), Milnrow, Fulham (behind glass - ref Fig 5.32), Ipswich (reference room ref Fig 7.27), Darwen (reference room - ref Fig 5.9), Wallasey (Ref Fig 6.46), King's Norton (ref Fig 3.12) and Rawtenstall (ref Fig 3.53).

A. L. Champneys in his 1907 guidance noted that the rigidity of freestanding double-sided bookcases was essential but that doing so with wooden panels at the back of the shelves "materially affects the diffusion of light and air in the room generally". He therefore recommended the use of steel stays and screens of wire netting "to prevent the books being pushed too far"[20] as exemplified in the image of a book case at Possilpark library (Fig 6.64) and illustrated in Champney's book.

The reference room shown at Rawtenstall library features radiators set within the bookcases. Champneys advocated the use of low pressure heating systems in Public Libraries (above high pressure systems or open fires). He noted that: "no pipes or radiators should be placed near books" yet acknowledged: "Occasionally it is impossible to avoid carrying pipes under the shelving, and when this is done they should always be covered with a slate slab, while there should be a board below the books projecting in front of the face of the shelving" ibid. p.25. The detail also shows that external inlets would serve to help circulate fresh air from outside and indicates the degree to which the cost of heating fuel was of relatively little concern.

Fig. xxi Radiators set between bookcases in the reference room, Rawtenstall Library, 1906 Architects: Crouch Butler & Savage (OP)
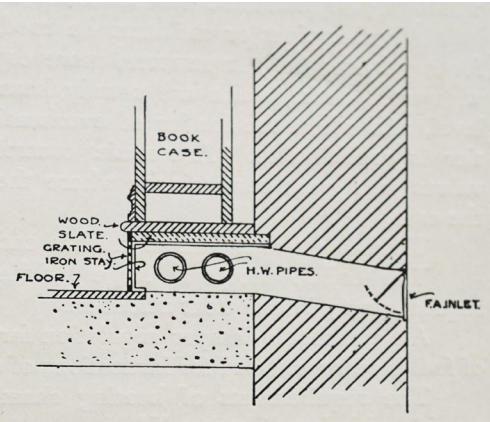

Fig. xxii Detail for running heating pipes under bookshelves Source: CHAMPNEYS, A. L. (1907). Public Libraries, a treatise on their design, construction, and fittings. London, B.T. Batsford. p.25

A picture book of Libraries

In 1901 in the UK Alfred Cotgreave published "Views and Memoranda of Public Libraries"[21] – it provides a glimpse of the excitement at their arrival and also hints at the transformational potential of technology at the time with buildings represented interchangeably by engravings and photographs. In 1907 Theodore Wesley Koch, librarian at Michigan published "A Portfolio of Carnegie Libraries"[22]. It was later accompanied by a short review of the library building program to date but above all it shows the scope and range of library buildings across America at that time from Southern California to New York in Architectural styles as varied as their climates. What remains consistent in these images is the arrangement and components of the interior spaces, particularly the provision made for children to inhabit autonomously a public realm they had previously never had access to. These publications are the key inspiration for the following work which illustrates to some extent a non-commercial public interior realm of Britain that will be part of a shared memory of today.

The libraries are presented in chronological order of their opening and then categorised alphabetically. One aim of this work is to illustrate the extraordinary geographical range and high speed at which these new public interiors were created. The libraries that are still open have been photographed internally as well. Although the buildings are old, they are inevitably images of our time. In years to come, the signage and furniture within these rooms will appear dated. The frequent prominence of directions towards books on "Crime" or "Romance" may appear distracting or incongruous with a record of building quality, however, they are an important characteristic illustrating how a public space is navigated visually today. The format of each photograph is deliberately orthogonal, a one-point perspective that shows how the library presented itself to the street and how its interior is presented to the visitor. Whilst more nuanced pictures are obviously possible, the aim here is specifically to present as far as possible a consistent standpoint and to enable the reader to reflect on the gentle undulating ubiquity of these places. By looking at almost identical interiors in Toxteth and Wolverhampton, in Stockport and Rutherglen, in Dumbarton and Teddington, it is unexpectedly possible to become disorientated.
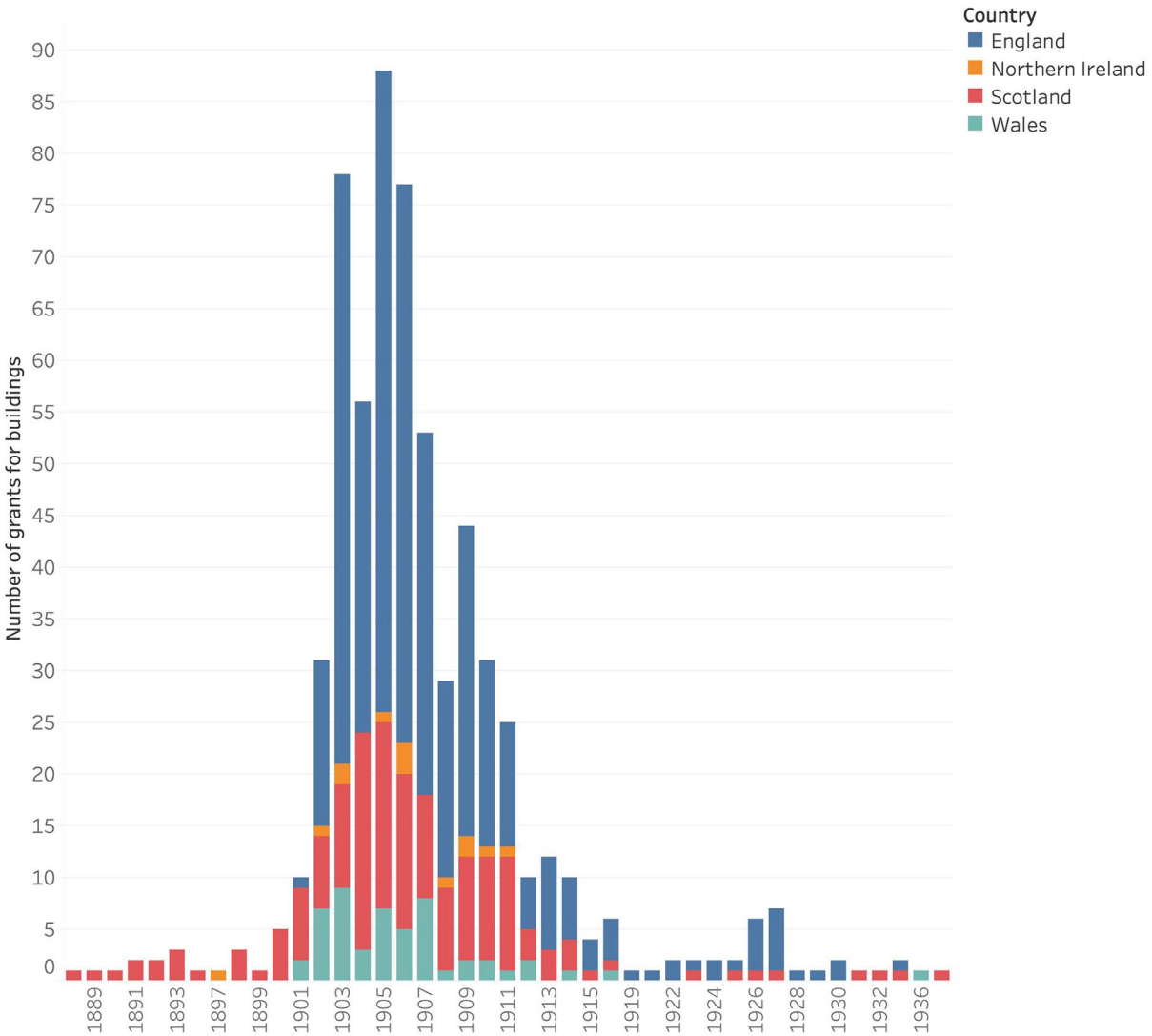

Fig. xxiii Histogram showing dates of all buildings funded with a Carnegie Library grant in the UK, colour-coded by country. Source: OP

Chapter one:
1883-1904

Fig. 1.1
Dunfermline Carnegie Library - 1883
Fife, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.07027778-3.461666667

Architect: James Campbell Walker extended 1914-21 by James Shearer of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1971. Purpose built library; Private gift: £8,000 24/1/1880. Open library, council managed.

The first Carnegie Library in the world to open was a gift to the benefactor's birthplace[23] where his humble home now operates as a museum. It followed his first gift aged 42, of £5000 in 1877 to provide public baths for his hometown which perhaps seemed the primary requirement. The library pre-dates the first Carnegie library to open in America, near his Edgar Thompson steelworks at Braddock, Pennsylvania, by six years. The library building at Dunfermline received relatively little attention in the Architectural press of the time, described simply as "plain, neat, commodious structures"[24]. The library had "Let there be Light" inscribed above its door, this became a standard. Carnegie wrote to William Frew, then director of the Library Commission in Pittsburgh: "I always desire that there should be placed over the entrance to the libraries I build a representation of the rays of a rising sun, and above, "LET THERE BE LIGHT""[25] (Carnegie 1894).

The library has been extended twice since it was built, most recently with Richard Murphy's multiple award-winning museum and arts centre of 2017. The need for these additions could be read both as indicative of an idea that had yet to mature and one that held huge enduring potential. Although perhaps a little subtle to observe today, the first substantial extension (all to the left of the image) of 1914-21 by James Shearer (see interior image) was seen by contemporaries as taking a decisive step towards modernity: "it does not pretend to follow closely the style of the original building - an example of the sham Gothic architecture fashionable in the seventies and eighties of last century"[26]. This critical progression towards the inter- war dismissal of the stylistic profligacy of late nineteenth century architects would emerge in parallel through the whole period of building illustrated in this book.

Fig. 1.2
Grangemouth Victoria Library - 1889
Falkirk, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.01916667 -3.721666667

Architect: William Black of Falkirk.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Private gift: £1,200 22/9/1887. Open library, agency managed for council.

Newly married Carnegies were invited to open Grangemouth's first Free Library on 14.9.1887[27] before the town had adopted the Free Libraries Act. It was Mrs Carnegie who made the offer to the town for half the value of a new public library building which opened three months before Braddock[28].

Fig. 1.3
Edinburgh Central Library -1890
Edinburgh, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.94805556 -3.192222222

Architect: Sir George Washington Browne of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat A, 1970. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £50,000 8/12/1886. Open library, council managed.

"Edinburgh has a Public Library admirably designed, substantially built, of which not only Scotland but the whole library world may be reasonably proud"[29].

Located on a corner to admit maximum daylight, at five storeys, it is the tallest Carnegie Library in Britain. Conditional on the city adopting the public libraries act, it received the largest Carnegie grant ever offered for a single building in the UK. Greenwood recounts the slowness of initial campaigns for the city to adopt the Free Libraries Act and commends The Scotsman for its "newspaper articles so pungent and so ably written, urging upon the citizens the advisability of adopting the Acts"[30]. The building's design and vertical organisation, placing rooms accessible to the public at the higher levels was widely publicised and illustrated in key Public Library texts by Greenwood (below) and others[31]. The reading room, shown here contained a "Technical Department" with books bought from the 1886 Great Exhibition surplus and selected to correspond with trades located in Edinburgh, "the New Athens"[32]. Having won the commission in competition, Sir George Washington Browne went on to become a pre-eminent expert of library design exemplified through further Carnegie funded libraries at Annan in his own name as well as at Kelso, Jedburgh, Bo'ness and Castle Douglas in partnership with John More and Dick Peddie - all illustrated here.

Fig. 1.4
Aberdeen Central Library - 1892
Aberdeen, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.14777778- 2.106111111

Architects: Alexander Brown and George Watt of Aberdeen.
Heritage designation: Cat C, 1984. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,000 29/01/1902. Open library, council managed.

"Big Carnegie Gift to Aberdeen."[33] Original building to right hand side, designed with "scope for future extension" noted on the plan[34] - this sets a precedent for the enormous scheme at Hamilton Library which was designed with a similar strategy. Subsequently over 98 Carnegie libraries in the UK were designed to form part of a larger civic unit connected to Town Halls and Municipal buildings but also to Public Baths, Police Stations and Technical Colleges. The main reading room and lending department here were substantially remodelled with a mezzanine as shown.

Fig. 1.5
Ellon Carnegie Reading Room (Melvin Hall) - 1892
Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.37111111 -2.221111111

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Private gift: £100 11/9/1891. Current use: Heritage centre.

Carnegie had reputedly been informed by the Countess of Aberdeen that Tarves was the first place to provide a rural public library properly adopting the Library Acts in the Kingdom. As a consequence, he gave money to build new one[35].

Fig. 1.6
Airdrie Arts Centre (Old Library) - 1893
North Lanarkshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.86666667-3.981666667

Architect: George Arthur of Airdrie.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1993. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 1892 and 14/8/1901. Service as a library ceased in 1924. Currently unused.

Although Airdrie had been the first town in Scotland to adopt the Public Libraries Acts in 1856, it took 37 years to fund a building[36]. The library moved around the corner to a second Carnegie UK Trust and locally funded building in 1924. See New Airdrie Library, ch.7

Fig. 1.7
Ayr Carnegie Library - 1893
South Ayrshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.46583333 -4.63

Architects: Campbell Douglas & Morrison of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1980. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £10,000 1890. Open library, council managed.

The significance and scale of the generous design of Ayr Library might be overlooked today and was not particularly picked up by the architectural press of its day. However, not only the magnitude of such significant grant awards but the design features of these early buildings emerging in Scotland were widely publicised in both local newspapers and Ayr was illustrated in books campaigning for the growth of public libraries by Cotgreave and Greenwood inspiring many to apply for funding. For example, news of the telegram announcing the Ayr grant in the Edinburgh Evening News on 24.7.1890[37] was reiterated the next day in local papers, not only all over Scotland, but also in Devon[38], Nottingham[39], Bolton[40], Sheffield[41], Dublin[42], Durham[43], Hampshire[44] and London[45].

Subsequently, detailed reporting of design strategies was being circulated. For example, the first-floor reference room (pictured) was designed to allow careful surveillance of readers. Greenwood advocated the efficiency of the arrangement: "The attendant is within the counter at the middle of the north end, and in line with the lobby which connects this room with the ladies' reading room, so that he can command a full view of every person who enters or leaves either room. The reading-tables are placed so that the attendant can look along each table." [46]

Fig. 1.8
**Peterhead Public Library and Museum -
1893**
*Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.50694444
-1.781388889*

Architect: Duncan McMillan of Aberdeen.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Private
gift: £1,000 11/10/1889. Open library, council man-
aged.*

The building was illustrated by both Cotgreave and
Greenwood in their books on public libraries. Lo-
cal press reports fanned the flames of gratitude "Mr
Carnegie's name is already a household word all
over Scotland, and by these acts of benevolence, and,
without doubt, wisdom, he further endears himself
to every son of Scotia."[47]Meanwhile in quoting di-
rectly Carnegie's personal response to the Peterhead
grant application in 1889 the basis of a typical offer
was made public:

"If Peterhead adopted the Free Library Act and
raised a fund for a Library building, I would give the
last thousand pounds required for a suitable struc-
ture. In any other form the project would not inter-
est me, for I believe the only sure means to secure
permanent good from a library is to make it an af-
fair of the community, and maintained by it officially."
11.10.1889 New York[48]

Fig. 1.9
**Arbroath Academy and Public Library -
1898**
Angus, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.55972222
-2.579444444

Architect: James Black of Dundee.
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1971. Purpose built library;
An unsolicited gift: £1,000 1896. Open library, council
managed.*

The symmetrical staircase that leads to the first floor,
dividing at the half landing became a popular feature
to be repeated – see particularly those at Coldside,
Dundee, Dumfries (Ewart Library) and York. The en-
tire precedent of providing public access to the first
floor was an architectural reference that deliberately
makes reference to the Italian renaissance designa-
tion of a palatial *Piano Nobile*. Michelangelo's Lau-
rentian Library in Florence is the most obvious refer-
ence. At Arbroath Concealed behind a line of niches
with statues, Cotgreave's illustration shows that the
first floor rooms were originally more obvious from
the outside, being top lit by rooflights on the front
elevation[49].

The most extraordinary feature of the dignified Ar-
broath library building, which was co-funded by a
local benefactor, is the contents of one of its two
its first floor galleries. Within the left-hand room,
two large paintings by Pieter Breugel gifted to the
town in the nineteenth century provide visitors with
a very unexpected transition from the quiet con-
text of coastal town famous for making rope and
smoked fish to the status of a world class museum.
Although gift of the paintings was nothing to do with
Carnegie, alongside the observatory at Airdrie new
library (see ch 7), these emancipatory opportunities
epitomise the potential of the public library as pro-
viding a direct channel from the apparent periphery
to the cultural centre. A characteristic sentiment that
is seemingly exemplified most clearly in the context
of Scotland.

Fig. 1.10
South Unst People's Institute (Uyea-sound) - 1898
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.69055556 -0.911666667

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Private gift: £75 28/09/1897. Remains as a village institute.

The first of Shetland's libraries to open was a Reading Room on Unst, the most northerly inhabited island in the British Isles. It remains carefully maintained albeit extended and over-clad to defend itself from the weather. The resilience of these buildings which were originally serving as libraries and halls or institutes as opposed to just operating as libraries is markedly greater.

Fig. 1.11
Wick Library - 1898
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 58.44027778 -3.093888889

Architects: Thomas Greenshields Leadbetter & James McLellan Fairley of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1983. Purpose built library; Private gift and later Carnegie grant: £3423 final payment 3/4/1899[50] Service as a library ceased in 2017. Current use: Arts centre.

A detailed history chronicles development of the design and that they sent Dr Hew Morrison (Edinburgh Librarian) to New York in 1895. A "deputation" presented revisions to Carnegie at Cluny Castle, Kingussie[51]. The fact that he personally participated in detailed consideration of numerous design iterations is an important precedent with respect to James Bertram's later role in design control. Positioned on a corner "the rooms of the library are arranged on the axial system, so as to allow of easy and direct ingress and egress to the various rooms, and also of complete supervision by the attendant in the lending room."[52] This functional "shuttlecock" plan form later becomes a familiar device to be repeated in numerous subsequent buildings across the country..

Fig.1.12
Brydekirk – 1900
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.02194444 -3.278055556

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Private gift: £40 24/10/1899. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 1.13
Spinningdale Free Library - 1900
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.87638889 -4.230277778

Architects: Andrew Maitland & Sons of Tain.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Private gift: £250 16/12/1899. Service as a library ceased c.1960. Current use: Residential.

Close to their new Scottish home at Skibo Castle, Spinningdale was opened by both Mr and Mrs Carnegie[53]. The estate had been found for them by Dr Hew Morrison of Edinburgh Library[54]. The image of the humble building "for the use of the villagers" was evidently regarded as providing a desirable and picturesque reflection of Carnegie's generosity and was photographed for use in a society magazine feature showing Carnegie at leisure at Skibo.[55]
As was one of a family of six favoured Carnegie libraries in the Highlands which were all funded by private gifts; Bonar Bridge, Clashmore, Edderton, Tain and Portmahomack. Each were given their own stereoscopic views and stereoscopes. A rotating a collection of slides showing of wonders of the world was shared between them.[56]

Fig. 1.14
Jedburgh Library and Museum – 1900
*Scottish Borders, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.47722222
-2.556111111*

Architects: John More Dick Peddie & Sir George
Washington Browne of Edinburgh.
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1993. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,000 08/03/1900.Open library,
agency managed for council.*

The asymmetrical balance between domestic and
public scales in the façade at Jedburgh is at first
glance not quite matched by the inventiveness of the
small library's interior arrangement. Nevertheless,
the sophistication of Washington Browne's second
Carnegie library building design after Edinburgh Cen-
tral Library stands out not just for its early date but
also for its individual quality in comparison with many
later and less pioneering offerings by others.

This is the first Carnegie Library to feature a two-sto-
rey front concealing a single storey top-lit back room.
It was an established practice as shown in the original
1890 Stoke Newington Library (See fig 1.71). The
principle of an urban library design with an apparent-
ly elaborate, authoritative and sophisticated façade
concealing the vulnerability and utility of a functional
single-storey top lit space, whether used for lending
or closed stacks, becomes an enduring principle of
public library design seen in the majority of urban
Carnegie Library (and many other) public buildings
henceforth.

Fig. 1.15
Bonar Bridge Library - 1901
*Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.89277778
4.346388889*

Architect: John Pond Macdonald of Inverness.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Private
gift: £1,000 1900 and £25 18/06/1918 (alteration).
Open library, council managed.*

As with Spinningdale, Bonar Bridge was also opened
by the Carnegies and had a share in the stereoscopic
views scheme[57].

Fig. 1.16
Rosehall (Altass) - 1901
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.96833333 -4.545

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Private gift: £350 04/06/1902. Service as a library ceased in 2006. Current use: Residential.

As with Spinningdale and Bonar Bridge above, nearby Rosehall was also opened by the Carnegies[58]

Fig. 1.17
Banbridge Free Library and Technical School - 1902
Banbridge, Northern Ireland. Lat/Long 54.35111111 -6.268888889

Architect: Henry William Edward Hobart of County Down.
Heritage designation: B1, 1978. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 07/06/1900. Service as a library ceased in 1962. Current use: Office.

Grimes relates that the "working men" of Banbridge had first applied for grant in 1899 and received the offer in 1900[59]. Although there were other offers that had been made by then, it is the first Carnegie Library in the UK to have opened outside Scotland. As a consequence, it is also the first to be built of red bricks and terracotta rather than stone.

Fig. 1.18
Aberdeen - Torry Branch Library – 1902
Aberdeen, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.13666667 -2.086388889

Architects: Arthur Clyne, A. Brown, A Watt of Aberdeen.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant : £1,500 29/01/1902. Open library, council managed.

Carnegie's "Big Carnegie Gift to Aberdeen" [60] was the first of a series of gifts in the UK whereby a set of branch libraries would be granted to a city at once. The first Carnegie Branch library in the world opened at Lawrenceville, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania USA in 1898 was one of a group designed by Alden and Harlow Architects[61]. Their design developments would go on to influence the designs of library buildings in the UK not least by comparative design review through their shared funder.

Fig. 1.19
Falkirk Community Trust Library - 1902
Falkirk, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.00138889 -3.788333333

Architects: McCarthy and Watson of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1972. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 7/2/1899. Open library, agency managed for council.

Opened by the Carnegies 9/10/1902[62] . Developing the tall front and single storey back design initiated at Jedburgh by George Washington Browne, Falkirk library has highly glazed front and rear façades for a masonry building reflecting an increased understanding of the need for providing maximum natural light. The design may have been influenced by Carnegie's contemporary systematic design reviews of 64 branch libraries in New York which was to be published in the RIBA journal of 1902[63].

Fig. 1.20
Greenock Central Library – 1902
Inverclyde, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.94805556 -4.757222222

Designed by: Mr. Matheson (original), Works managed by burgh electrical engineer, Mr WM Nelson and Master of Works[64] - of Greenock.
Heritage designation: none. Conversion of existing building; Carnegie grant: £8,000 11/7/1896 and 27/06/1900. Open library, council managed.

Old Post office buildings re-fitted as a library[65] which Carnegie opened with his wife and James Bertram in attendance - tenders were let to decorate in order to "have the promises spick and span for the opening Dr Andrew Carnegie on 10th October"[66]. In reporting the opening the Dundee Observer noted that Carnegie had received 300 applications for library grants in the previous 3 months[67]. The Carnegies travelled next to Liverpool.

Fig. 1.21
Liverpool - Toxteth Library (South-end) - 1902
Liverpool, England. Lat/Long 53.395 -2.971388889

Designed by: Thomas Shelmerdine (Corporation Architect and Surveyor) of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library; NOT a Carnegie funded library: Open library, council managed.

At Toxteth, Carnegie described the model of the branch library as his "ideal library"[68]. Toxteth was not funded by him but the building inspired an unsolicited gift of £13000 for a further branch library (West Derby)[69] which was followed by further gifts.
An elaborate plaque records its opening by Carnegie on 14th October 1902 where he gave a widely reported speech on libraries vs Public Houses[70]. It was reported that he had opened libraries at Falkirk, Greenock and one at Stirling en route and that he considered the funding of libraries in Scotland was "almost finished" and that he looked forward to making grants now in England[71]. Earlier in the month it had been widely reported that Marylebone had rejected his offer of £30000, the most substantial rejection of funding he would receive for a library grant in the UK[72].

Fig. 1.22
Portmahomack Carnegie Hall - 1902
Tain, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.83611111-3.826666667

Architect: John Pond Macdonald of Inverness.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Private gift: £600 8/10/1898. Current use: Café.

Foundation stone laid by Mrs Carnegie[73] - part of the six local libraries to be given stereoscopic views and stereoscopes with the influence of Dr Hew Morrison[74].

Fig. 1.23
Scalloway Library - 1902
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.13833333 -1.276666667

Architects: Duncan and John Ross McMillan of Aberdeen.
Heritage designation: Cat C, 2000. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £200 06/01/1900. Library service moved into an extension. Remains a community centre.

Fig. 1.24
Wolverhampton Library – 1902
Wolverhampton, England. Lat/Long 52.58305556-2.125

Architect: Henry Thomas Hare of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1977 (1992). Purpose built library; Private gift: £1,000 16/6/1897[75] but reported also as £10,000[76]. Open library, council managed.*

The first Carnegie funded Library in England. Although not noted in the Carnegie Trust records either in New York or Edinburgh, the gift is acknowledged in the building and in the contemporary press[77]. If George Washington Browne is the star Carnegie library architect of Scotland, H.T. Hare became the English equivalent. The two-storey building is the only Carnegie Library in England or Wales to be designated Grade II*. It is the first Carnegie library in the UK to feature red brick with contrasting Doulton's yellow terracotta dressings, the "Queen Anne Style" with which many presume applies to them all. It features fireproof construction and ferro-concrete vaulted ceilings with inset cast glass paviours[78]. The plan shows a significant development from the shuttlecock from first used in a Carnegie Library at Wick four years previously and is at an altogether larger scale. The envelopment of the oval stone staircase leading the public to the *piano nobile* provides a careful instruction to acknowledge admission to a certain privileged status. The balance between offering a theatrical opportunity and a calm command to hear your own footsteps and be quiet is effective.

Fig. 1.25
Aberdeen - Ferryhill Branch Library - 1903
Aberdeen, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.13722222 -2.113055556

Architects: Arthur Clyne, A. Brown, A. Watt of Aberdeen.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1999. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 29/01/1902. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.26
Banff Library - 1903
Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.66333333-2.523055556

Architect: C.W. Crosser of Banff.
Heritage designation: Cat C,1995. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 07/06/1900. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.27
Birmingham - Aston Cross – 1903
Birmingham, England. Lat/Long 52.49833333-1.883055556

Designed by: Council Surveyor of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 30/10/1902. Service as a library ceased in 1994. Currently unused.

Fig. 1.28
Dingwall Library – 1903
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.59722222 -4.4275

Architect: William Cumming Joass of Dingwall.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 21/09/1904. Service as a library ceased in 2008. Current use: Office.

Fig. 1.29
Clackmannan - 1903
Clackmannan, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.10722222-3.749444444

Architect: Ebenezer Simpson of Stirling.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,200 18/09/1901. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.30
Dudley - Brierley Hill Free Library and Technical Institute -1903
Dudley, England. Lat/Long 52.48111111-2.124722222

Designed by: L.J. Harper (Town Surveyor) of Brierley Hill.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2012. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 17/6/1902 and 9/6/1905. Service as a library ceased in 1970. Currently unused. (closed from 1970)

Fig. 1.31
Flint Library (Town Hall) - 1903
Flintshire, Wales. Lat/Long 53.25 -3.133611111

Architect: John Welsh (original building) of Flint.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1972. Existing building (partial conversion); Carnegie grant: £200 06/04/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1955. Current use: Office.

Fig. 1.32
Kingston-upon-Thames Public Library (Museum and Art Gallery) - 1903
Kingston upon Thames, London, England. Lat/Long 51.40916667-0.300277778

Architect: Alfred Cox of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1973. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £8,400 19/9/1902 and 14/5/1903. Open library, council managed.

Alfred Cox was a noted architect of the time and also designed Wakefield Drury Lane Library with his partner Trimmell. Kingston, although externally resembling the increasingly favoured theme of "later English renaissance" or an early Georgian house rather than a library, its internal arrangement received critical acclaim. Its plan together interior and exterior photographs featuring as design guidance Amian Champneys 1907 *Public Libraries*, the key text of the decade on the subject in Britain. Notably, the competition, judged by Basil Champneys, specified in its brief that there should be "no rooflights" in the scheme[79]. It is the first of 61 Carnegie Libraries to be built in Greater London.

Fig. 1.33
Littleborough Library - 1903
Rochdale, England. Lat/Long 53.64694444-2.097777778

Architects: S. Butterworth & W.H. Duncan of Rochdale.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,608 11/7/1902 and 2/3/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.34
Lumphanan - 1903
Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.12888889 -2.688055556

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £50 16/08/1906. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 1.35
Lybster library – 1903
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long58.30277778 -3.285277778

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £30 29/01/1904. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 1.36
Merthyr Tydfil - Troedyrhiw Free Library - 1903
Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. Lat/Long 51.71305556 -3.344166667

Designed by: T.F Harvey (Borough Surveyor) of Merthyr Tydfil.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £700, 17/6/1902, 29/5/1903 and 20/6/1905. Service as a library ceased in 2014. Current use: Unknown.

By contrast to nearby Caerphilly who rejected Carnegie's money on the basis that they wanted five libraries for the town, not three[80], Merthyr was swifter to take up the opportunity. Following an unsuccessful initial request, the local MP, Mr D.A. Thomas visited Carnegie at Skibo and offers for a central and six branch libraries followed. Bertram's response apparently quoted Carnegie as saying 'they are great people, the Welsh'[81].

Fig. 1.37
Rhonehouse - 1903
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 54.91638889 -3.963888889

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £75[82] 15/09/1903. Service as a library ceased c. 1960. Current use: Residential.

Fig. 1.38
Stratford-upon-Avon Library - 1903
*Warwickshire, England. Lat/Long 52.19361111
-1.7075*

Architect: Edward Gibbs Holtom of Stratford
Upon Avon.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1972. Extension; Carnegie
grant: £7,000 06/07/1903. Open library, council man-
aged.*

Together with those in Stamford and Rothwell, these
three historic towns in the midlands are the only
ones in Britain to adapt existing historic buildings to
become Carnegie public libraries.

Fig. 1.39
Tain Library - 1903
*Tain, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.81027778
-4.053333333*

Architects: Andrew Maitland & Sons of Tain.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Private
gift: £1,250 31/5/1899 and 12/6/1902. Open library,
council managed.*

Same architect as Spinningdale, also sharing access to
stereoscopic views[83].

Fig. 1.40
Trecynon Public Hall and Library - 1903
Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales. Lat/Long 51.721944444 -3.457777778

Architect: C. H. Elford of Aberdare.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £1,500 17/10/1901. Service as a library ceased in 2009. Current use: Community centre.

Fig. 1.41
Twynholm Hall – 1903
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 54.86722222 -4.078611111

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £100 16/1/1899. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 1.42
Bo'ness Carnegie Library - 1904
Falkirk, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.01555556 -3.607777778

Architects: John More Dick Peddie & Sir George Washington Browne of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1980. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,500 29/08/1901 and 11/9/1905. Service as a library ceased in 1980. Current use: Office.

Although Clackmannan had also incorporated a Town Hall, it was fairly small. Many subsequent libraries after Bo'ness would be housed within larger schemes of municipal buildings.

Fig. 1.43
Buckley Library (Town Council) - 1904
Flintshire, Wales. Lat/Long 53.16833333-3.081666667

Designed by: R. Cecil Davies (District Surveyor) of Chester.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,400 16/01/1902. Service as a library ceased in 1970. Current use: Studio.

Fig. 1.44
Brentford Library – 1904
London, Hounslow, England. Lat/Long 51.48638889 -0.3075

Designed by: Thomas Henry Nowell Parr (Council Surveyor and Architect) of Brentford.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1990. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,400 17/6/1902 and 25/6/1904. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.45
Cardiff - Whitchurch Library - 1904
Cardiff, Wales. Lat/Long 51.51583333 -3.225

Architects: R & S Williams of Cardiff.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2002. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 30/12/1902. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.46
Castle Douglas Library – 1904
Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 54.94194444 -3.927222222

Architects: John More Dick Peddie & Sir George Washington Browne of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 2004. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 04/10/1901. Open library, council managed.

The smallest Carnegie library designed by George Washington Browne.

Fig. 1.47
Cockermouth Library - 1904
Cumbria, England. Lat/Long 54.66361111-3.366944444

Architect: A. Marsh (Son of Cockermouth District Surveyor) of Cockermouth.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 11/07/1902. Open library, council managed.

George Washington Brown judged the competition[84].

Fig. 1.48
Coedpeth Bersham - 1904
Wrexham, Wales. Lat/Long 53.05194444 -3.07

Architect: William Moss of Wrexham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 30/06/1903. Service as a library ceased in 2008. Current use: Office.

Fig. 1.49
Glasgow - Kingston Library – 1904
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.85388889 -4.273888889

Architects: Robert William Horn & Alexander Beith Mc Donald (city surveyor) of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1986. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908. Service as a library ceased in 1981. Current use: Office.

The first of fourteen Carnegie funded libraries to open in Glasgow from an initial total grant of £100,000 to the city[85].

Fig. 1.50
Cromarty Library (Hugh Miller Institute) - 1904
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.68-4.031388889

Architects: Alexander Ross & Robert John Macbeth of Inverness.
Heritage designation: Cat C, 1980. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,250 30/10/1903. Open library, council managed.
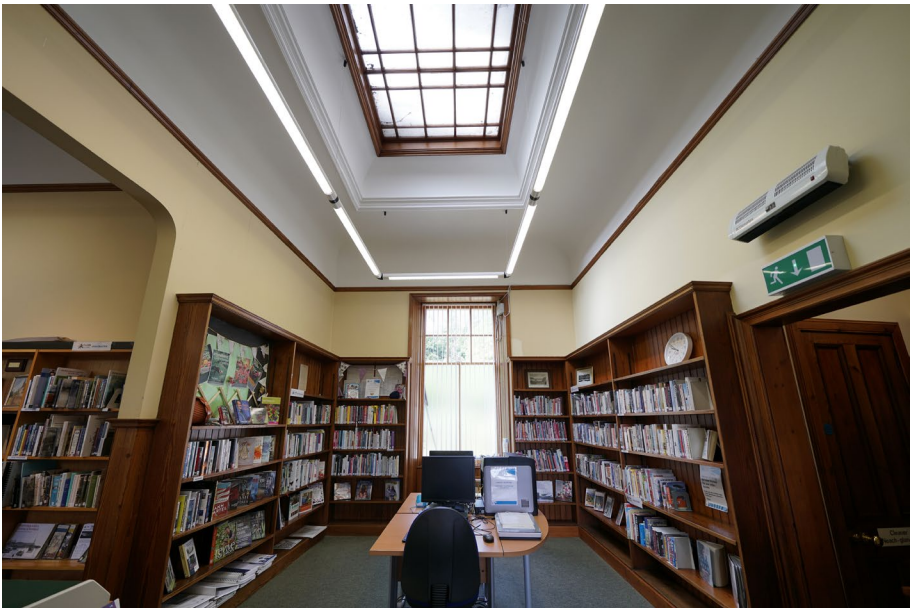
Fig. 1.51
Edinburgh - Corstorphine Library – 1904
*Edinburgh, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.94055556
-3.280833333*

Architect: Ebenezer James MacRae of Edinburgh.
*Heritage designation: Cat C, 1997. Purpose built
library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 14/08/1901. Open
library, council managed.*

Fig. 1.52
Ewart Library (Dumfries) – 1904
*Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long
55.07138889-3.609166667*

Architect: Alan B. Crombie of Dumfries.
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1981. Purpose built
library; Carnegie grant: £10,000 11/8/1898. Open
library, council managed.*

The use of glazed wall tiles in libraries would become
very common and the lobby at The Ewart Library,
Dumfries, sets a fine precedent. The colour green
was often selected for educational establishments
and libraries. Burgoyne had promoted the use of
glazed tiles in 1897[86] and Champneys in 1907 con-
tinued to recommended the use of tiles, particularly
if green or grey[87].

Fig. 1.53
Hartlepool Headland Library - 1904
Hartlepool, England. Lat/Long 54.69916667 -1.18861111

Designed by: H.C. Crummack (Borough Engineer) of Hartlepool.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1985. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 30/06/1902. Service as a library ceased in 1999. Currently unused.

Fig. 1.54
Hatton (Cruden, Slains) - 1904
Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.42444444 -1.915277778

Architect: William Davidson of Ellon.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £800 02/06/1904. Remains a community hall.[88]

Fig. 1.55
Hawick Library - 1904
Scottish Borders, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.4275 -2.785

Architects: J. Nicholl Scott and Alexander Lorne Campbell of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 2008. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £10,000 01/09/1900. Open library, agency managed for council.

The corner plan with articulated parts in elevation emphasises the means by which the distinct function of each space, entrance, reading room and reference room are being made legible externally. The two storey "L" shelters a single storey top lit lending library behind, extending the idea initially used at Jedburgh. Although it borrows a vocabulary of architectural elements from historic buildings, such as its castle-like tower, the ensemble is new.

Fig. 1.56
Ilkeston Library - 1904
Erewash, England. Lat/Long 52.97-1.308888889

Architects: Hunter and Woodhouse of Belper.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1986. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,500 12/12/1901. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.57
Innellan Library - 1904
Argyll and Bute, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.89527778 -4.953333333

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £100 14/08/1901. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 1.58
Kensal Rise Library – 1904
London, Brent, England. Lat/Long 51.53361111 -0.226111111

Architects: Donne, Hunter & Co. of Cricklewood.
Heritage designation: none. Funding for an extension (originally built in 1900); Carnegie grant: £3,000 30/06/1903[89]. Service as a library ceased in 2011. Coming back, (community project).

Fig. 1.59
Iona – 1904
*Argyll and Bute, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.33083333
-6.394722222*

*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carn-
egie grant: £297 20/11/1903. Open library, community
council managed.*

The smallest Carnegie library in Britain[90].

Fig. 1.60
Keighley Library - 1904
Bradford, England. Lat/Long 53.86805556 -1.91

**Architects: Arthur Ernest McKewan & James
Arthur Swan of Birmingham.**
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1986. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £10,000, 1899. Open library, council
managed.*

The first grant offered for a library in England dat-
ing back to 1899 and won through personal request
from Sir Swire Smith who had visited Carnegie at
Skibo[91]. Whilst local papers boasted that it had the
largest newsroom in the country, it made strong
historic references in its design also. An excellent
drawing of the building's façade, which borrows
its treatment of the *piano nobile* from that of the
Palazzo Ducale in Venice, was exhibited in the Royal
Academy exhibition in 1902[92]. Its vaulted first floor
reading room, shown here, makes direct reference
to Michelozzo Michelozzo's *Biblioteca di San Marco* in
Florence, identified as "the archetype of the renais-
sance library"[93].

Fig. 1.61
Kettering Library - 1904
*Northamptonshire, England. Lat/Long 53.80916667
-1.509722222*

Architects: J. Goddard, A.H. Paget & W.A. Catlow
of Leicester.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1976. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £8,000 10/06/1902. Open library,
council managed.*

Kettering was widely publicised in the architectural
press and illustrated by Champneys as an exemplar
of library design[94] and it comprehensively draws on
contemporary expertise. Building on the double ga-
bled single storey plan of Toxteth it also developed
vaulted and ventilated ceilings with more complex
geometries. The plan includes a central radiating
lending library. The principle of the lending desk with
central oversight based on Jeremy Bentham's *Panop-
ticon* ideal prison plan is most recognisable at a grand
scale in main reading room of the British Library in
London[95]. The idea was first applied to libraries by
Delessert in 1835[96], it was promoted by Edward
Edwards[97] as a principal for the ideal plan of a small
library in 1859 and had been used at a small scale in
the first Carnegie Branch library at Lawrenceville in
Pittsburgh, USA in 1898. Carnegie's secretary, James
Bertram's later guidance[98] stated that "Small librar-
ies should be pland (sic) so that one librarian can
oversee the entire library from a central position".
In the UK the design was repeated widely in many
small public libraries subsequently and was still being
promoted in Briscoe's library planning guidance of
1927.

The write up in the Builder makes reference to the
stack room being "lighted from the North on the
usual weaving-shed plan"[99]. This note on functional
design is interesting with respect to the debate on
Public Library design "Workshop or Museum" in JW
Clark's Rede Lecture of 1894[100].

Fig. 1.62
Knutsford Library – 1904
*Cheshire East, England. Lat/Long 53.74388889-
0.3725*

Architect: Alfred Darbyshire of Manchester.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1999. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,500 19/09/1902. Service as a
library ceased in 2001. Current use: Nursery.*

Five Carnegie Libraries in the UK to date have been
successfully re-purposed as nurseries. This perhaps
reflects their perceived suitability for holding regard
as both trusted and familiar public spaces with good
qualities for educational development.

Fig. 1.63
Larbert Library – 1904
*Falkirk, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.02472222
-3.824166667*

Architect: William Black of Falkirk.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carne-
gie grant   : £3,000 10/07/1901. Service as a library
ceased in 2008. Current use: Community centre.*

Fig. 1.64
Lossiemouth Library -1904
Moray, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.72111111-3.281388889

Architects: A & W Reid & Wittet of Elgin.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant : £1,500 02/10/1901. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.65
Manchester - Levenshulme Library - 1904
Manchester, England. Lat/Long 53.445-2.185833333

Architect: James Jepson of Manchester.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant : £2,500 30/06/1902. Service as a library ceased in 2016. Coming back, (community project).

Fig. 1.66
Nethy Bridge - 1904
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.26441 -3.6571747

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built institute; Carnegie grant: £300 06/10/1902. Current use: Community centre[101]

Fig. 1.67
Plumstead Public Library - 1904
London, Plumstead (Woolwich), England. Lat/Long 51.48611111 0.096111111

Designed by: Frank Sumner (Borough Surveyor) of Plumstead.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2016. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £9,000 11/07/1902. Open library, agency managed for council.

Fig. 1.68
Ramsgate Library - 1904
Thanet, England. Lat/Long 51.33333333 1.415555556

Architect: Stanley Davenport Adshead of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1988. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 18/06/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.69
Scarborough library refurbishment and extension - 1904
North Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 52.443333333 -1.936388889

Architects: (of original 1840 building) J Gibson and W Johnson of Malton.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1973. Existing building (partial conversion); Carnegie and later the Carnegie UK Trust: £8,200 22/12/1903 and 5/2/1931. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.70
Stirling – 1904
Stirling, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.11777778- 3.938888889

Architect: Henry 'Harry' Ramsay Taylor of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1965. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 30/08/1901. Open library, council managed.

Stoke Newington Library extension - 1904
London, Hackney, England. Lat/Long 51.561388889-0.082777778

Architects: H.H. Bridgman & Goss (both for original 1892 building and 1903 extension) of City of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2003. Extension; Carnegie grant: £4,450 18/6/1903 and 19/8/1903. Open library, council managed.

The 1904 extension extended the original plan to provide a reading room, reference library, lending library, children's library and lecture hall on the ground floor[102], a later extension (to the right) was made in 1923.

Sydenham Library - 1904
London, Lewisham, England. Lat/Long 51.42666667-0.040555556

Architect: Albert L. Guy of Lewisham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,500 05/06/1902. Open library, community managed.

The library entrance was originally on the front and has been relocated to the side. The glazed domes of the central space flanked by the lending desk on the one side and the reading room on the other emphasise the importance of the approach rather than the destination. The symmetry between the physically accessible and the closed but visually accessible areas would serve to make the whole appear more amenable. Although Guy was a local architect, the arrangement is typical as both a double gable and a top lit single storey building, he is also architect of Crofton Park Library.

Fig. 1.73
Templand – 1904
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.16111111-3.439166667

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £50 29/06/1904. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 1.75
Tongue – 1904
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 58.4775-4.413333333

Existing building (partial conversion)[103]; Carnegie grant: £12 15/10/1903. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 1.74
Thornaby-on-Tees library - 1904
North Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 54.55638889-1.302777778

Heritage designation: none. Extension; Carnegie grant: £1,500 5/6/1903 and 25/11/1903. Service as a library ceased in 2010. Currently unused.

Enlarged with Carnegie funding, the original building dates from 1893.

Fig. 1.76
Wellington Carnegie - 1904
Shropshire, England. Lat/Long 52.69944444 -2.519166667

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £500 06/07/1903. Service as a library ceased in 2012. Current use unknown.

Philip Larkin's disdain at his first job as a librarian "handing out tripey novels" at Wellington is excellently documented by Andrew Motion[104].

Fig. 1.77
West Calder Library - 1904
West Lothian, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.85194444-3.567777778

Architect: William Baillie of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1989. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 19/09/1902. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 1.78
Workington Library - 1904
Allerdale, England. Lat/Long 54.64472222-3.548055556

Architects: W.A Mellon and George Wittet of York.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1985. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,500 05/06/1902. Service as a library ceased in 1973. Current use: Theatre.

Fig. 2.1
Askam Library -1905
Cumbria, England. Lat/Long 54.1883333 -3.2052778
Designed by: W. Richardson (District Surveyor) of Dalton-in-Furness.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 02/07/1902. Open library, council managed.

Smallest Carnegie Library in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Fig. 2.2
Atherton Library -1905
Wigan, England. Lat/Long 54.188333 -3.2052778
Architects: Arthur John Hope (Bradshaw, Gass and Hope) of Atherton.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,000 09/01/1904. Service as a library ceased in 2018. Current use unknown.

Fig. 2.3
Beoley Carnegie reading room -1905
Bromsgrove, England. Lat/Long 52.323611 -1.8958333
Architect: William Frederick Edwards of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built reading room; Carnegie grant: £500 23/6/1903 and 5/7/1907. Community centre.

Fig. 2.4
Birmingham - Bartley Green Library -1905
Birmingham, England. Lat/Long 52.4355556 -1.9977778
Architect: William Frederick Edwards of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £500 23/6/1903 and 5/7/1907. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.5
Bolton upon Dearne (Dearne and Wombwell Boxing Club) -1905
Bolton upon Dearne, England. Lat/Long 53.518611- 1.3141667
Architect: John Walker Wilson of Bolton-upon-Dearne.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library and boxing club; Carnegie grant: £1,500 19/08/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1973. Current use: Gym.

The inclusion of a gym and snooker rooms at Carnegie's steelworks library in Braddock USA is repeated for the first time in a Carnegie Library in Britain here. Although the building is no longer in use as a library and boxing club, its ongoing function as a gym demonstrates some continuity. The only other building in Britain with a similar dual purpose is Townhill Branch library near Dunfermline which continues to host a Snooker and Billiard room with the library see Fig 3.65.

Fig. 2.6
Boston Library - 1905
Lincolnshire, England. Lat/Long 52.976111 -0.0272222
Architect: James Rowell of Boston.
Heritage designation: none. Extension to town hall[105]; Carnegie grant: £560 28/07/1903. Service as a library ceased in 2004. Current use: Office.

Fig. 2.7
Bristol: Shirehampton Library -1905
Bristol, England. Lat/Long 51.4866667 -2.6752778
Architect: Frederick Bligh Bond of Bristol.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2015. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £800 26/08/1902. Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 2.8
Brynmawr Library - 1905
Blaenau Gwent, Wales. Lat/Long 51.798333
-3.1736111
Architect: Francis Ross Bates of Newport.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Car-
negie grant: £1,250 23/06/1903. Service as a library
ceased in 2003. Current use: Museum.

Fig. 2.9
Burra (Hamnavoe) -1905
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.105 -1.3322222
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall
and reading room; Carnegie grant: £170 21/9/1904
and 27/9/1905. Remains a community hall.

Old photographs show the original building as
almost identical to Whalsay – see 5.5. The outline
of the gable is still visible but now cloaked in a sub-
stantial new extension to endure the elements. The
appreciative report of its opening with fireworks on
23rd December1905 was attended by 300 people:
"The day was very stormy, with strong south-west-
erly wind and rain, and the Burra Isle men were
afraid it would be almost impossible for anyone to
come out to the island..... It is built of stone, slate-
roofed. There is also' fitted a belfry and bell, to be
used on the sabbath for religious worship. … The
interior of the hall is lined with 3-in lining and var-
nished and provided with four large 50 candle-pow-
er lamps. A partition or panel folding doors, which
divides the hall into two convenient divisions, can be
taken out a moment's notice.
The south division intended to accommodate the
library, which is already fitted up with bookcases
and supplied with books, and will also be used as a
reading room. It is provided with a mantle register
grate with tile cheeks and kerb fender, and also
the necessary tables, etc… Altogether the building
is very pretty, being exceedingly well finished and
handsome throughout... About 5.0pm, the first
part of the programme commenced, when a large
sky-rocket soared away into the heavens and burst,
giving out a great variety of beautiful coloured lights.
Another and another went off, until 5.30 when the
company assembled in the hall and took their seats.
The building was crowded, nearly 300 people being
present."[106]

Fig. 2.10
Calne Library -1905
Wiltshire, England. Lat/Long 51.436944 -2.0044444
Architects: Smith & Mashall of Chippenham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1976. Purpose built library[107]; Carnegie grant: £1,250 25/6/1903 and 23/1/1905. Service as a library ceased in 2001. Current use: Heritage centre.

Fig. 2.12
Castleford Forum Library & Museum -1905
Castleford, England. Lat/Long 53.7263889 -1.3505556
Architect: G.H.Vernon Cale of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,807 21/7/1902 and 28/2/1906. Open library, council managed.

The section through the building shows the grand front and top lit, single storey back.

Fig. 2.11
Castleton Carnegie Library - 1905
Greater Manchester, England. Lat/Long 53.589722 -2.1766667
Architect: Jesse Horsfall of Todmorden.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library[108]; Carnegie grant: £2,500 09/07/1904. Service as a library ceased in 2006. Current use: Office.

Fig. 2.13
Chadderton Library -1905
Oldham, England. Lat/Long 53.544444 -2.1383333
Architect: Arthur Reginald Groome & James Lind-
say Grant of Manchester.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 2011. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £5,541 11/7/1902 and 4/12/1906.
Service as a library ceased in 2011. Currently unused.*

Fig. 2.14
Coatbridge Library - 1905
*North Lanarkshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.863333
-4.0283333*
Architects: Alex Cullen, Lochhead & Brown of
Glasgow.
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1993. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £15,000 09/07/1901. Service as a
library ceased in 2010. Current use: Residential.*

Fig. 2.15
Clitheroe Library -1905
*Lancashire, England. Lat/Long 53.8727778
-2.3905556*
Architects: S. Butterworth & W.H. Duncan of
Rochdale.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1976. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,000 12/06/1903. Open library,
council managed.*

Sight of the castle is also framed in the view from
a round table in the first floor reading room of the
compact library at Clitheroe. It provides its occu-
pants with a visual delight that is probably unrivalled
by any other Carnegie Library in Britain.

Fig. 2.16
Coedfranc Carnegie Hall (ex) Skewen Libray (Carnegie Hall) -1905
Neath, Wales. Lat/Long 51.660278 -3.8452778
Architect: J. Cook Rees of Neath.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 01/06/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1960 Coming back. Community centre (council managed).

Fig. 2.17
Criccieth Library -1905
Gwynedd, Wales. Lat/Long 52.918889 -4.2375
Designed by: Rowland Lloyd-Jones (County Architect) of Caernarfon.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £950 30/7/1902 and 7/10/1903. Service as a library ceased in 2017. Current use: Office.

Fig. 2.18
Colwyn Bay Library -1905
Conwy, Wales. Lat/Long 53.2944444 -3.7277778
Architects: JM Porter and Mr Hunter of Colwyn Bay.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,785 06/05/1904 and 16/2/1906. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.19
Crofton Park Community Library - 1905
London, Lewisham, England. Lat/Long 51.4552778 -0.0363889
Architect: Albert L. Guy of Lewisham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,500 05/06/1902. Open library, community managed.

Fig. 2.20
Cubitt Town Library -1905
London, Tower Hamlets, England. Lat/Long 51.4958333 -0.0116667
Architect: Charles Harold Norton of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2006. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 10/06/1902. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.21
Custom House Library -1905
London, Newham, England. Lat/Long 51.5150.03138889
Designed by: John G. Morley (Borough Engineer) of West Ham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 29/09/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.22
Dalton in Furness Library-1905
Cumbria, England. Lat/Long 54.1575-3.1819444Designed by:
W. Richardson (District Surveyor) of Dalton-in-Furness.
Heritage designation: LG II,1993. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,5000 2/07/1902 .Service as a library ceased in 2016. Current use: Residential.

Fig. 2.23
East Greenwich Library -1905
London, Greenwich, England. Lat/Long 51.4863890.0161111
Architect: Sidney Richard J. Smith of Coulsdon.
Heritage designation: LG II,1993.Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,762 10/5/1902 and 8/4/1903 and 20/11/1908. Service as a library ceased in 2015. Current use unknown.

Fig. 2.24
Dundee - Arthurstone Community Library -1905
Dundee, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.4691667 -2.9588889
Designed by: William Alexander (City Architect) & James Thomson of Dundee.
Heritage designation: Cat B,1989. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,400 19/10/1901. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.25
Eccleston Newtown Carnegie Library -1905
Chorley, England. Lat/Long 53.455556 -2.7525
Architects: Briggs & Wolstenholme of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 02/08/1911. Service as a library ceased in 2006. Current use: Nursery.

Fig. 2.26
Fochabers Library (Bellie Parish) -1905
Moray, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.6125 -3.0925
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 2/10/1901 and 19/8/1903. Service as a library ceased in 2012. Current use: Community centre.

Fig. 2.27
Fraserburgh Library -1905
Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.6891667 -2.0105556
Architect: William Stephen Fergusson Wilson of Fraserburgh.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,630 30/10/1902 and 6/8/1906. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.28
Gainsborough Library - 1905
Lincolnshire, England. Lat/Long 53.4 -0.7777778
Architect: H.G. Gamble of Lincoln.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2015. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,000 06/07/1903[109]. Open library, agency managed for council.

Cast plaster epigrams read: "learn as if – you were to live – for ever – live as if you – were to die – tomorrow"[110]

Fig. 2.29
Glasgow - Dennistoun Library & Learning Centre - 1905
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.8588889 -4.22111111
Architect: James Robert Rhind of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B,1992. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908[1.1.1]. Open library, council managed.

Rhind was also architect for Maryhill, Bridgeton, Woodside, Parkhead, Govanhill and Hutchesontown Libraries - all funded under the single £100,000 Glasgow grant. His commission for seven Carnegie Buildings in the UK is matched only by that of Henry T Hare.

Fig. 2.30
Glasgow - Maryhill Library -1905
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.8911111 -4.2905556
Architect: James Robert Rhind of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1989. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908[1.1.2]. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.31
Glasgow - Woodside District Library - 1905
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.8719444 -4.2669444
Architect: James Robert Rhind of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1970. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £8,500 14/5/1901[113] and 29/8/1908. Open library, council managed.

Unlike many other library buildings here, the grandeur of the elevations is not undermined by a humble and diminishing cross section.

Fig. 2.32
Gravesend Library - 1905
Gravesham, England. Lat/Long 51.4419444 0.36944444
Architect: Edmund John Bennett of Gravesend.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,300 26/8/1903 and 12/7/1906. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.33
Hammersmith Library -1905
London, Hammersmith & Fulham, England.
Lat/Long 51.4944444 -0.2236111
Architect: Henry Thomas Hare of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1980. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £10,000 11/07/1902. Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 2.34
Hanwell Library - 1905
London, Ealing, England. Lat/Long 51.5097222-
0.3361111
Architect: T. Gibbs Thomas of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Car-
negie grant: £3,645 4/10/1902 and 29/9/1903 and
29/9/1911. Open library, council managed.

Haslingden Library - 1905
*Lancashire, England. Lat/Long 53.7055556
-2.3252778
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carn-
egie grant: £2,500 10/9/1903 and 22/7/1904. Open
library, council managed.*

Fig. 2.36
**Hoswick (Stove or Sandwick) (Carnegie
Hall) Shetland -1905**
*Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 59.999444 -1.2472222
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall
and reading room; Private gift: £100 28/12/1903 +
£50. Remains a community hall.*

Extensive acrimonious debate over whether or not
Carnegie's philanthropy should be accepted ended
with two halls being built and one being named the
"Carnegie Hall"[114].

Fig. 2.37
**Hull - Kingston-upon-Hull Carnegie
Library -1905**
Hull, England. Lat/Long 53.743889 -0.3725
Architect: Joseph Henry Hirst of Hull.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1994. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,000 12/06/1903. Service as a
library ceased in 2003. Current use: Heritage centre.*

The generous park setting and semi-domestic
character of the building resembles various Car-
negie libraries by Liverpool City Architect, Thomas
Shelmerdine. His libraries at West Derby (fig 2.43),
Sefton Park (fig 6.37) and Garston (fig 5.37) are all
surrounded by gardens.

The L-shaped corner plan arrangement is similar to
that at West Derby although the entrance is in the
sheltered as opposed the exposed side, anticipating
the first full butterfly plan Carnegie Library at Ca-
thays in Cardiff (Fig. 4.10).

Fig. 2.38
Innerleithen Library Contact Centre - 1905
Scottish Borders, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.6194444 -3.0597222
Architect: Peter Lyle Barclay Henderson of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat C 2008. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 02/06/1902. Open library, agency managed for council.

Fig. 2.39
King's Lynn Library -1905
Norfolk, England. Lat/Long 50.6558333 -1.1502778
Architect: Herbert John Green of Norwich.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1982. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,368 6/7/1903 and 23/11/1905 and 5/3/ 1906. Open library, council managed.

Built of local Carrstone, the description of how open access was designed allowing adequate surveillance is described in The Builder[115] : "The staff, located within the segmental enclosure in the centre of the building, with the rows of shelves radiating from it, will have a complete view of the lending department (the entrance and exit of which will be governed by turnstiles), and will also be able to see through glass partitions, all the other rooms allotted to the public." This is the first Carnegie library to have a grand circular entrance space with a decorative domes above. Others are found in St Anne's on Sea (1906), Bridgwater (1906), Darwen, (1908), Newton-le-Willows (1909) and Didsbury (1915).

Fig. 2.40
Leicester Central Library -1905
Leicester, England. Lat/Long 53.3783333 -2.9472222
Architect: Edward Burgess of Leicester.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £12,000 26/06/1902. Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 2.41
Lindal & Marton Reading Room - 1905
Cumbria, England. Lat/Long 54.1725 -3.15
Designed by: W. Richardson (District Surveyor) of
Dalton-in-Furness.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carne-
gie grant: £1,500 02/07/1902[116] . Service as a library
ceased in 1974. Current use: Residential.

Fig. 2.42
Liverpool - Crosby Library - 1905
Liverpool, England. Lat/Long 53.486944 -3.0330556
Architect: C.J. Anderson of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1996. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £4,000 31/10/1902 and 23/6/1903
. Service as a library ceased in 2014[117]. Current use:
Community centre.

Fig. 2.43
Liverpool - West Derby (Tuebrook) -1905
Liverpool, England. Lat/Long 53.420278 -2.9255556
Designed by: Thomas Shelmerdine (Corporation Architect and Surveyor) of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1985. Purpose built library; An unsolicited gift for the full cost of the building: £15,750 15.6.1903. Service as a library ceased in 2006. Coming back, (community project – "Lister Steps").

Almost unique as a city library to be funded in full by Carnegie who having opened Toxteth, which he viewed as ideal, volunteered to offer to fund a duplicate (and other branches) for the city [118] . Plans were actually already underway in 1899[119], so the first action was simply to tender the project. Completely derelict and vandalised since closure, a community group has succeeded in raising funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund to reinstate the building as a community centre.

Fig. 2.44
Lockerbie -1905
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.121389 -3.355
Architect: Frank James Chambers Carruthers of Lockerbie.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1988. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,750 16/3/1902 and 24/6/1902. Service as a library ceased in 1988. Current use: Office.

Collapsed under construction[120]

Fig. 2.45
Loughborough Library - 1905
Leicestershire, England. Lat/Long 52.7708333 -1.2097222
Architects: Barrowcliff & Allcock of Loughborough.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2007. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 14/07/1903. Open library, council managed.

Loughborough library featured an exceptional octagonal main reading room, now used as a Children's library. The original building also provided a galleried patent library to the rear[121] reflecting the entrepreneurial prowess of the area. Its unique and substantial terracotta turrets are a particular celebration of local craftsmanship and industry.

Fig. 2.46
Manor Park Library - 1905
London, Newham, England. Lat/Long 51.553056 0.0536111
Designed by: Adam Horsburgh Campbell (Borough Surveyor) of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1974. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,500 19/9/1902 and 12/7/1906. Service as a library ceased in 2010. Current use: Office.

Campbell was articled in Edinburgh's city Engineer's office before working in municipal posts in Stratford and East Ham he returned to Edinburgh in 1910 and was noted for later experimental work in concrete[122]. The façade of Manor Park Library resembles the three-storey stature of the red sandstone Kingston library in Glasgow (fig. 1.49) and also, unusually features projecting balconies but is built with bricks and terracotta from the south. Although such features are not unusual in contemporary buildings in the south, the multiple wide arched windows may reference George Washington Browne's both at Edinburgh central (fig 1.3) and Jedburgh (1.14) and set a precedent in London.

Fig. 2.47
Mansfield Library - 1905
Mansfield, England. Lat/Long 53.145833 -1.1941667
Architects: Ernest R. Sutton and F.W. Gregory of Nottingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1994. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,500 11/7/1902, 13/10/1905. Service as a library ceased in 1977. Current use: Office.

Built of White Mansfield stone with Silby red sand bricks and stone dressings. Originally single storey as described and illustrated in The Building News[123]

Fig. 2.48
Melton Mowbray Library -1905
Leicestershire, England. Lat/Long 53.445 -2.1858333
Architect: Edmund Jeeves of Melton Mowbray.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 12/06/1903[124]. Service as a library ceased in 1977. Current use: Museum.

Fig. 2.49
Peterborough Library -1905
Peterborough, England. Lat/Long 52.575833 -0.2413889
Architects: Alfred George Hall & John Henry Arthur Phillips of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,563 19/8/1903 and 23/11/1905. Service as a library ceased in 1990. Current use: Restaurant.

Fig. 2. 50
Montrose Library -1905
Angus, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.7097222 -2.4688889
Architect: James Lindsay Grant of Edinburgh.
*Heritage designation: Cat A, 1971. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £7,500
02/06/1902. Open library, council managed. Refurbished 2018*

Described as "Free Renaissance and Scots Baronial Style" – the detailed description in the Building News notes that stonework was carried out by contractors from London and Manchester and highlights its mechanical ventilation system:"pure air is secured by two electrical fans – one above the lending library, the other in the flèche above the recreation room, which effect a complete change of air every fifteen minutes without draught."[125]

Fig. 2.51
Penarth Library -1905
Vale of Glamorgan, Wales. Lat/Long 51.4372222 -3.1733333
Architect: Harry Snell of Penarth.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1990. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £4,000 14/07/1903[126]. Open library, council managed.*

Fig. 2.52
Pontefract Library -1905
Wakefield, England. Lat/Long 53.691944 -1.3119444
Architects: Garside & Pennington of Pontefract.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,588 4/10/1902 and 29/9/1904
and 17/3/1905. Service as a library ceased in 1973.
Current use: Museum.

Fig. 2.53
Portadown Library - 1905
Portadown UDC, Northern Ireland. Lat/Long
54.421389 -6.4413889
Architect: James William Walby of Portadown.
Heritage designation: B, 1981 Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,500 19/09/1902. Service as a
library ceased in 2001. Current use: Office.

Fig. 2.54
Prestonpans Library – 1905
East Lothian, Scotland. Lat/Lon55.9586111 -2.9825
Architects: P. Whitecross & James Pearson Alison
of Hawick.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1997. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,500 2/10/1901 and 18/6/1903.
Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.55
Rannoch - 1905
*Bridge of Gaur, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.676389
-4.4430556*
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall
and reading room; Carnegie grant: £60 20/06/1905.
Remains a community hall.*

During the summer of the infamous Homestead
strike of 1892 at which Carnegie's partner Frick in-
famously called in the Pinkerton guards who shot at
their striking workers, the Carnegies stayed for five
months in the central Scottish highlands at Rannoch
Lodge, Camusericht, only accessible by train at the
time. Wall[127] states that Frick was initially keen to
hide Carnegie from the press who widely disparaged
his treachery in the UK and USA.

In writing to apply for a grant for their hall, Margaret
McDairmid made reference to his stay and argued
that the great many young men employed as "gillies
and gardeners in the shooting lodges" had set up a
literary society and a temperance society and both
would benefit from the Hall. Through an exchange
of 6 letters, Carnegie's secretary, Bertram made no
acknowledgement of the recollection and no excep-
tion to the conditions that they must provide a list
of subscribers and that they would no more than
match that total of £60 raised[128]. The lean corru-
guated iron building along with those at Forss (now
overclad) (6.30), Hermitage (6.13) and Ettrick (5.31),
remains in use.

Fig. 2.56
Rawmarsh Carnegie Library - 1905
*Rotherham, England. Lat/Long 53.454167
-1.3430556*
Architect: Joseph Platts of Rawmarsh.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carn-
egie grant: £3,071 14/7/1903 and 22/9/1906. Service
as a library ceased in 2012. Current use: Office.*

Fig. 2.57
Rogerstone Library - 1905
Newport, Wales. Lat/Long 51.5858333 -3.0561111
Architects: Alfred Swash & John Bain of Newport.
*Heritage designation: LG II,2003. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,400 10/09/1903. Open library,
council managed.*

Fig. 2.*58*
Rothwell Library -1905
Northamptonshire, England. Lat/Long 52.422778
-0.8002778
Architect: John Alfred Gotch of Kettering.
Heritage designation: LG I, 1950. Existing buliding
(partial conversion); Carnegie grant: £350 29/06/1904.
Service as a library ceased c.1980. Current use:
Museum.

Funding to support locating library in old market
house[129].

Fig. 2.*59*
Salisbury Library -1905
Wiltshire, England. Lat/Long 51.070556 -1.7952778
Architect: Alfred Champney Bothams of Salisbury.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1972. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £4,000 31/01/1902. Service as a
library ceased in 1975. Current use: Office.

Fig. 2.60
Rushden Library - 1905
Northamptonshire, England. Lat/Long 52.2888889
-0.5961111
Designed by: William Beresford Madin (Town
Surveyor) of Rushden.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carn-
egie grant: £2,500 11/7/1902 and 25/5/1904. Open
library, council managed.

Fig. 2.61
Sandown Library -1905
*Isle of Wight, England. Lat/Long 50.6558333
-1.1502778*
Architect: James Newman of Sandown.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 14/07/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.62
Sevenoaks Library -1905
Kent, England. Lat/Long 51.273889 0.1922222
Architect: Edwin Evans Cronk of Sevenoaks.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 14/07/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1976. Current use: Office.

Fig. 2.63
Southall Library -1905
*London, Ealing, England. Lat/Long 51.503333
-0.3791667*
Designed by: R. Brown (Council Surveyor) of Southall.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,543 12/6/1903, 10/4/1906 and 8/4/1907. Service as a library ceased in 2014. Current use: Church.

Fig. 2.64
Sowerby Bridge Library -1905
Sowerby Bridge, England. Lat/Long 53.7083333 -1.9125
Designed by: C.L.Whitehead (council surveyor) of Sowerby Bridge .
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 04/10/1902. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.65
Stromness Library -1905
Orkney, Scotland. Lat/Long 58.959167 -3.3005556
Heritage designation: Cat C, 1998. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2507/6/1899. Service as a library ceased in2015. Current use: Office.

Plaque states only that it is funded by Marjorie Corital.

Fig. 2.66
Tamworth Central Library - 1905
Staffordshire, England. Lat/Long 52.634722 -1.6955556
Architect: Ernest Robert Danford of Rotherham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 30/07/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1973. Current use: Community centre.

Evidently once more colourful, the materials are described as: Bright Orange-red sand stock bricks with cherry-red red rubber window surrounds, white Hollington Stone dressings and a Precelly green slate roof[130].

Fig. 2.67
Taunton Library - 1905
Somerset, England. Lat/Long 51.014444 -3.1044444
Architects: Alexander Colbourne Little & Ingreson C Goodson of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,750 19/9/1902 and 5/1/1909. Service as a library ceased in 1996. Current use: Restaurant.

Facing stone: red from the Bishop Lydeard or other Local quarries with Ham Hill Stone dressings[131].

Fig. 2.69
Tingwall - 1905
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.197778 -1.2205556
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £150 6/8/1904 and 20/6/1905. Service as a library ceased in 1967[132]. Current use: Residential.

Fig. 2.68
Taynuilt -1905
Argyll and Bute, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.431667 -5.2375
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £125 30/10/1902. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 2.70
Tinsley Library -1905
Sheffield, England. Lat/Long 53.413056 -1.3991667
Architects: E.S. Holmes & Adam Francis Watson of Sheffield.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 18/11/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1985. Currently unused. (At risk)

Fig. 2.71
Tonbridge Library - 1905
Kent, England. Lat/Long 51.1922222 0.27166667
Architect: John Henry Arthur Phillips of London
(Original Building 1900).
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant to free the debt of the library building[133]: £520 26/08/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 2.72
Walkley Library - 1905
South Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 53.3947222 -1.5027778
Architects: William Frederick Hemsoll & Henry
Leslie Paterson of Sheffield.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1993. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,500 17/6/1902 and 27/3/1903. Open library, community managed.

The building had a cupola that was removed in 1956, it is built of local stone form the Bole Hill Quarry[134]

Fig. 3.1
Abergavenny Library - 1906
Gwent, Wales. Lat/Long 51.668611 -4.036389
Architect: B.J. Francis of Abergavenny.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1974. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,000 30/10/1904[135].   Open library,
council managed.

Visited by Carnegie in 1907[136].

Fig. 3.2
Aberystwyth Library - 1906
Dyfed, Ceredigion, Wales. Lat/Long 52.415833
-4.085000
Architect: Walter G. Payton of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1987. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,000 29/09/1903[137]. Service as a
library ceased in 2012. Current use: Unknown.

Only three other Carnegie libraries (Skipton,
Northamptonshire Central and Beattock Summit)
are set within a terrace, joined to buildings either
side. The Building News noted: "The awkward site
rendered planning difficult as light could only be
obtained from the front". Built of local rubble stone
form the town quarry with Cefn stone dressings[138].

Fig. 3.3
Annan Library - 1906
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 54.986667
-3.261667
Architect: Sir George Washington Browne of
Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1971. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,000 2/6/1904, 9/6/1908[139]. Ser-
vice as a library ceased in 1991. Current use: Museum.

Fig. 3.4
Almondbury Library - 1906
Kirklees, England. Lat/Long 53.631111 -1.748333
Designed by: K.F. Campbell (Borough Engineer) of Huddersfield.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 26/08/1903. Open library, council managed.

Huddersfield's first purpose-built library built of local Elland Edge stone[140].

Fig. 3.5
Ashby Library - 1906
Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. Lat/Long 53.566944 -0.639444
Architect: W.H. Buttrick of Scunthorpe.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 09/07/1903. Service as a library ceased in 2008. Current use: Gym.

Fig. 3.6
Barry Library - 1906
Vale of Glamorgan, Wales. Lat/Long 51.406667 -3.266389
Architects: Charles Edward Hutchinson and A. H. Payne of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1979. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £8,800 30/6/1902 and 9/6/1905[141]. Service as a library ceased in 2007. Current use: Office.

Fig. 3.7
Ashton in Makerfield Library - 1906
Wigan, England. Lat/Long 53.488611 -2.638889
Architects: J. B. & W. Thornley of Wigan.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2009. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,843 30/06/1903 and 16/12/1905. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.8
Belfast - Carnegie Old park - 1906
Belfast , Northern Ireland. Lat/Long 54.610833 -5.948056
Architects: Watt and Tullock of Belfast.
Heritage designation: B1, 1983. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 04/10/1902. Service as a library ceased in 2010. Current use: Community centre.

Listed as "at risk".

Fig. 3.9
Birmingham - Selly Oak Library - 1906
Birmingham, England. Lat/Long 52.443333 -1.936389
Architect: John P. Osborne of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2011. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 17/06/1902. Service as a library ceased in 2017. Currently unused.

Reinforced to withstand vibrations from the neighbouring railway[142], Selly Oak matches Stirchley, also by Osbourne and funded under the same grant covering Kings Norton, Kings Heath, Bartley Green, Beoley and Rubery (Rednal and Rubery).

Fig. 3.10
Bideford Library and Museum - 1906
*Devon, Torridge, England. Lat/Long 51.016389
-4.205000*
Architect: A.J. Dunn of Birmingham.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1973. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,200 17/10/1901, 27/3/1908,
23/6/1909.   Open library, agency managed for council.*

Fig. 3.11
**Birmingham - Kings Heath (Moseley)
Library - 1906**
Birmingham, England. Lat/Long 52.437500 -1.893056
Architect: Arthur Gilbey Latham of Birmingham.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 2010. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,000 31/07/1902.   Open library,
council managed.*

Fig. 3.12
Birmingham - Kings Norton Library - 1906
Birmingham, England. Lat/Long 52.409167 -1.927778
Architect: Benjamin Bower of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 23/6/1903 and 5/7/1907. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.13
Bridgwater Library - 1906
Bridgwater, England. Lat/Long 51.127778 -3.000833
Architect: Ernest Godfrey Page of Bridgewater.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1974. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,123 7.1.1904 and 2/5/1907. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.14
Chelmsford Public Library - 1906
Chelmsford, England. Lat/Long 51.734722 0.468889
Architects: Frederic Chancellor & Son of Chelmsford.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 18/06/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1988. Current use: Housing association.

Fig. 3.15
Elphin and Knockan (Lairg) - 1906
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 58.053056 -5.034167

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £25 12/07/1906. Service as a library ceased c. 1960. Current use: Residential.

Residents of Elphin and Knockan were asked to raise £80 towards the construction of the library "The usefulness of such an institution will appeal to the minds of all who are aquainted with the isolated condition of the district". The final account submitted to Carnegie notes that the Duke of Sutherland donated £40 and that "Clearing stance, carting stones, sand, lime all wood and iron was done by local people free"[143]. There is no clear note on any historic map to help locate the reading room however its location between Elphin and Knockan and mention of iron and resemblance to that co-funded by Sutherland at Forss indicate that it could be.

Fig. 3.16
Cleator Moor Library - 1906
Cumbria, England. Lat/Long 54.520833 -3.515833
Architect: E.M. Martindale of Workington.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1984. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 06/08/1904. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.17
Eltham Central Library (Woolwich) - 1906
Greenwich, London, England. Lat/Long 51.450833 0.057778
Architect: Maurice Bingham Adams of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2000. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 11/07/1902. Open library, agency managed for council.

Part of a suite of buildings: "The Carnegie Library, Electricity Station, Town Hall with Borough Offices and Public Baths" in which the neighbouring electricity station would feature a showroom.[144]

Fig. 3.18
Erith Carnegie Library - 1906
Bexley and Bromley, London, England. Lat/Long 51.481111 0.177778
Architect: William Egerton of Erith.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1996. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 19/08/1903. Service as a library ceased in 2009. Current use: Re-opening as a Community centre.

Fig. 3.19
Fenton Library - 1906
Staffordshire, England. Lat/Long 52.998333 -2.162778
Architect: F.R. Lawson of Fenton.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,300 30/6/1902 and 23/11/1905. Service as a library ceased in 2011. Currently unused.

Fig. 3.20
Fratton Carnegie Library (Portsmouth) - 1906
Portsmouth , England. Lat/Long 50.801944 -1.077500
Architects: George Rake & Arthur Edward Cogswell of Portsmouth.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2011. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,500 18/11/1903. Open library, council managed.

A southerly example of the decorative leaded lights used in glazed screens which are well-preserved.

Fig. 3.21
Glasgow - Bridgeton District Library - 1906
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.848611 -4.227500
Architect: James Robert Rhind of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1993. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £8,500 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908[145]   Open library, community managed. Glasgow Women's Library.

Fig. 3.22
Glasgow - Govanhill Library - 1906
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.837500 -4.261389
Architect: James Robert Rhind of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1992. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908[146]. Open library, council managed.

"There was space on the ground available, and consequently all the rooms required were planned on the ground floor only. This is found by Librarians to be the most advantageous arrangement, because better work can be done at less cost."[147]

Fig. 3.23
Glasgow - Hutchesontown Library - 1906
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.845833 -4.241944
Architect: James Robert Rhind of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1992. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £8,500 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908[148]. Service as a library ceased in 1964. Current use: Unknown.

Fig. 3.24
Glasgow - Springburn Library - 1906
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.881389 -4.231111
Architect: William Brown Whitie of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1970. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908[149]. Service as a library ceased in 2003. Current use: Community centre.

Fig. 3.25
Glasgow - Parkhead Library - 1906
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.850278 -4.195556
Architect: James Robert Rhind of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1992. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908[150]. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.26
Harrogate Library - 1906
North Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 53.990833 -1.538333
Architect: Henry Thomas Hare of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,500 23/06/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.27
Heywood Library - 1906
Rochdale, England. Lat/Long 53.990833 -1.538333
Architects: North & Robin of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1985. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £6,380 14/1/1903 and 11/7/1904.
Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.28
Highgate Library (Hampstead) - 1906
Camden, London, England. Lat/Long 51.563611
-0.143889
Designed by: William Nisbet Blair (Borough Engineer) of St Pancras.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1995. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,000 20/11/1908. Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 3.29
Horbury Library - 1906
Wakefield, England. Lat/Long 53.661111 -1.559722
Architect: Benjamin Watson of Batley.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 12/06/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.30
Islington North Library - 1906
Islington, London, England. Lat/Long 51.560278 -0.121389
Architect: Henry Thomas Hare of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1994. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 24/8/1905. 12/9/1905, 8/8/1906. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.31
Kelso Library - 1906
*Scottish Borders, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.599722
-2.434444*
**Architects: John More Dick Peddie & Sir George
Washington Browne of Edinburgh.**
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1980. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,655 10/7/1901 and 9/3/1907.
Open library, agency managed for council.*

Fig. 3.32
Kinross Library - 1906
*Perth & Kinross, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.202778
-3.421111*
**Architect: Peter Lyle Barclay Henderson of
Edinburgh.**
*Heritage designation: Cat C, 2002. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,800 18/6/1903 and 2/6/1904[151].
Service as a library ceased in 2003. Current use: Office
and community centre.*

Listed in Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland[152]

Fig. 3.33
Larne Carnegie Library - 1906
*County Antrim, Northern Ireland. Lat/Long 54.852222
-5.821389*
Architect: Nicholas Fitzsimons of Belfast.
*Heritage designation: B1, 1991. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,500 10/06/1902. Service as a
library ceased in 2005. Current use: Museum.*

Fig. 3.34
Lambeth Herne Hill Carnegie Library - 1906
Lambeth, London, England. Lat/Long 51.460556 -0.096389
Architects: H. Wakeford & Sons of Wandsworth.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1981. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £12,500 05/10/1904.   Open library, council managed.

Notably the authoritative Tate librarian of Brixton Oval, Frank J Burgoyne (Author of "Library Construction" 1897) applied for the Lambeth grant[153]. In 2015 the Library was threatened with partial closure but a sustained campaign has resulted in its continued service.

Fig. 3.35
Lea Bridge Library - 1906
London, Waltham Forest, England. Lat/Long 51.570556 -0.023333
Architect: William Jacques of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1986. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,000 18/06/1903.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.36
Leeds - Morley Library - 1906
Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 53.809167 -1.509722
Designed by: W.E. Putman (Borough Engineer) of Morley.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1986. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,169 15/9/1903 and 31/8/1909. Open library, council managed.

In a post-industrial era, the proximity of the brick chimney to the left of the prim stone-faced classical façade of the library is a reminder of the contrasting architectural context into which a large proportion of these buildings were placed in order to serve the "working man".

Fig. 3.37
Littlehampton Library - 1906
West Sussex, England. Lat/Long 50.808056 -0.537500
Architect: Harry Howard of Littlehampton.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,902 23/6/1903 and 23/7/1903 and 11/10/1906. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.38
Llantwit Fardre Library - 1906
*Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales. Lat/Long 51.564722
-3.318611*
Architect: Arthur Lloyd Thomas of Pontypridd.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village
hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £1,500
29/06/1903[154]. Library service moved into an exten-
sion . Remains a community centre.*

Fig. 3.39
Manchester - Wardle library - 1906
Manchester, England. Lat/Long 53.638611 -2.135278
Architects: S. Butterworth & W.H. Duncan of
Rochdale.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Car-
negie grant: £1,500 27/07/1903. Service as a library
ceased in 1988. Current use: Nursery.*

Fig. 3.40
Long Eaton Library - 1906
Derbyshire, England. Lat/Long 53.373611 -2.870556
Architects: Child, Gorman and Ross of Long Eaton.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1986. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,340 19/9/1902 and 6/10/1905
and 5/7/1907. Open library, council managed.*

Fig. 3.41
Lurgan Library - 1906
County Armagh, Northern Ireland. Lat/Long 54.461667 -6.332778
Architect: Henry William Edward Hobart of Belfast.
Heritage designation: B1, 1994. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 18/06/1903.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.42
Malvern Library - 1906
Worcestershire, England. Lat/Long 52.112778 -2.326389
Architect: Henry Arthur Crouch of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2012. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 06/07/1903.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.43
Maybole Library - 1906
South Ayrshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.354722 -4.680278
Architect: James Kennedy Hunter of Ayr.
Heritage designation: Cat C, 2003. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 8/10/1903 and 7/2/1905. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.44
Mile End Central Library (Tower Hamlets Local History Library and Archives) Stepney - 1906
London, Tower Hamlets, England. Lat/Long 51.523611 -0.042500
Architect: James Knight originally 1862, Extension by MW Jameson, Borough Surveyor of Tower Hamlets.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1973. Extension; Carnegie grant: £6,000 01/02/1905[155].   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.45
Motherwell - 1906
North Lanarkshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.789167 -3.994167
Architects: Greig, Fairbairn & Macniven of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 2001. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £12,000 26/8/1901 and 22/10/1901. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.46
Newbury Library - 1906
Berkshire, England. Lat/Long 51.398889 -1.321389
Designed by: S. James Lee Vincent (Borough Surveyor) of Newbury.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 04/10/1902[156]. Service as a library ceased in 1998. Current use: Restaurant.

Fig. 3.47
Newmill Institute - 1906
Moray, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.55860443 -2.944496
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £300 20/09/1904[157]. Remains as a village institute.

Fig. 3.48
Nottingham - Carlton Library - 1906
Nottingham, England. Lat/Long 52.967222 -1.081111
Designed by: J.C. Haller (County Surveyor) of
Nottingham.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Car-
negie grant: £1,800 2/7/1902 and 1/2/1905. Open
library, agency managed for council.*

Fig. 3.49
Penrith Library - 1906
Penrith, England. Lat/Long 54.666667 -2.754444
Architect: Joseph John Knewstubb of Penrith.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 2014. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £21,200 14/03/1905. Service as a
library ceased in 1992. Current use: Office.*

Fig. 3.50
Pleasley (Verney Institute) - 1906
Derbyshire, England. Lat/Long 53.172338 -1.248678
Architects: Parker and Unwin of Buxton.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 2007. Purpose built insti-
tute; Carnegie grant: £400 06/07/1903[158]. Remains
a community hall.*

Although seemingly only a village hall less than 1.5
miles from the more conventional Pleasley Hill Li-
brary (4.34) which is also funded by Carnegie. The
Verney Institute is a less obvious Carnegie gift. The
Arts and Crafts building with hooded and asymmet-
rical features drawing domestic references into the
public domain, is an early design by Parker and Un-
win, later pioneers of the Garden City movement,
whilst still based at Buxton.

Fig. 3.51
Poplar Public Library - 1906
Tower Hamlets, London, England. Lat/Long 51.518843 -0.009605
Architects: Squire, Meyers & Petch of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1973. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £10,000 10/06/1902. Service as a library ceased in 2002. Current use: Office.

Fig. 3.52
Runcorn Library - 1906
Cheshire, England. Lat/Long 53.341944 -2.737222
Architect: James Wilding of Runcorn.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2007. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 16/11/1904. Service as a library ceased in 2012. Current use unknown.

Fig. 3.53
Rawtenstall Library - 1906
Lancashire, England. Lat/Long 53.700556 -2.288611
Architects: Crouch Butler & Savage of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1971. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,921 11/7/1902 and 21/3/1908. Open library, council managed.

Rawtenstall Library occupies a dominant corner site. The architects used it to set out a two storey "open book" shaped plan featuring a single storey top lit radial arrangement of stacks to the rear set between two side lit reading rooms that could all be over-seen from the lending desk. As with many others, the library was part of a scheme including municipal offices. The Birmingham based architects went on to win competitions for Carnegie libraries at Worthing and Wednesbury.

Fig. 3.54
Shipley - 1906
Shipley, West Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 53.833889 -1.768333
Architect: Abraham Sharp of Bradford.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,750 6/7/1903 and 6/10/1906. Service as a library ceased in 1985. Currently unused.

Fig. 3.55
Southend Library - 1906
Southend-on-Sea, England. Lat/Long 51.542222 0.710278
Architect: Henry Thomas Hare of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1974. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £9,374 12/6/1903 and 14/6/1906. Service as a library ceased in 1974. Current use: Museum.

Fig. 3.56
St Anne's on Sea Library - 1906
Lancashire, England. Lat/Long 53.746944 -3.026667
Architect: John Dent Harker of Manchester.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1993. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,500 18/06/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.57
Stamford Library - 1906
Lincolnshire, England. Lat/Long 52.652778 -0.477222
Architects: Alfred George Hall & John Henry Arthur Phillips of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1954. Existing building (partial conversion); Carnegie grant: £2,600 4/10/1902, 11/4/1905 and 13/2/1906. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.58
Stapleford Library - 1906
Nottingham , England. Lat/Long 52.929722 -1.276667
Architect: R. Smith of Long Eaton.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 09/07/1904. Service as a library ceased in 1981. Current use: Community centre.

Fig. 3.59
Stourbridge Library - 1906
West Midlands, England. Lat/Long 52.454167 -2.143056
Designed by: Frederick Woodward (Council surveyor) of Stourbridge.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1989. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,700 21/8/1902 and 5/7/1907. Service as a library ceased in 2008. Current use: Residential.

Fig. 3.60
Swinton Library - 1906
Rotherham, England. Lat/Long 53.486389 -1.310556
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 12/06/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1969. Current use: Residential.

Fig. 3.61
Thorne Library - 1906
Thorne, England. Lat/Long 53.613889 -0.967778
Architect: E.H. Ballan of Doncaster.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 15/09/1903. Service as a library ceased in 2007. Current use: Office.

Fig. 3.62
Teddington Library - 1906
Richmond-upon-Thames, London, England. Lat/Long 51.427500 -0.334167
Architect: Henry Arthur Cheers of Twickenham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2011. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,857 14/7/1903 and 13/2/1906. Open library, council managed.

The cast plaster decorative interior of Teddington library is more elaborate than any other.

Fig. 3.63
Tipton library (with Toll End) - 1906
*West Midlands, England. Lat/Long 52.523611
-2.057778*
Architect: George H. Wenyon of Dudley.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1982. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £4,000 23/07/1903. Service as a
library ceased in 2000. Current use: Office.*

Fig. 3.64
Wakefield - Drury Lane Library - 1906
Wakefield, England. Lat/Long 53.682500 -1.503611
Architects: Trimmell, Cox & Co. of Woldingham .
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1990. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £8,567 30/6/1902 and 9/10/1906.
Service as a library ceased in 2012. Current use
unknown.*

Fig. 3.65
Townhill Branch Library - 1906
Townhill, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.089167 -3.438611
Architects: Peter Lyle Barclay Henderson With Mr
Brown Inspector of Works of Edinburgh.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library and
snooker club; Dunfermline Carnegie Trust : £4,500
25/08/1904.   Open library, community managed.*

Funded by the Carnegie's home town special Dun-
fermline Carnegie Trust, the design competition at-
tracted 60 applicants, the "English Domestic" building
included a smoking room, library, a room for playing
draughts and chess as well as "four spray baths and
a ladies' retiring room". It still features an immaculate
Billiard and Snooker room.[159]

Fig. 3.66
Walsall Central Library - 1906
West Midlands, England. Lat/Long 52.585833 -1.979167
Architect: James Glen Sivewright Gibson of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2015. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £8,000 14/07/1903. Open library, council managed.

Refurbished in 2018.

Fig. 3.67
Westhoughton Library - 1906
Bolton, England. Lat/Long 53.548889 -2.520278
Architects: Halsall, Tonge & Campbell of Southport.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,750 18/6/1903 and 23/6/1906[160]. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.68
Whitehaven Library - 1906
Cumbria, England. Lat/Long 54.546111 -3.585556
Architects: Greig, Fairbairn & Macniven of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 18/06/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 3.69
Wythall Reading Room - 1906
Birmingham, England. Lat/Long 52.375008 -1.884741 n/a n/a of n/a.
Heritage designation: none. Existing village institute; grant to allocate a room as a library; Carnegie grant: £250 23/6/1903 and 5/7/1907. Remains a community hall.

Part of the King's Norton grant[161].

Fig. 4.1
Bangor Public Library - 1907
Gwynedd, Wales. Lat/Long 53.227500 -4.127500
Architects: Dixon & Potter of Manchester.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,500 10/09/1903. Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 4.2
Batley Library - 1907
Kirklees, England. Lat/Long 53.713611 -1.634167
Architects: Walter Hanstock & Son of Batley.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1984. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £6,988 30/12/1902 and 14/12/1908.
Open library, council managed.

The superior elevated setting of Batley library with its commanding clocktower overlooking the market square is one of the most magnificent in Britain. Its status is noted in The Building News describing it as built of "Crossland Moor ashlar, with delph stone wall-stone filling and common brick linings"[162], it is a good example of a local architect specifying local Yorkshire stone (from within 12 miles of the site) whilst also meeting international design standards of the time. The generous height of its galleried internal volume and wide frontage to the square which allow it to be naturally lit, are also of an impressive scale, reflecting both the status of the town and its pride in its public library provision. The style of the architecture is noted to be in keeping with the nearby new town hall extensions.

The pattern of public library building designs in the UK at this time being increasingly architecturally associated with municipal authorities, either in manner, proximity or both, can be seen emerging here.

Fig. 4.3
Birmingham - Erdington Library - 1907
Birmingham, England. Lat/Long 52.525556 -1.836389
Architect: John P. Osborne of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2012. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £5,000 18/01/1908.   Open library,
council managed.

John P Osborne succeeded in the competition for
Erdington over Crouch Butler and Savage[163] (ar-
chitects of Worthing, Rawtenstall and Wednesbury
Carnegie Libraries) who came second. Osborne also
won competitions to design Stirchley and Selly Oak
Carnegie libraries in Birmingham also. Whilst the
latter are very similar to one another, Erdington is
a much larger, sprawling single storey, top-lit build-
ing. Originally briefed to be a council house and li-
brary[164] its tower over the entrance was omitted as
the scheme was reduced to a library only.

Fig. 4.4
Birmingham - Stirchley Library - 1907
Birmingham, England. Lat/Long 52.428889 -1.923056
Architect: John P. Osborne of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1998. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,000 11/07/1902.   Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 4.5
Bournemouth - Winton Library - 1907
*Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, England. Lat/
Long 50.746667 -1.878056*
Architects: Harry E. Hawker & Victor Mitchell of
Bournemouth.
*Heritage designation: LG II , 1976. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,500 27/07/1903.   Open library,
council managed.*

Fig. 4.6
Bridgend Library - 1907
Bridgend, Wales. Lat/Long 51.506944 -3.578333
Architect: P.J. Thomas of Bridgend.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1986. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,000 30/6/1902 and 29/8/1908.
Service as a library ceased in 2013. Current use: Arts
centre.*

Fig. 4.7
Chillaton - 1907
Devon, England. Lat/Long 50.615556 -4.215833

*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall
and reading room; Carnegie grant: £33 12/7/1906
and 25/2/1907. Service as a library ceased c. 1950.
Current use: Residential.*

Built at a total cost of £106 with stone contributed
by the Duke of Bedford[165]

Fig. 4.8
Burntisland Library - 1907
Fife, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.058889 -3.234167
**Designed by: William Williamson (City Architect)
of Bradford.**
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1975. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,743 29/6/1904 and 3/11/1904
and 27/12/1907.   Open library, council managed.*[166]

Fig. 4.9
Cardiff - Canton Library - 1907
Cardiff, Wales. Lat/Long 51.481944 -3.202778
**Architect: Edwin Montgomery Bruce Vaughan of
Cardiff.**
*Heritage designation: LG II, 2001. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £5,205 26/08/1903 and 16/9/1907.
Open library, council managed.*

Fig. 4.10
Cardiff - Cathays Library - 1907
Cardiff, Wales. Lat/Long 51.497222 -3.181944
Architects: Speir & Bevan of Cardiff.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £5,205 26/08/1903 and 16/9/1907.
Open library, council managed.*

Cathays Library, which has been recently refur-
bished, is the first example of a "butterfly" plan used
in a Carnegie Library in the UK. The symmetrical
plan-form, also known as a "sun-trap" plan was
popularised through the domestic architecture of
the Arts and Crafts movement. It is applied to the
library here to admit as much light and air as possi-
ble to each of the public reading rooms. Following
its a domestic precedent, the central entrance
embraces its visitors to visit the library and suggests
they behave as if welcomed into a house.

Although an L-shaped plan had been used previous-
ly at Kingston-upon-Hull (1905), Cathays is the first
and one of the best examples of a fully symmetrical
butterfly arrangement. Set at 45 degrees to the
road intersection in front of it, the library placement
introduces Garden City planning principles to its
immediate surroundings.

Fig. 4.11
**Caversham Free Public Library (one of 2
branches for Reading) - 1907**
Berkshire, England. Lat/Long 51.467778 -0.974167
Architect: W.G. Lewton of Reading.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1978. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £4,575 8/10/1903 and 20/6/1905
and 10/2/1908.   Open library, council managed.*

Fig. 4.12
Cheshunt Library - 1907
*Hertfordshire , England. Lat/Long 51.699722
-0.033056*
Architect: J. Myrtle Smith of London.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1983. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,750 30/6/1903 and 2/9/1907.
Open library, council managed.*

Fig. 4.13
Clashmore - 1907
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.878333 -4.114722
Architects: Alexander Ross & Robert John Macbeth of Inverness

*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1984. Purpose built village
hall and reading room; Private gift: undisclosed value
1906.   Remains a community hall.*

As the closest library to their Scottish home, Skibo
Castle, this handsome hall was built of the same
stone from the estate's quarry and opened by its
benefactors. Its design quality is explained by the
established firm of architects who had also designed
Carnegie funded libraries at Inverness, Elgin and
Cromarty. Carnegie's speech betrays his view of a
broader ambition for such public rooms in Scotland:
"….when we come to the question of churches
in Scotland, and especially here in the Highlands,
meet with a very difficult, and, some of us think, a
deplorable state of affair…Mrs Carnegie and myself
and all connected with us hope that this beautiful
hall may be found suitable all the different variet-
ies of the same great Presbyterian faith and of all
other denominations, for such church services they
may desire. All are equally welcome. The general use
of the hall all congregations will give ns the greatest
pleasure. The organ that we have here can easily
be screened and kept silent where it is not desired
in connection with the worship. There follow many
other uses for this hall…"[167].

Fig. 4.14
Coalsnaughton - 1907
*Clackmannanshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.142778
-3.738889*
Architect: John Shaw Leishman of Alloa.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall
and reading room; Carnegie grant: £500 12/07/1906.
Remains a community hall.*

Fig. 4.15
Colne - 1907
Lancashire, England. Lat/Long 53.855833 -2.176111

Existing buliding (partial conversion); Carnegie grant: £5,000 30/08/1904. Service as a library ceased in 1972. Current use: Residential.

Fig. 4.16
Costessey Library - 1907
Norfolk, England. Lat/Long 52.658889 1.210556
Architects: Postle and Webster of Norwich.
Heritage designation: none. Extension; Carnegie grant: £194 6/8/1906 and 21/9/1906. Service as a library ceased in 1963. Current use: Residential.

A good example of Carnegie's secretary, James Bertram enforcing the Scottish model of library economy; in the design correspondence for this room added to an existing building, he cites Scottish libraries as an exemplar of economic building for using "rolling partitions"[168].

Fig. 4.17
Crompton Library - 1907
Oldham, England. Lat/Long 53.576944 -2.091944
Architect: Jesse Horsfall of Todmorden.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,924 12/6/1903 and 8/6/1908. Service as a library ceased in 1989. Current use: Residential.

Fig. 4.18
Doncaster - Mexborough library - 1907
Doncaster, England. Lat/Long 53.492500 -1.285556

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,250 30/6/1902 and 5/8/1905. Service as a library ceased in 2006. Current use: Restaurant.

Fig. 4.19
Dornoch Library - 1907
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.880556 -4.028056

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,554 11/6/1905 and 17/7/1907. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 4.20
Dunrossness - 1907
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 59.925000 -1.297778

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £200 28/02/1906 and 6/10/1906.   Remains a community hall[169].

Fig. 4.21
Edinburgh - Balerno - 1907
Edinburgh, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.884444 -3.339167

Heritage designation: Cat C, 2004. Extension; Carnegie grant: £60 23.4.1906. Service as a library ceased in 1956. Current use: Nursery.[170]

Fig. 4.22
Eccles Gateway - 1907
Salford, England. Lat/Long 53.482778 -2.339167
Architect: Edward Potts (Potts Son & Hennings)
of Oldham.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1987. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £8,714 8/10/1904 and 16/7/1909.
Open library, council managed.*

Fig. 4.23
Glasgow - Pollokshields Library - 1907
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.841111 -4.272778
Architect: Thomas Gilchrist Gilmour revised by
Alexander Beith McDonald of Glasgow.
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1984. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £5,000 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908.
Open library, council managed.[171]*

Fig. 4.24
Ilkley Library - 1907
Bradford, England. Lat/Long 53.924167 -1.820556
Architect: William Bakewell of Leeds.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1976. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,212 12/6/1903 and 15/1/1908. Open library, council managed.

As with many, the Carnegie funded library building was built adjacent to a new assembly hall and public offices. The design was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1905, yet by the time of its opening, its construction had become typical: "The principals to the roofs and waggon-formed ceilings will be of wrought iron. The floors of the public rooms will be laid with wood blocks on concrete. The entrance hall, &c., will be paved with marble mosaic terrazzo. The ceilings of plaster will be panelled in simple forms"[172]

Fig. 4.25
Islington Central Library - 1907
London, Islington, England. Lat/Long 51.549167 -0.107222
Architect: Henry Thomas Hare of London.
Heritage designation: LGII, 1972. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £20,000 24/8/1905. 12/9/1905, 8/8/1906. Open library, council managed.

The competition for the substantial Islington central and branch libraries grant was one of the most widely publicised in the Architectural Press. Building on his reputation for Wolverhampton library completed in 1902, when he was President of the Architectural Association, the well-connected Henry Thomas Hare was also architect for Islington North branch, Fulham Central, Southend, Hammersmith and Harrogate Carnegie funded libraries between 1905 and 1907. Later becoming president of the RIBA, he acted as judge for numerous Carnegie Library design competitions. Together with his capacity for drawing press attention, Hare can be credited with most effectively influencing the preferred architectural characteristics of Carnegie Library buildings in England.

Fig. 4.26
Islington West Library - 1907
*London, Islington, England. Lat/Long 51.540556
-0.116111*
Architect: Arthur Beresford Pite of London.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1994. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,500 24/8/1905. 12/9/1905,
8/8/1906.   Open library, council managed.*

Arthur Beresford Pite's unusually cosmopolitan
Byzantine facades to the corner of a quiet London
Square betray a thoughtful response. Following a
presentation at the RIBA on Public Library design in
America in 1902, the Professor of both Cambridge
University and the Royal College of Art had rumi-
nated: "they were accustomed to study architecture
in temples and churches, to get back to the past and
to get from archaeology almost all their art in the
matter of planning. But when they came to books
and libraries they found themselves in a progressive
atmosphere and in a new field."[173]

Fig. 4.27
Kilburn Library - 1907
*London, Brent, England. Lat/Long 51.535000
-0.205278*
Architects: Mr G.A. Sexton (Original building by
Edmeston & Gabriel in 1894) of London.
*Heritage designation: none. Extension; Carnegie grant:
£1,630 09/10/1907.   Open library, council managed.*
[174]

Fig. 4.28
Manchester - Radcliffe library - 1907
Manchester, England. Lat/Long 50.801944 -1.077500
Architect: Henry Lord of Manchester.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £5,000 04/10/1902.   Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 4.29
Merthyr Tydfil - Dowlais Library - 1907
Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. Lat/Long 51.760833 -3.353889
Architect: E.A. Johnson of Abergavenny.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2002. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,000 17/6/1902, 29/5/1903 and
20/6/1905.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 4.30
Neston Library - 1907
*Cheshire West and Chester, England. Lat/Long
53.290000 -3.066944*
Architects: Green Knowles & Russell of Liverpool.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,200 26/08/1903.   Open library,
council managed.*

Fig. 4.31
Newport Carnegie Library - 1907
Newport, Wales. Lat/Long 51.580278 -2.970278
**Designed by: C.T. Ward (Borough Architect) of
Newport.**
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Car-
negie grant: £2,000 08/09/1904. Service as a library
ceased in 2015. Current use unknown.*

Fig. 4.32
Normanton Library - 1907
*West Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 53.700833
-1.412778*
Architect: Arthur Hartley of Castleford.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,400 04/10/1902 and 18/6/1907.
Service as a library ceased in 2001. Current use: Office.*

Fig. 4.33
Pemberton Library - 1907
Wigan, England. Lat/Long 53.536111 -2.665556
Architects: J. B. & W. Thornely of Wigan.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1999. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 28/6/1905 AND 8/6/1908. Service as a library ceased in 1998. Current use: Office.[175]

Fig. 4.34
Pleasley Hill Library (Branch of Mansfield) - 1907
Mansfield, England. Lat/Long 53.169167 -1.242222
Architect: John Goodacre of Leicester.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £795 11/7/1902, 13/10/1905. Service as a library ceased in 1941. Current use: Residential.[176]

Fig. 4.35
Rhyl Carnegie Free Library (Rhyl Town Hall) - 1907
Debinghshire, Wales. Lat/Long 53.319722 -3.491111
Designed by: A.A. Goodall (Town Surveyor) of Rhyl.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1981. Extension to town hall; Carnegie grant: £3,000 26/08/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1982. Current use: Office.

The illustrated report of the opening is extensive: "The whole of the furniture, shelving and counters in the library are of solid polished oak of the best workmanship…the very latest lighting fittings have been installed" and praise effusive as the building predates the National Library of Wales: "Henceforth every man and woman in the town of Rhyl, rich and poor, learned and unlearned will own a library if not in their own houses, at least near their own doors (applause)"[177]

Fig. 4.36
Stornoway Library - 1907
Na h-Eileanan Siar / Outer Hebrides , Scotland. Lat/Long 58.208056 -6.388333
Architect: John Robertson of Inverness.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1980. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,500 22/08/1902. Service as a library ceased in 1980. Current use: Office.

Fig. 4.37
Royton Library - 1907
Oldham, England. Lat/Long 52.929722 -1.276667
Architects: S. Butterworth & W.H. Duncan of Rochdale.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,500 04/10/1902.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 4.38
Rutherglen - 1907
South Lanarkshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.828333 -4.213333
Architects: George Sinclair and John Ballantine   of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1992. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,500 14/08/1901.   Open library, council managed.

Rutherglen is typical in having a tall three storey frontage with single-storey top lit rooms to the back. Alongside Stockport library, it contains one of the best preserved large glazed domes over its reading room to the rear which evidently remains a popular spot to sit and read.

Fig. 4.39
Sandwell - West Bromwich Central Library - 1907
Sandwell, England. Lat/Long 52.520278 -1.997500
Architect: Stephen James Holliday of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1987. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,714 22/6/1905 and 6/8/1907. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 4.40
Torquay Library - 1907
Torbay , England. Lat/Long 50.468333 -3.532222
Architect: Thomas Davison of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £8,900 23/6/1903 and 18/2/1908. Service as a library ceased in 1938. Current use: Office.

Fig. 4.41
Tottenham Central Library - 1907
London, Haringey, England. Lat/Long 51.589444 -0.070833
Designed by: Extension by Borough Engineer, W.H. Prescott. Originally Edmeston & Gabriel 1896 of London.
Heritage designation: none. Extension; Carnegie grant: £5,000 27/7/1903 and 29/1/1906 and 10/2/1908. Service as a library ceased in 1987. Current use: Residential.[178]

Fig. 4.42
**Torridon Library (Hither Green - Cor-
bett Community Library) - 1907**
Lewisham, England. Lat/Long 51.442222 -0.001667
Architect: Henry Hopton of Catford.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1995. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £4,500 23/04/1906.   Open library,
community managed.*

Fig. 4.43
Twickenham Library - 1907
*London, Richmond-upon-Thames, England. Lat/Long
51.447500 -0.327778*
Architect: Howard Goadby of Twickenham.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 2011. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £6,000 18/06/1903.   Open library,
council managed.*

Fig. 4.44
West Greenwich Library - 1907
Greenwich, England. Lat/Long 51.478056 -0.011389
Architects: Herbert Winkler Wills and John Ander-son of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1973. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,762 10/5/1902 and 8/4/1903 and 20/11/1908.   Open library, agency managed for council.

The delightfully top-lit design for this deep plan in-terior was won in competition against 171 other entries and used newly available asphalt roofing to create a flat roof into which its large glazed lanterns could be placed[179]. Most Carnegie library sites were less tight than this and few are set within a terrace, however many adopted this new roofing technology in order to maximise natural light. Poor maintenance and increasing energy bills for heat as opposed to artificial light would go on to reverse the imperatives of many councils. By the 1960s, such arrangements were often seen as leaking and freezing liabilities. The same architects would go on to win a competition for three further Carnegie branch libraries in Rowley Regis the following year (Cradley Heath, Blackheath and Tividale (demolished 2005)).

Fig. 4.45
Willesden Green Library - 1907
London, Brent, England. Lat/Long 51.546944 -0.228889
Architect: A.H. Murray Rust of Willesden.
Heritage designation: none. Extension; Carnegie grant: £3,000 29/12/1905.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 4.46
Wombwell Library - 1907
South Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 53.521944 -1.397222
Architect: Arthur B. Linford of Wombwell.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 10/09/1903.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 4.47
Wrexham Carnegie Library - 1907
Wrexham, Wales. Lat/Long 53.046944 -2.993333
Architect: Vernon Hodge of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,300 12/6/1903 and 6/10/1906. Service as a library ceased in 1973. Current use: Office.

Fig. 5.1
Aberdeen - Dyce Branch Library - 1908
Aberdeen, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.205000 -2.190000
Architect: William Dalton Ironside, Messrs Walker and George James Duncan of Aberdeen.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 29/01/1902. Service as a library ceased in 1970. Current use: Heritage centre.[180]

Fig. 5.2
Croy near Gollanfield - 1908
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.521111 -4.005278
Architect: George Logie of Inverness.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library and institute; Carnegie grant: £200 06/08/1907. Remains a community hall.[181]

Fig. 5.3
Accrington Carnegie Public Library - 1908
Lancashire, England. Lat/Long 53.752222 -2.366389
Designed by: William J. Newton (Borough Engineer) of Accrington.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1984. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £9,500 29/6/1903 and 6/4/1908. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.4
Annfield Plain Library 1908
Durham, England. Lat/Long 54.861944 -1.741944
Architect: Edward Cratney of Willington-up-
on-Tyne.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1987. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,000 12/06/1903.   Open library,
council managed.[182]

Durham's only Carnegie library design received am-
ple publicity as did the architect for his Sunderland
Carnegie Libraries at both Hendon and Monkwear-
mouth. The original interiors of each are unusually
well illustrated in photographs by T. Lewis of Birming-
ham which appear in the architectural press[183].

Fig. 5.5
Battle Library -1908
Berkshire, England. Lat/Long 51.457778 -0.999167
Architect: F.W.Albury of Reading.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1978. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £4,000 08/10/1903.   Open library,
council managed.

One of 2 branches for Reading.

Fig. 5.6
Belfast - Falls Road Library -1908
Belfast , Northern Ireland. Lat/Long 54.598056 -5.952500
Architects: Watt and Tullock of Belfast.
Heritage designation: B1, 1987. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 04/10/1902.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.7
Cullivoe Shetland (North Yell) -1908
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.711111 -1.013333

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £125 13/12/1907. Current use: Community centre.

The most northerly Carnegie library in the UK, this appears to have been an extension to smaller exist- ing building dated 1855[184].

Fig. 5.8
East Ham Carnegie Library -1908
London, Newham, England. Lat/Long 51.532222 0.055278
Architect: Adam Horsburgh Campbell of Edin- burgh and London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1982. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,500 19/9/1902 and 12/7/1906. Service as a library ceased in 2014. Current use: Office.

As with Hamilton library near Glasgow, Ilkley in York- shire and Rhyl in North Wales and Ilford in London, East Ham library is designed to belong to a massive imposing urban municipal block composed of council offices and public rooms.

Fig. 5.9
Darwen Library and Theatre -1908
Lancashire, England. Lat/Long 53.696667 -2.465833
Architects: Fred Harrison & Charles Spencer
Haywood of Accrington.
Heritage designation: LG II , 2017. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £11,300 2/12/1904, 20/9/1905,
8/6/1908, 9/1/1907.   Open library, council managed.

Opened by Carnegie, Darwen commands the street
corner and using a familiar "drum" as an entrance
lobby, it brings visitors to the reception desk. The
buildings' position on the windy hill secures its access
to natural light and ventilation. The interior, although
no longer incorporating a theatre, is altered very lit-
tle and retains many of its original fixtures and fittings.
These include glazed screens designed to enable the
central librarian's desk to maintain its commanding
view of all spaces.

Fig. 5.10
Dundee - Blackness Library -1908
Dundee, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.456667 -2.996111
Architects: James Thomson & Frank Drummon
Thomson of Dundee.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1965. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £7,400 19/10/1901.   Open library,
council managed.

Council architects[185], Thomson and Drummon de-
signed just two Carnegie libraries but appear to have
understood the requirements and opportunities
with greater flair than many others. The "shuttlecock"
plan here which admits maximum light from an im-
posing elevated corner site, is deftly adjusted to con-
ceal its interior asymmetry. In both this scheme and
the next, the generous dual flights of stairs leading
to the first floor reading rooms borrow from Mi-
chaelangelo's extravagant and well-known precedent
of the ascent to the reading room of the Laurentian
Library in Florence.

Fig. 5.11
Dundee - Coldside Library -1908
Dundee, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.474722 -2.980556
Architects: James Thomson & Frank Drummon Thomson of Dundee.
Heritage designation: Cat A, 1965. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,400 19/10/1901. Open library, council managed.

The magnificently manipulated concave elevation of Coldside library adapts and refines what was becoming a standard deployment of a "butterfly" library plan with the aim of maximising natural light.

Fig. 5.12
Hackney Library - 1908
London, Hackney, England. Lat/Long 51.544444 -0.055000
Architect: Henry Arthur Crouch of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £12,000 14/7/1903 and 26/7/1909 and 14/7/1910. Service as a library ceased in 2001. Current use: Cinema.

Fig. 5.13
Haugh of Urr Hall and Public Library - 1908
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 54.976111 -3.860556

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £100 13/02/1906. Remains a community hall.[186]

Fig. 5.14
Hove Library - 1908
Brighton, England. Lat/Long 53.661111 -1.559722
Architects: William Alban Jones & Percy Robinson of Leeds.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1992. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £10,000 23/06/1903. Open library, council managed.

The radial plan, by 1908 well-established for use in Branch libraries in Britain is exemplified here. However, it was not the emerging appetite for open air libraries but a local by-law that had reputedly required a 25ft open air space to be provided to the rear.[187] The competition for Hove library was run twice, the first 71 entries being deemed "unsatisfactory" by their assessor, Mr Belcher. The winning architects, selected from just 10 for the second round are almost unique in their distance from the site and their also in bringing their expertise from the North to the South of England.

Fig. 5.15
Liverpool - Waterloo Library -1908
Liverpool, England. Lat/Long 53.467778 -3.000278
Architects: Black & Milligan of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 29/9/1903 and 20/6/1905. Service as a library ceased in 2014. Current use: Office.

Fig. 5.16
Maxton Library -1908
Scottish Borders, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.564167 -2.613611
Architects: Greig, Fairbairn & Macniven of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £500 17/10/1901. Current use: Community centre.

Fig. 5.17
Mid Yell - 1908
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.599444 -1.068333

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £190 27/09/1912. Remains a community hall.[188]
V

Fig. 5.19
Milnrow Library - 1908
Rochdale, England. Lat/Long 53.605833 -2.104444
Architects: S. Butterworth & W.H. Duncan of Rochdale.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2012. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 12/06/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.18
Nelson Library - 1908
Pendle, England. Lat/Long 53.836111 -2.215833
Architects: J. Rigby Poyser & W. Brandreth Savidge of Nottingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2017. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,293 9/7/1904 and 8/6/1908. Service as a library ceased in 1974. Currently unused.[189]

Fig. 5.20
Pontypool Library - 1908
Torfaen, Wales. Lat/Long 51.701389 -3.039444
Architects: Speir & Bevan of Cardiff.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1997. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,000 16/11/1904.　Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 5.21
Sandwell - Wednesbury Library -1908
Sandwell, England. Lat/Long 52.553611 -2.016667
Architects: Crouch Butler and Savage of Birming-ham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1987. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £5,636 2/12/1904 and 20/1/1910.
Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.22
Sunderland - Hendon Carnegie Library - 1908
Sunderland, England. Lat/Long 54.894444 -1.373889
Architect: Edward Cratney of Sunderland.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,381 18/6/1903 and 10/6/1910.   Open library, community managed.

Hendon Branch Library was originally designed with efficiency in mind "with a view to working the library with as small a staff as possible"[190] . They would sit behind the screen at the island service desk that remains in situ. Since it was taken over as a community run library and put "Back on the Map", in addition to securing HLF funding, it has used inventive means to secure sustainable revenue strategies in order to keep open as a community managed library including operating as a cinema and generating income from residential lettings to secure cashflow.

Fig. 5.23
Worthing Library - 1908
West Sussex, England. Lat/Long 50.813889 -0.371389
Architects: Crouch Butler & Savage of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2016. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,228 14/7/1903 and 6/10/1906. Service as a library ceased in 1975. Current use: Arts centre.

Fig. 5.24
Baldridgeburn Library - 1909
Fife, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.077222 -3.475556
Architects: Hugh & David Barclay of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Dunfermline Carnegie Trust: £4,200 26/10/1906.   Current use: Community centre.

Funded by the Dunfermline Trust set up for Carnegie's birthplace, Baldridgeburn was the first Carnegie Library to feature an associated bowling green to further promote wellbeing.[191]

Fig. 5.25
Belfast - Donegall Road Carnegie Library - 1909
Belfast, Northern Ireland. Lat/Long 54.588889 -5.940278
Architects: Watt and Tullock of Belfast.
Heritage designation: B+, 1979. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 04/10/1902. Service as a library ceased in 1991. Current use: Office.

Fig. 5.26
Benwell and Fenham Library - 1909
Newcastle, England. Lat/Long 54.970000 -1.661389
Architect: F.H. Holford of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,500 12/6/1903 and 12/7/1906. Service as a library ceased in 2018. Current use: Rehabilitation centre.

Fig. 5.27
Birmingham - Rednal and Rubery Reading Room - 1909
Birmingham, England. Lat/Long 52.391111 -2.008889
Architect: Benjamin Bower of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1982. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £250 23/6/1903 and 5/7/1907. Service as a library ceased in 1995. Current use: Residential.

Fig. 5.28
Bonnyrigg Library - 1909
Midlothian, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.875278 -3.105000
Architects: Greig, Fairbairn & Macniven of Edinburgh.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1997. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,305 19/8/1907 and 8/2/19010. Service as a library ceased in 2013. Current use: Community centre.[192]

Fig. 5.29
Bournemouth - Springbourne Public Library - 1909
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, England. Lat/ Long 50.731667 -1.852778
Architects: Harry E. Hawker & Victor Mitchell of Bournemouth.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 27/07/1903. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.30
Carron - 1909
Moray, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.456389 -3.300000
Architect: Charles Chree Doig of Elgin.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £137 20/11/1908 and 25/09/1909. Remains a community hall.[192]

Fig. 5.31
Ettrick - 1909
Scottish Borders, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.418611 -3.160556

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £150 06/08/1906. Remains a community hall.

"The Gala man that got his doug dippit for naething micht aye hae left a sma' donation tae the Society. Five shillin's covers a life membership, which is dirt cheap for the honour considerin' that the dipper, un-like sae mony libraries an' kirk organs, is no a mom ment in pairt tae Andrew Carnegie."[194]

Fig. 5.32
Fulham Central Library - 1909
London, Hammersmith & Fulham, England. Lat/Long 51.476944 -0.202500
Architect: Henry Thomas Hare of London.
Heritage designation: LG II , 1986. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £15,255 9/10/1907 and 9/6/1910. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.33
Great Holland - 1909
Essex, England. Lat/Long 51.828058 1.212094

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and institute; Carnegie grant: £236 05/08/1909.   Remains a community hall.[195]

Fig. 5.34
Kingston Devon - 1909
Devon, England. Lat/Long 50.314425 -3.917707

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £54 18/08/1909. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 5.35
Irchester Library - 1909
*Northhamptonshire, England. Lat/Long 52.058611
1.156389*
**Architects: Edward Sharman & Caleb Archer of
Wellingborough.**
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,000 14/01/1904. Open library,
council managed.*

Fig. 5.36
Kendal library - 1909
Cumbria, England. Lat/Long 54.329167 -2.747500
Architect: T.F. Pennington of Kendal.
*Heritage designation: LG II, 1985. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £5,230 23/07/1906. Open library,
council managed.*

Fig. 5.37
Liverpool - Garston Library - 1909
Liverpool, England. Lat/Long 53.358056 -2.905833
Designed by: Thomas Shelmerdine (Corporation Architect and Surveyor) of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2012. Purpose built library; Carnegie (full) grant: £8,000 27/08/1906. Open library, council managed.[196]

With its engulfing roof slopes, low eaves, accentuated dormers externally and its rustic articulated timber frame internally, Garston follows Joseph Henry Hirst (City Architect)'s Kingston-Upon-Hull (1905) and Parker and Unwin at Pleasley's Verney Institute (1906) in emulating an Arts and Crafts approach to the design of a Carnegie Library. This architectural experiment is restricted to the North of England.

Fig. 5.38
Low Row - 1909
N Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 54.379254 -2.025665

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and institute; Carnegie grant: £125 14/11/1907. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 5.39
Orkney Library (Kirkwall) - 1909
Orkney , Scotland. Lat/Long 58.982778 -2.957500
Architect: James Malcolm Baikie of Kirkwall.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1999. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,777 31/3/1891 and 17/10/1899 and 5/6/1902 and 18/4/19010. Service as a library ceased in 2003. Current use: Arts centre.[197]

Fig. 5.40
Manchester - Failsworth Library - 1909
Manchester, England. Lat/Long 53.510278 -2.158333
Architects: Ernest Ogden & Percy Cartwright Hoy of Manchester.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,350 14/7/1902 and 12/2/19010. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.41
Merthyr Tydfil - Treharris Library - 1909
Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. Lat/Long 51.663889 -3.303889
Architect: William Dowdeswell of Treharris.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2003. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £700 17/6/1902, 29/5/1903 and 20/6/1905. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.42
Newton-le-Willows Library (Newton in Makerfield), (Earlestown) - 1909
St Helens, England. Lat/Long 53.455833 -2.637500
Architect: J. Myrtle Smith of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,000 14/07/1903.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.43
Sandwell - Blackheath Library (Rowley Regis) - 1909
Sandwell, England. Lat/Long 52.476667 -2.046944
Architects: Herbert Winkler Wills and John Anderson of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2012. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,200 29/09/1903 and 18/4/1910. Service as a library ceased in 2010. Current use: Nursery.

Fig. 5.44
Seven Kings Library (Ilford) - 1909
Redbridge, England. Lat/Long 51.566111 0.106389
Designed by: H. Shaw (District Surveyor) of Ilford.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,000 19/08/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1992. Current use: School.[198]

Fig. 5.45
Sandwell - Cradley Heath Library (Rowley Regis) - 1909
Sandwell, England. Lat/Long 52.474722 -2.075833
Architects: Herbert Winkler Wills and John Anderson of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1987. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 19/07/1904 also 29/09/1903 and 18/4/1910.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.46
Sandwell - Dudley Library - 1909
Sandwell, England. Lat/Long 52.511667 -2.085000
Architect: George H. Wenyon of Dudley.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1976. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £8,530 6/7/1905 and 9/2/1911. Open library, council managed.

Seemingly strongly influenced by Michelangelo with its draped figures over the door representing "poetry and art" (Medici Chapel) as well as in the shallow ascending stairs in "Derbyshire marble" (Laurentian Library). Somewhat insensitively adapted with a suspended ceiling covering the original top lit central "borrowers space". The reference library had originally made an unusually generous balance in its provision for "thirty lady readers and another room for sixty men".[199]
S

Fig. 5.47
Sandwell - Langley Green Library (Old-bury & Langley) - 1909
Sandwell, England. Lat/Long 52.929722 -1.276667
Architect: Abel Round of Birmingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 18/06/1907. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 5.48
Stisted Montefiore Institute - 1909
Braintree, England. Lat/Long 51.892778 0.614722

Heritage designation: LG II, 1988. Existing building - re-fitted as institute and reading room.; Carnegie grant: £50 06/07/1909. Remains a community hall.

As with the Verney Institute at Pleasley and Hall at Granbrough, as well as the Marquis of Stafford at Melness and Bettyhill, the named benefactor wrote personally to appeal for co-funding from Carnegie.[200]

Fig. 5.49
Sunderland - Monkwearmouth Branch Library - 1909
Sunderland, England. Lat/Long 54.915278 -1.377222
Architect: Edward Cratney of Willington-up-on-Tyne.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1994. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,381 18/6/1903 and 2/6/1910. Service as a library ceased in 2013. Current use unknown.[201]

Fig. 5.50
Sunderland - Kayll Road West Branch Library - 1909
Sunderland, England. Lat/Long 54.901111 -1.410278
Architect: Hugh Taylor Decimus Hedley of Sunderland.
Heritage designation: LG II , 1994. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,381 18/6/1903 and 2/6/1910. Open library, community managed.[202]

Fig. 5.51
Symington - 1909
South Ayrshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.549722 -4.563889

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £375 5/8/1909 and 18/1/1910. Remains a community hall.[203]

Fig. 5.52
Tyldesley Library - 1909
Wigan, England. Lat/Long 53.514167 -2.467778
Architect: Col. Arthur John Hope (Bradshaw, Gass and Hope) of Atherton.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,058 6/8/1906 and 9/11/1911. Service as a library ceased in 2018. Current use unknown.

Fig. 5.53
Walls - 1909
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.229167 -1.563333

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £300 14/03/1905. Remains a community hall.[204]

Fig. 5.54
Whalsay (Isbister) - 1909
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.356389 -0.960833

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £162 14/12/1908. Remains a community hall.

250 people attended the opening, The County Councillor's speech betrays the extent of Carnegie's design oversight: "The Hall is perhaps not as large as some of you may have desired, but Dr Carnegie, who is a good judge of each district's requirements, suggested this size, with the folding partition in centre, and I think that after using it for some time you will all agree that it is most excellently arranged, and in every way suitable for your requirements, for you can have your library and reading room separate, and made very comfortable in the winter evenings. with your two fires, sitting in your easy chair…"[205]

Fig. 5.55
Walthamstow Central Library - 1909
London, Waltham Forest, England. Lat/Long 51.584167 -0.020833
Architect: J. Williams Dunford of Walthamstow.
Heritage designation: LG II , 1973. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £10,000 10/02/1908. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.1
Advie - 1910
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.391389 -3.457500

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £150 12/10/1909. Remains a community hall. Community centre.

Fig. 6.2
Bolton - Astley Bridge Branch Library - 1910
Bolton, England. Lat/Long 53.600833 -2.433611
Architects: Arthur John Hope (Bradshaw, Gass and Hope) of Atherton.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 09/09/1908. Service as a library ceased in 2011. Current use: Office.

Competition for three branch libraries at Bolton judged by Henry T Hare. Bradshaw Gass and Hopes designs for Astley Bridge and Great Lever were exhibited at the Royal Academy 1913.[206]

Fig. 6.3
Bangor Carnegie Library - 1910
County Down, Northern Ireland. Lat/Long 54.661111 -5.661389
Designed by: Ernest L. Woods (town surveyor) of Bangor.
Heritage designation: B2, 2012. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 21/08/1902. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.4
Bolton - Great Lever - 1910
Bolton, England. Lat/Long 53.562778 -2.420556
Architects: Arthur John Hope (Bradshaw, Gass and
Hope) of Atherton.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Car-
negie grant: £5,000 09/09/1908. Service as a library
ceased in 2012. Current use: Community centre.*

Fig. 6.5
Bolton - Halliwell - 1910
Bolton, England. Lat/Long 53.587778 -2.448889
Architects: Henderson & Brown of Bolton.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Car-
negie grant: £5,000 09/09/1908. Service as a library
ceased in 2000. Current use: Community centre.*

Fig. 6.6
Drumoak Library - 1910
*Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.080000
-2.343889*
Architects: William Dalton Ironside, Messrs Walker
and George James Duncan of Aberdeen.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £600 25/06/1909. Service as a library
ceased in 1969. Current use: Residential.[207]*

In heated correspondence between Carnegie's sec-
retary, James Bertram in New York, the requirement
for all building plans to be approved is re-asserted:
"the plans had to be sent to Mr Carnegie because
he would not pay any money until he was satisfied
with the plans. There are practical reasons for this,
any practical man will understand.[208] The library was
replaced by a mobile service in 1969. The conversion
of the small building into a house was reported in
the local press: "it was the interior decoration that
proved the biggest headache for Mrs Wight."[209]

Fig. 6.7
Dundee - St Roque's Library - 1910
Dundee, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.464722 -2.961389
Architects: James Thomson with William Carless
of Dundee.
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1965. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £7,400 19/10/1901. Service as a
library ceased in 1981. Currently unused.*

Fig. 6.8
Dumbarton Library - 1910
West Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.945278 -4.565833
Architect: William Reid of Dumbarton.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,000 06/08/1904.   Open library, council managed.

Dumbarton library maintains an excellent top lit interior.

Fig. 6.9
Ellesmere Port Library - 1910
Cheshire and West Cheshire, England. Lat/Long 53.283611 -2.894722
Architects: W. Edwardes Sproat & Eldon Warwick of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,750 17/07/1907 and 31/11/1911. Service as a library ceased in 1962. Current use: Office.[210]

Fig. 6.10
Enfield Highway Library - 1910
London, Enfield, England. Lat/Long 51.658998 -0.047774
Designed by: Richard Collins (Borough Architect) of Enfield.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,000 14/6/1906 and 15/4/1911. Service as a library ceased in 2018. Current use unknown.

Fig. 6.11
Folkestone Library - 1910
Folkestone, England. Lat/Long 51.081667 1.180833
Architect: Brightwen Binyon of Ipswich.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Extension; Carnegie grant: £5,171 9/9/1908 and 16/5/1911. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.12
Harlesden Library - 1910
London, Brent, England. Lat/Long 51.538611 -0.250556
Architect: John Cash Originally in 1894 of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 15/07/1909. Open library, council managed.

Carnegie funded an additional lecture hall[211]

Fig. 6.13
Hermitage Library and Hall - 1910
Scottish Borders, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.248515 -2.776833

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £81 15/07/1909. Remains a community hall[212].

Fig. 6.14
Mary Tavy - 1910
Devon, England. Lat/Long 50.595814 -4.113768

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and institute; Carnegie grant: £100 02/12/1909.   Remains a community hall[213].

Fig. 6.15
Llandudno Library - 1910
Conwy, Wales. Lat/Long 53.323333 -3.829167
Architect: George Alfred Humphreys of Llandudno.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2001. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,000 14/11/1907.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.16
Merthyr Tydfil - Aberfan - 1910
Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. Lat/Long 51.692222 -3.343889
Designed by: T.F Harvey (Borough Surveyor) of Merthyr Tydfil.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £700 17/6/1902, 29/5/1903 and 20/6/1905. Service as a library ceased in 2013. Current use: Community centre.[214]

The town surveyor appears to have provided identical designs for the library at Troedyrhiw, (See Fig. 1.36), Abercanaid (demolished but evident in an old postcard) and possibly also for Pen-y-darren (also demolished).

Fig. 6.17
Newton Ferrers - 1910
Plymouth , England. Lat/Long 50.312778 -4.041389

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £90 31/08/1909. Service as a library ceased c. 1940. Current use: Residential.[215]

Fig. 6.18
New Mills Library - 1910
Derbyshire, England. Lat/Long 53.368056 -2.002222
Architect: Richard Bassnett Preston of Manchester.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 20/07/1908. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.19
Northamptonshire Central Library - 1910
Northhamptonshire, England. Lat/Long 53.781944 -1.782778
Architect: Herbert Norman of Northampton.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £15,198 10/6/1902, 23/6/1906. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.20
Plymouth Library, Museum and Art Gallery - 1910
Plymouth , England. Lat/Long 50.374167 -4.137500
Architects: Thornley & Rooke of Plymouth.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built museum, library and art galllery; Carnegie grant: £15,634 23/6/1906 and 27/10/1911. Service as a library ceased in 1941 Bombed 1941[216] and Central Library relocated - Re-opening 2020 as museum, art gallery and archive

Fig. 6.21
Royal Four Towns - 1910
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.095603 -3.422448

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built town hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £250 31/08/1909. Remains a community hall.[217]

Fig. 6.22
Skipton Library - 1910
*North Yorkshire, England. Lat/Long 53.962222
-2.016667*
Architects: J. W. Broughton & J. Hartley of Skipton.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,000 30/06/1903.   Open library;
council managed.*

Fig. 6.23
Thurso Library - 1910
Caithness, Scotland. Lat/Long 58.595278 -3.518333
**Architect: Barbaretus Sinclair Macdonald of
Thurso.**
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 2003. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,200 2/10/1900 and 8/10/1910.
Service as a library ceased in 1960. Current use: Arts
centre.*

Fig. 6.24
Vidlin Lunnasting public hall - 1910
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.369167 -1.139722

*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall
and reading room; Carnegie grant: £200 25/06/1909.
Remains a community hall.*

In lengthy correspondence between Bertram and
the vicar who applied to Carnegie for funding, Ber-
tram questions the use of flat roofs in Shetland and
the applicant relays how they have had to get a new
architect and finally sends revised plans. The value of
the actual drawing is evident in that he asked for it to
be returned so that it could be sent out for tender
in time for work to start before Autumn[218]. The
"interesting and impressive ceremony of laying of
the foundation stone" was attended by 125 people
including 35 scholars. Written comments were col-
lected on forms given to 40 ladies who were present.
These were sealed in a bottle under the building "In
this ceremonial act, Mrs Kay might be regarded as
representing all womankind that will ever in any way
or degree be connected with the Hall after its dedi-
cation to use."[219]

Fig. 6.25
Beattock Summit, Crawford - 1911
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.305833 -3.451667

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £105 15/7/1909 and 17/7/1911. Remains a community hall.

The challenge of building at an altitude of over 1000ft is noted in correspondence with Bertram which states that building work cannot take place in Winter and includes the provision of "free labour and free carting" in listing its match funding[220].

Fig. 6.26
Bettyhill Library - 1911
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 58.526111 -4.221944

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £150 19/08/1908. Remains a community hall.

The grant for Bettyhill and Melness was applied for by the Marquis of Stafford of Dunrobin Castle who offered match funding. Carnegie responded personally to the application from Skibo, anticipating his next visit to Skibo: "We are hoping to hav [sic] you here with your talented mother on Monday."[221]

Fig. 6.27
Blackpool Central Library - 1911
Blackpool, England. Lat/Long 53.820278 -3.052778
Architects: Alex Cullen, Lochhead & Brown of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1983. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £15,000 10/04/1906. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.28
Bolton - Farnworth Library - 1911
Bolton, England. Lat/Long 53.551111 -2.396667
Architect: W.J. Lomax of Bolton.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1999. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 22/01/1903.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.29
Dundee Central Reading Room (The McManus Collections Unit / Barrack Street Museum) - 1911
Dundee, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.461389 -2.974167
Architects: James Thomson with William Carless of Dundee.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1987. Existing building (partial conversion); Carnegie grant: £7,400 19/10/1901. Service as a library ceased in 1949. Current use: Museum.

Fig. 6.30
Forss - 1911
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 58.598333 -3.639444

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £67 02/09/1911. Remains a community hall.

Originally built of sheet metal as revealed in a photograph of the building under construction[222], like several others in the far North of Scotland and the Islands, the building has since been overclad and rendered.

Fig. 6.31
Ganarew Monmouthshire - 1911
*Monmouthshire, Wales. Lat/Long 51.843041
-2.683523*

*Heritage designation: none. Extension to existing
Parish Hall to add a Library; Carnegie grant: £40
29/09/1911.   Current use: Residential.[223]*

Fig. 6.32
Granborough - 1911
*Buckinghamshire, England. Lat/Long 51.91843901
-0.88594614 -0.885946*
Architect: G.H. Kitchen of Winchester.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall
and reading room; Carnegie grant: £200 10/01/1910.
Remains a community hall.*

As with the Montefiore institute at Stisted, the main
benefactor, Mr FW Verney sought supplementary
funding for his own benefaction from Carnegie[224].

Fig. 6.33
Guildtown - 1911
*Perth & Kinross, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.469444
-3.407222*

*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall
and reading room; Carnegie grant: £260 09/09/1910.
Remains a community hall.[225]*

Fig. 6.34
Liverpool - Walton and Fazakerley Library - 1911
Liverpool, England. Lat/Long 53.455278 -2.961111
Architect: Arnold Thornely of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie (full) grant: £8,000 13/07/1909.   Open library, Community centre.[226]

Fig. 6.35
Heckmondwike Library - 1911
Kirklees, England. Lat/Long 53.990833 -1.538333
Architect: Henry Stead of Bolton.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £2,500 30/12/1903[227]. Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 6.36
Inverurie Library - 1911
Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.284167
-2.374444
Architect: Harbourne Maclennan of Aberdeen.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1971. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,500 04/10/1902. Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 6.37
Liverpool - Sefton Park Library - 1911
Liverpool, England. Lat/Long 53.378333 -2.947222
Designed by: Thomas Shelmerdine (Corporation
Architect and Surveyor) of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2013. Purpose built library;
Carnegie (full) grant: £4,000 13/07/1909. Open
library, council managed.

The first open access library in Liverpool, was
opened by Carnegie coinciding with being given the
Honorary Freedom of the city.[228] It was designed by
the city's architect, Thomas Shelmerdine. Following
his first non-Carnegie library, Toxteth, Shelmerdine
played with architectural styles at Garston, Old Swan
and West Derby Libraries. With the exception of
Old Swan, each had a double height galleried area.
As with those designed by Manchester's city archi-
tect, Henry Price who used a similar plan form at
Didsbury, Withington and Chorlton he played freely
with architectural styles in branches across the city
from baroque to Tudor-bethan as in this case.

Fig. 6.38
Melness - 1911
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 58.533333 -4.431389

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall
and reading room; Carnegie grant: £150 27/11/1911.
"Blew down" after 1990.

All that remains today of Melness Hall co-funded by
the Marquis of Stafford (along with Bettyhill) are the
stone plinth walls. An online record of an interview
with local, Billy Gordon describes the use of the hall
for dancing: "the hall was small, it was the old tin hall
that was blown down. Of course there was no li-
cense in the hall then and everybody had their half
bottles and they would stash them in places! There
would be ventilators, dry stone ventilators that the
hall sat on and people would be shoving their half
bottles in there. There were constant threads going
out and in the hall!"[229]

Fig. 6.39
New Cross Library - 1911
London, Lewisham, England. Lat/Long 51.475833
-0.048333
Architects: Castle & Warren of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Car-
negie grant: £4,500 6/8/1903 and 25/7/1910. Service
as a library ceased in 1994. Current use: Arts centre.

Fig. 6.40
Oldmeldrum Hall - 1911
Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.335000 -2.319722
Architect: Harbourne Maclennan of Aberdeen.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1971. Existing building (partial conversion); Carnegie grant: £450 30/10/1902. Service as a library ceased in 2002. Current use: Office.[230]

Fig. 6.41
St Albans Carnegie Library - 1911
Hertfordshire, England. Lat/Long 51.751944 -0.337778
Architect: Francis Guilford Waddell-Dudley of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,596 18/8/1909 and 15/1/1911. Service as a library ceased in 1988. Current use: Restaurant.

Fig. 6.42
Stanley Road Reading Room (Kirkdale Library) - 1911
Liverpoool, England. Lat/Long 53.430278 -2.983246

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,333 13/07/1909. Service as a library ceased in 2003. Currently unused.[231]

Fig. 6.43
Thankerton - 1911
South Lanarkshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.625531 -3.635860

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £222 06/08/1910. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 6.44
Torryburn Library - 1911
Fife, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.059167 -3.575833
Architect: William Ramage of Dunfermline.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £1,000 07/09/1909. Current use: Community centre.

Fig. 6.45
Waberthwaite and Corney Institute - 1911
Cumbria, England. Lat/Long 54.328424 -3.376650

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and institute; Carnegie grant: £100 07/12/1911. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 6.46
Wallasey (Liscard) Central Library - 1911
Wirral, England. Lat/Long 53.428889 -3.045833
Architects: R.B. MacColl & George Edward Tonge of Manchester.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £9,000 10/08/1908. Open library, council managed.

Wallasey or Liscard Library is mentioned but not described in Pevsner (Cheshire 1971) and has no heritage designation. However, it is one of the least altered and best-preserved examples of a substantial symmetrical Carnegie library in the UK. Sited in a park, it still provides users with a delightfully bright top-lit interior with views out. A significant proportion of its fixtures and fittings have been retained. Although the bookcases of the central lending department are no longer arranged in a radial pattern as designed, they are clearly original.

Fig. 6.47
Whitehills Library (Public Hall) - 1911
Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.676389 -2.580278

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £283 20/11/1908. Remains a community hall.[232]

Fig. 6.48
Worton - 1911
Wiltshire, England. Lat/Long 51.316190 -2.043644

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £77 08/10/1910. Remains a community hall.[233]

Fig. 6.49
Dolgellau Mill Street Free Library - 1912
Gwynedd, Wales. Lat/Long 52.742500 -3.884722
Architect: Edmund Auguste Fermaud of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 9/11/19010. Service as a library ceased in 2018. Current use: Community centre.

Fig. 6.50
Enfield (central) Town Library - 1912
London, Enfield, England. Lat/Long 51.651667 -0.086111
Designed by: Richard Collins (Borough Architect) of Enfield.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,000 14/6/1906 and 15/4/1911. Service as a library ceased in 2009. Current use: Office.

Fig. 6.51
Hull - Sproatley Institute - 1912
Hull, England. Lat/Long 53.791667 -0.190833
Architect: W.W.H Todd, of Todd & Thorys of Hull.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library and institute; Carnegie grant: £80 27/09/1912. Remains as a village institute.[234]

Fig. 6.52
Invergarry - 1912
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.071111 -4.778056

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £50 02/08/1911. Service as a library ceased in 2006. Current use: B+B.[235]

Fig. 6.53
Middlesbrough Central Library - 1912
Middlesbrough, England. Lat/Long 54.574383 -1.233672
Architect: Sir Thomas Edwin Cooper of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1974. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £15,000 08/01/1908. Open library, council managed.

Middlesbrough has a formality and a stature that is greater than any other Carnegie Library in England. The fact that this was a heavily industrialised town fitted with Carnegie's mission to help the working man to help himself. Its urban presence facing Victoria (now Central) Square in front of it, its long façade and barrel-vaulted reading room borrow from the precedents of Henri Labrouste's Bibliothèque Ste Geneviève in Paris (1851) and McKim Meade and White's Boston Public Library (1895). The quality of materials and craftsmanship reflects the prosperity of the town when it was built. It was built of "Pately Bridgestone with Leicestershire red facing bricks and Precely green slates. The staircase and its wall-linings will be in white and green marble. The reference room is to be finished in oak, with decorative fibrous plaster ceiling"[236]. The reference room chairs all have monogrammed fretwork stretchers denoting that they belong to "MPL".

Fig. 6.54
Peatling Magna - 1912
Harborough, England. Lat/Long 52.528889
-1.126111
Designed by: Willam Shapland Cowper (Surveyor)
of Sittingbourne.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £25 21/11/1911. Remains a community hall.[237]

Fig. 6.55
St Cyrus - 1912
Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.774722
-2.415556

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £500 06/01/1911. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 6.56
Peebles Library - 1912
Peebles, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.651667 -3.189167

Heritage designation: Cat A, 1971. Extension; Private gift: £10,000 01/09/1910.   Open library, agency managed for council.[238]

Fig. 6.57
Barr - 1913
South Ayrshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.210556 -4.711944
Architect: John Arthur of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £500 17/06/1901. Remains a community hall.[239]

Fig. 6.58
Homerton Library - 1913
London, Hackney, England. Lat/Long 51.550278 -0.042500
Architect: Sir Thomas Edwin Cooper of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1981. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,500 14/7/1903, 26/7/1909 and 14/7/1910. Service as a library ceased in 1977. Current use: Arts centre.

Fig. 6.59
Clapton Public Library - 1913
London, Hackney, England. Lat/Long 51.562500 -0.059722
Architect: Sir Thomas Edwin Cooper of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2003. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £6,500 14/7/1903, 26/7/1909 and 14/7/1910. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.60
Clydebank Library - 1913
*West Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.901111
-4.408611*
Architects: Alexander McInnes Gardner & Robert
Whyte of Glasgow.
*Heritage designation: Cat B, 1971. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £10,000 25/06/1909.   Open library,
council managed.*

Fig. 6.61
Coventry - Earlsdon Library - 1913
Coventry, England. Lat/Long 52.400000 -1.530278
Designed by: J.E. Swindlehurst (City Engineer and
Surveyor) of Coventry.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,330 05/08/1910.   Open library,
community managed.*

Fig. 6.62
Coventry - Foleshill Library - 1913
Coventry, England. Lat/Long 52.426667 -1.496111
Designed by: J.E. Swindlehurst (City Engineer and
Surveyor) of Coventry.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,330 05/08/1910. Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 6.63
Coventry - Stoke Library - 1913
Coventry, England. Lat/Long 52.409444 -1.487222
Designed by: J.E. Swindlehurst (City Engineer and
Surveyor) of Coventry.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £3,330 05/08/1910. Open library,
council managed.

Glasgow - Possilpark Library - 1913
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.881944 -4.254444
Architect: George Simpson of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B, 1992. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £5,000 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908.
Open library, council managed.

Possilpark and Langside libraries were both designed by George Simpson. Both feature murals by Glasgow School of Art students under Professor Maurice Greiffenhagen and Robert Anning Bell[240], Initially designated as just a Reading room[241] under the £100,000 grant to Glasgow in 1901, the funding was boosted by a further £15000 in 1908 to designate it as a district library at a time of high unemployment in the city[242]. It is the last of the pre-WWI district libraries in Glasgow and as such synthesises many of the established features to date with glazed barrel vaults and dividing screens with leaded lights.

Fig. 6.65
Huthwaite Library - 1913
Nottinghamshire, England. Lat/Long 53.128056
-1.299722
Architect: Ernest W. Bostock of Huthwaite.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,000 20/11/1910.   Open library, agency managed for council.

Fig. 6.66
Liverpool - Old Swan Library - 1913
Liverpool, England. Lat/Long 53.435556 -2.978889
Designed by: Thomas Shelmerdine (Corporation Architect and Surveyor) of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,500 13/07/1909. Open library, council managed.[243]

Fig. 6.67
Stockport Library - 1913
Greater Manchester, England. Lat/Long 53.408056 -2.160556
Architect: Arthur John Hope (Bradshaw, Gass and Hope) of Atherton.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2017. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £15,000 08/10/1910. Open library, council managed.

Fig. 6.68
Penistone Library - 1913
Sheffield, England. Lat/Long 53.525556 -1.628333
Architect: Henry R. Collins of Barnsley.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,300 21/8/1902 and 18/6/1903. Service as a library ceased in 1960. Currently unused.

Fig. 7.1
Catton, Allendale - 1914
Northumberland, England. Lat/Long 54.914722 -2.269444

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £50 27/09/1912. Remains a community hall.

A plea was made by the village committee to counter the "evil influence of the public house" by providing a "reading room for men".[244]

Fig. 7.2
Deiniolen Carnegie Library - 1914
Gwynedd, Wales. Lat/Long 53.147500 -4.127500
Architect: Albert Henry Fennell (Fennell and Baddiley) of Chester-le-Street.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,500 25/07/1910. Service as a library ceased in 2016. Current use: Residential.[245]

Fig. 7.3
Deptford Library - 1914
London, Lewisham, England. Lat/Long 51.471389 -0.030556
Architect: Sir Alfred Brumwell Thomas of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1973. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £16,500 6/8/1903 and 25/7/1910. Service as a library ceased in 1991. Current use: Arts centre.[246]

Fig. 7.4
Edinburgh - Juniper Green - 1914
Edinburgh, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.905278 -3.287222

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £100 17/01/1917. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 7.5
Hamilton - 1914
South Lanarkshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.777500 -4.038333
Architects: Alex Cullen, Lochhead & Brown of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B,1977. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £15,000 09/07/1901. Open library, council managed.

Following the precedent of Aberdeen Central Library (1892), Hamilton was designed with scope for extension and to be part of a much larger civic complex. Over 98 Carnegie libraries in the UK were designed to form part of a larger civic unit connected to Town Halls and Municipal buildings but also to Public Baths, Police Stations and Technical Colleges.

Fig. 7.6
Irongray Public Library and Hall (Shawhead Village) - 1914
Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.064722 -3.771667

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £104 06/08/1910. Remains a community hall. Community centre.[247]

Fig. 7.7
Stafford - 1914
Staffordshire, England. Lat/Long 52.803611 -2.115000
Architects: Briggs Wolstenholme & Thornely of Liverpool.
Heritage designation: LG II,2015. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 18/07/1905. Service as a library ceased in 1998. Currently unused.

Fig. 7.8
Lincoln Central Library - 1914
Lincolnshire, England. Lat/Long 53.229444 -0.537500
Architect: Sir Reginald Theodore Blomfield of London.
Heritage designation: LG II,1969. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £10,000 15/7/19010.   Open library, agency managed for council.

Built in brick faced with local Ancatser stone with Westmoreland slates on the roofs, the library was deemed to "mark its position and purpose" in the city with its dome and cupola below the cathedral to Photo with steeple. Its detailed drawings were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1912.[248]

Fig. 7.9
Manchester - Chorlton Library - 1914
Manchester , England. Lat/Long 53.444444 -2.278889
Designed by: Henry Price (City Architect) of Manchester.
Heritage designation: LG II,2013. Purpose built library; Carnegie and later the Carnegie UK Trust: £5,000 24/06/1912.   Open library, council managed.[249]

According to its librarian, the design drawings for Chorlton were lost on the Titanic en-route for Carnegie approval and had to be re-sent to New York. Originally featuring a galleried and coffered dome which is now covered with a suspended ceiling. City architect Henry Price maintained the plan but played with styles between Didsbury, Withington and Chorlton.

Fig. 7.10
Thornton Heath Library (Croydon) - 1914
London, Croydon, England. Lat/Long 51.396667 -0.105556
Architects: Eric Edwin Hodder & G.F. Carter of Sanderstead, Surrey.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,200 11/08/1911.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 7.11
Glasgow - Langside Library - 1915
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.826667 -4.267222
Architect: George Simpson of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat B,1989. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 14/5/1901 and 29/8/1908. Open library, council managed.

The first open access library in Glasgow and the last Carnegie library to be built there.[250]

Fig. 7.12
Manchester - Didsbury Library - 1915
Manchester, England. Lat/Long 53.418056 -2.232222
Designed by: Henry Price (City Architect) of Manchester.
Heritage designation: LG II,1974. Purpose built library; Carnegie and later the Carnegie UK Trust: £5,000 24/06/1912. Open library, council managed.[251]

Fig. 7.13
Oswaldtwistle Carnegie Library - 1915
Lancashire, England. Lat/Long 53.742222 -2.398056
Architect: Frank Quentery Farmer of Manchester.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 12/01/1903. Open library, council managed.[252]

Fig. 7.14
Thatto Heath Library - 1915
St Helens, England. Lat/Long 53.437500 -2.758333
Designed by: Arthur W. Bradley (Borough Engineer) of St Helens.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 23/07/1903.   Open library, council managed.[253]

Fig. 7.15
Bournemouth - Westbourne Library - 1916
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, England. Lat/Long 50.721667 -1.901944
Architect: Charles Thomas Miles of Bournemouth.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1976. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 27/07/1903.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 7.16
Cunningsburgh Shetland - 1916
Shetland, Scotland. Lat/Long 60.048333 -1.228056

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £150 16/08/1906. Current use: Agricultural building.[254]

Fig. 7.17
Derby - Normanton Branch (Pear Tree) Library - 1916
Derby, England. Lat/Long 52.905000 -1.476389
Architect: Charles Bakewell Sherwin of Derby.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 09/07/1913. Service as a library ceased in 2018. Current use unknown.

Fig. 7.18
Dartford Central Library & Museum - 1916
Dartford, England. Lat/Long 51.443056 0.218889
Designed by: Thomas Edward Tiffin (Town Surveyor) of Dartford.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1975. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,000 08/10/1903.   Open library, council managed.

A virtually unaltered top-lit exemplar built during the first world war to serve soldiers returning from trench warfare. It is set within a formal garden with its entrance under the gaze of a memorial statue.

Fig. 7.19
Taibach Port Talbot Margam Community Library - 1916
Neath Port Talbot, Wales. Lat/Long 51.586111 -3.771667
Designed by: John Cox (District Surveyor) of Margam.
Heritage designation: LG II,2000. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £2,500 30/12/1902 and 31/1/1911. Open library, community managed.

Fig. 7.20
Yarlington - 1919
Somerset, England. Lat/Long 51.060524 -2.492199

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £35 02/08/1911. Remains a community hall[255].

Previously a brick building recently "restored" in stone[256].

Fig. 7.21
Nottingham - Bulwell Northern Branch Library - 1923
Nottingham, England. Lat/Long 52.999167 -1.193889
Architects: Bright & Thoms of Nottingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £3,750 24/8/1915 and 8/7/1922. Service as a library ceased in 2012. Current use unknown.[257]

City Librarian, Walter Briscoe, oversaw the design and procurement of four branch libraries for Nottingham along with Basford, Radford Lenton and Meadows libraries. He went on to publish an authoritative text, "Library Planning" in 1927 in which all four are extensively illustrated.

Bullwell was the first Carnegie Library building to open after the First World War, funded by the then Carnegie UK Trust. Although the Nottingham group grant dates to 1915, their delayed delivery and the systematic involvement of Briscoe "under post-war economic condition"[258]sets them as the first exemplars of the immediate era post 1919 which was coincidentally the year of Carnegie's death.

The Carnegie Libraries of Britain

Fig. 7.22
Islington South Library - 1921
London, Islington, England. Lat/Long 51.538889 -0.098611
Architect: Sir Mervyn Edwin Macartney of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1994. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £3,000 24/8/1905. 12/9/1905, 8/8/1906.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 7.23
Barrow in Furness Library - 1922
Cumbria, England. Lat/Long 54.114444 -3.231389
Architect: Alderman John Charles of Barrow-in-Furness.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1976. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £12,000 03/12/1912.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 7.24
Bethnal Green Library - 1922
London, Tower Hamlets, England. Lat/Long 51.526389 -0.053611
Architect: James Tolley of London.
Heritage designation: LG II, 2005. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £20,000 09/01/1913 and 1919. Open library, council managed.[259]

Fig. 7.25
Strachur - 1923
Argyll and Bute, Scotland. Lat/Long 56.167995 -5.072351

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £600 28/09/1909. Remains a community hall.

Fig. 7.26
Grantham Museum - 1926
Lincolnshire, England. Lat/Long 52.910278 -0.640000
Designed by: Gilbert A. Ballard (Borough Surveyor) of Grantham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £4,000 06/12/1917. Service as a library ceased in 1984. Current use: Museum.[260]

Fig. 7.27
Ipswich County Library - 1924
Ipswich, England. Lat/Long 52.058611 1.156389
Architect: Henry Munro Cautley of Ipswich.
Heritage designation: LG II,1977. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust : £22,500 1917 and 1919. Open library, council managed.[261]

Fig. 7.28
Airdrie "new" Library - 1925
North Lanarkshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.866111 -3.982778
Architect: John Maurice Arthur of Airdrie.
Heritage designation: Cat C,1993. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £5,500 31/01/1913. Open library, council managed.

The only public library in the UK to feature an observatory. Its clockwork telescope and roof were funded by the neighbouring private bank as well as Carnegie.

Fig. 7.29
Nottingham - Meadows Southern Branch Library - 1925
Nottingham, England. Lat/Long 52.940556 -1.145278
Designed by: Arthur Dale City Engineer's Office) of Nottingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £3,750 24/8/1915 and 8/7/1922. Open library, council managed.[262]

Nottingham City Librarian, Walter Briscoe wrote: "Apart from the "standardising" of certain fittings, librarians who wander round the country – visiting libraries in their peregrinations, like the proverbial busman's holiday – are quick to note the numerous innovations by their colleagues. Every librarian is capable of introducing some "gadget" or other, and likes to feel that he is the originator of one library appliance or another."[263]

Fig. 7.30
Gateshead Central Library - 1926
Gateshead, England. Lat/Long 54.951111 -1.601111
Architect: David William Ditchburn of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £15,000 09/06/1917. Open library, council managed.[264]

Fig. 7.31
Glasgow - Partick Library - 1926
Glasgow, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.870556 -4.304444
Designed by: Office of Public Works of Glasgow.
Heritage designation: Cat C,1970. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £1,100 17/06/1902. Open library,
council managed.

Fig. 7.32
Leeds - Burley Library - 1926
Leeds, England. Lat/Long 53.807778 -1.575000
Architect: Gilbert Burdett Howcroft of Uppermill.
Heritage designation: LG II,2017. Purpose built library;
Carnegie UK Trust: £4,300 25/03/1916. Service as a
library ceased in 2016. Current use unknown.[265]

Fig. 7.33
Ilford Central Library - 1927
Redbridge, England. Lat/Long 51.558333 0.074444
Designed by: H. Shaw (District Surveyor) of Ilford.
Heritage designation: LG II,2003. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: £8,000 19/08/1903. Service as a
library ceased in 1986. Current use: Office.

Fig. 7.34
Nottingham - Basford Branch Library - 1926
Nottingham, England. Lat/Long 52.983889 -1.180000
Architects: Ernest R. Sutton & Sons of Nottingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £41,253,750 24/8/1915 and 8/7/1922. Open library, council managed.[266]

Fig. 7.35
Nottingham - Radford Lenton Library - 1926
Nottingham, England. Lat/Long 52.954722 -1.175833
Designed by: T. Wallis Gordon (City Engineer) of Nottingham.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £3,750 24/8/1915 and 8/7/1922. Open library, council managed.[267]

Radford Lenton was identified as being designed in the "Elizabethan Style", yet featured innovative materials. "The dressings, it is interesting to note, are composed of artificial stone made by the Empire Stove Co., whose works arc at Narborough, and are a comparatively new thing"[268] The lending desk has moved and the Newspaper room now houses a Music archive, otherwise the building remains unaltered.

Fig. 7.36
Leeds - Bramley Library - 1927
Leeds, England. Lat/Long 53.743889 -0.372500
Architects: George Herbert Foggitt & J. Addison of Leeds.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £4,700 25/03/1916.   Open library, council managed.[269]

Fig. 7.37
Leeds - Compton Road Library (Harehills) - 1927
Leeds, England. Lat/Long 53.809167 -1.509722
Architect: Arthur William Kenyon of London.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £6,200 25/03/1916.   Open library, council managed.[270]

Fig. 7.38
**Manchester - Withington Library -
1927**
Manchester, England. Lat/Long 53.435556 -2.226667
Designed by: Henry Price (City Architect) of
Manchester.
*Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library;
Carnegie and later the Carnegie UK Trust: £5,000
24/06/1912.   Open library, council managed.*[271]

Fig. 7.39
York Central Library - 1927
York, England. Lat/Long 53.961389 -1.086111
Architects: Brierley and Rutherford of York.
*Heritage designation: LG II,1997. Purpose built library;
Carnegie grant: 26500 (total cost) 31/03/1905.
Open library, council managed.*[272]

Fig. 7.40
Watford Central Library - 1928
*Hertfordshire, England. Lat/Long 51.660278
-0.403333*
**Architects: Hugh Andrew Gold & W.W. Newman
of London.**
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £4,750 30/08/1911.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 7.41
Hendon Library - 1929
*London, Barnet, England. Lat/Long 51.588333
-0.228889*
**Architect: T.M. Wilson of Hampstead Garden
Suburb.**
Heritage designation: LG II,2002. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £7,000 02/08/1911.   Open library, council managed.

Fig. 7.42
Burnley Library - 1930
Burnley, England. Lat/Long 53.787500 -2.241389
Designed by: George Hartley and Arthur Race (Borough Engineer) of Barrow-in-Furness.
Heritage designation: LG II, 1992. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £16,500 11/01/1917.   Open library, council managed.[273]

Fig. 7.43
Exeter City Library - 1930
Exeter, England. Lat/Long 50.725278 -3.529444
Architect: Sidney K. Greenslade of Exeter.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £15,000 23/03/1909. Service as a library ceased in 1965. Current use: Office.

Fig. 7.44
Craigellachie Village Hall - 1931
Moray, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.489490 -3.185818
Architect: (Major) William H Doig of Elgin.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Initial Carnegie grant: £245 09/11/1910 Then Carnegie UK Trust grant. 1931. Remains a community hall.[274]

Fig. 7.45
Kyle of Lochalsh Library - 1932
Highland, Scotland. Lat/Long 57.284722 -5.714167

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built village hall and reading room; Carnegie grant: £100 08/12/1900. Current use: Office.[275]

Fig. 7.47
Eastleigh Library - 1935
Hampshire, England. Lat/Long 50.970000 -1.35558
Architect: F.G. Lee.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £500 1932. Service as a library ceased in 1989. Current use: Community Centre.[277]

Fig. 7.46
Barnoldswick (Earby) Library - 1935
Pendle, England. Lat/Long 53.916944 -2.140556

Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie UK Trust: £700 (no date). Service as a library ceased in 2016. Current use unknown.[276]

Fig. 7.48
Johnstone Library - 1935
Renfrewshire, Scotland. Lat/Long 55.837222 -4.512500
Architects: Thomas Graham Abercrombie and James Steel Maitland of Paisley.
Heritage designation: none. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 26/08/1901. Service as a library ceased in 2013. Current use: Hairdresser.

Fig. 7.49
Merthyr Tydfil Central Library - 1936
Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. Lat/Long 51.747222 -3.377500
Architects: Johnson Richards and Rees of Merthyr Tydfil.
Heritage designation: LG II,1988. Purpose built library; Carnegie grant: £1,000 17/6/1902, 29/5/1903 and 20/6/1905.   Open library, council managed.

The last to be built had been first mooted 34 years previously. The interior proportions of its main reading room resemble those of Henry Hare's widely publicised design for Islington Central (1907). However, the more austere external aesthetic with its smooth ashlar punctuated by heavy timbered leaded windows reveals a final departure from the Edwardian decorative norms of British Carnegie Libraries. Its shallow pitched roof with deep eaves reflects the influence of Arts and Crafts theories and their esteem for Japanese rationale in construction..

Notes

1   VAN SLYCK, A. A. (1998). Free to all: Carnegie libraries & American culture, 1890-1920. Chicago, University of Chicago Press.
2   KOCH, T. W. (1907). A portfolio of Carnegie libraries being a separate issue of the illustrations from "a book of Carnegie libraries,". Ann Arbor, Mich, G. Wahr. http://books.google.com/books?id=sX3E52dpXREC.
3   PRIZEMAN, O. (2012). Philanthropy and light Carnegie libraries and the advent of transatlantic standards for public space. Farnham, Surrey; Burlington, VT, Ashgate.
4   VAN SLYCK, A. A. (1998).
5   Bertram, J. 1911. Notes on the Erection of Library Bildings. (Held in CCNY archive at Columbia University together with several revisions), Series VIII. Printed Material A.3, No.1 Vol 48 Miscellaneous Pamphlets. New York: Carnegie Corporation of New York. Columbia University Libraries Rare Book and Manuscript Library. (NB version 3c, 1915 is reproduced in full as an appendix in Van Slyck (1995)
6   Alloa Advertiser 26.11.1904
7   Bertram,J. 1911 Notes - as above
8   http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=206589 accessed 15.5.20
9   The Builder's Journal April 17, 1907
10   Advertisement from Isaac Dixon & Co. Windsor Ironworks, Liverpool in SEARS, J. E. (1893). The architects', surveyors' and engineers' compendium and complete catalogue … seventh annual issue. p.388
11   Extract from: Richardson, W. (1895). Building world. London, Printed and published by Cassell & Company Limited. No. 590 – February 2, 1907.
CONSTRUCTING A VENTILATING TURRET FOR A PUBLIC BUILDING
12   DRURY, F.E (d.29.11.1950) in RICHARDSON, W. (1895). Building world. London, Printed and published by Cassell & Company Limited. No. 585 – December 29, 1906. P. 203-4
13   Bankart,G.P.;Bankart,G.E. Modern Plaster-work Construction, Casting and Fixing: Fibrous, Solid and Reinforced;ArchitecturalPress:London, UK,1926.
14   Prizeman, O., Boughanmi, M. and Pezzica, C. 2022. Carnegie libraries of Britain: Assets or liabilities? Managing altering agendas of energy efficiency for early 20th century heritage. Public Library Quarterly 41(1), pp. 43-82. (10.1080/01616846.2020.1826242)
15   Advertisement for Mellowe's Eclipse Patent Glazing The engineers' and surveyors' compendium and diary. 1899. London, Compendium Publishing & Advertising Co. p.4
16   Extract from: Richardson, W. (1895). Building world. London, Printed and published by Cassell & Company Limited. No. 598 – March 30, 1907.p.410
17   Prizeman - 2012
18   Builders' Journal and Architectural Engineer, 16.12.1908
19   ibid
20   CHAMPNEYS, A. L. (1907). Public Libraries, a treatise on their design, construction, and fittings … by Amian L. Champneys. London, B.T. Batsford. p.32 +25
21   COTGREAVE, A. (1901). Views and memoranda of public libraries. London: Library Aids Co.
22   KOCH, T. W. (1917). A book of Carnegie libraries. White Plains, N.Y., H.W. Wilson compnay.
23   Dunfermline Saturday Press - Saturday 10 January 1880, Daily Review (Edinburgh) - Monday 25 July 1881, (opening) Western Daily Press - Thursday 30 August 1883
24   The Builder 15.9.1883 p.348
25   Carnegie,'A. 1894. Letter to W. N. Frew 1 October. Pennsylvania Room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Oakland Branch. Microfilm Roll 108 film no C5. Letters on the Founding of Carnegie Library 1889–1916.
26   Architect's Journal 25.4.1923 p723
27   Falkirk Herald, Saturday 17 September 1887
28   Falkirk Herald - Saturday 24 September 1887
29   Greenwood, 189, p.252
30   ibid p.248
31   Burgoyne, 1897, p.159-162
32   Greenwood, 1891, p.251
33   Dundee Courier, 3 July 1902.
34   Building News 18.7.1890
35   Buchan Observer and East Aberdeenshire Advertiser -Thursday 03 September 1891, Aberdeen Press and Journal - Thursday 14 January 1892, Peterhead Sentinel and General Advertiser for Buchan District - Tuesday 01 September 1891
36   Glasgow Herald - Friday 13 May 1892
37   Edinburgh Evening News – Thursday 24 July 1890
38   Western Morning News - Friday 25 July 1890
39   Nottingham Evening Post - Friday 25 July 1890
40   Bolton Evening News - Friday 25 July 1890
41   Sheffield Evening Telegraph - Friday 25 July 1890
42   Freeman's Journal - Friday 25 July 1890
43   Hartlepool Northern Daily Mail - Friday 25 July 1890 and Northern Echo - Friday 25 July 1890
44   Portsmouth Evening News - Friday 25 July 1890
45   Morning Post - Friday 25 July 1890, Lloyd's List - Friday 25 July
46   Greenwood, 1891, p.243
47   Buchan Observer and East Aberdeenshire Advertiser 22/10/1889
48   Aberdeen Evening Express - Tuesday 22 October 1889
49   Arbroath Herald and Advertiser for the Montrose Burghs - Thursday 09 June 1898, Arbroath Herald and Advertiser for the Montrose Burghs - Thursday 09 June 1898, Arbroath Herald and Advertiser for the Montrose Burghs - Thursday 07 January 1897
50   Dundee Evening Telegraph - Tuesday 18 April 1899
51   http://www.caithness.org/community/libraries/wicklibrary/history/ch3.htm Accessed 7.5.2020
52   John o' Groat Journal - Friday 16 September 1898
53   Inverness Courier - Tuesday 16 October 1900
Highland News - Saturday 16 December 1899 North Star and Farmers' Chronicle - Thursday 05 February 1903
54   Wall, 1970 p.689
55   The Sketch 8/10/1902.
56   Northern Times and Weekly Journal for Sutherland and the North - Thursday 31 July 1902
57   Highland News - Saturday 05 October 1901, Northern Times and Weekly Journal for Sutherland and the North - Thursday 31 July 1902
58   Northern times and weekly journal for Sutherland and the North - Thursday 27 August 1903
59   Grimes, 1998, p.90-91
60   Dundee Courier, 3 July 1902.
61   Prizeman, 2012 p.103-4
62   Falkirk Herald - Wednesday 08 October 1902
63   Greenslade, S.K. 1902. The Planning of Some Recent Library Buildings in the United States Paper Read 17.3.02. RIBA Journal IX (1902): 229–78.
64   Greenock Telegraph and Clyde Shipping Gazette - Friday 15 March 1901
65   The Scotsman - Saturday 03 November 1900
66   Greenock Telegraph and Clyde Shipping Gazette - Friday 29 August 1902
67   Dundee Courier - Saturday 11 October 1902
68   Worcestershire Chronicle – Saturday 18 October 1902
69   Liverpool Echo – Wednesday 31 December 1902
70   London Daily News – Thursday 16 October 1902
71   Northants Evening Telegraph – Thursday 16 October 1902
72   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser – Wednesday 01 October 1902
73   North Star and Farmers' Chronicle - Thursday 05 October 1899, Northern Chronicle and General Advertiser for the North of Scotland - Wednesday 11 October 1899
74   Northern times and weekly Journal for Sutherland and the North - Thursday 31 July 1902
75   "Personal Gossip." Gloucester Citizen, 16 June 1897.
76   "Mr. Carnegie's Benefactions." Portsmouth Evening News, 30 Dec. 1903.
77   Gloucester Citizen, 12 Feb. 1902.
78   Architectural Review, March 1906 Vol XIX, No 112 p 129-134.
79   The Builder 14/6/1902 p.592
80   Weekly mail 18th June 1910 asked for another 2000 for 2 more libraries no more news
81   Donaldson, A., Macleod, I. Andrew Carnegie; The Injustice of Rank and a Crisis of Wealth in Merthyr historian v 14
82   CTUK NRS GD281/3/267 Library Building Grants: Rhonehouse 26 Aug-10 Dec 1903
83   Northern Times and Weekly Journal for Sutherland and the North - Thursday 31 July 1902
84   West Cumberland Times - Saturday 14 February 1903
85   Dundee Courier - Friday September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31 July 1901 Dundee Courier - Friday 04 September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31 July 1901
86   Burgoyne, 1897, p.28
87   Champneys, 1907 p.13
88   Buchan Observer and East Aberdeenshire Advertiser - Tuesday 27 September 1904 Buchan Observer and East Aberdeenshire Advertiser - Tuesday 20 September 1904 Peterhead Sentinel and General Advertiser for Buchan District - Saturday 24 September 1904, Buchan Observer and East Aberdeenshire Advertiser - Tuesday 05 September 1905, Aberdeen Press and Journal - Friday 23 September 1904
89   CTUK NRS GD281/3/205H
90   CTUK NRS GD281/3/165 Library Building Grants: Iona 20 Nov 1903-18 Sep 1904, Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Friday 23 September 1904
91   CTUK NRS GD281/3/171. Smith, S. 1899. Letter to Andrew Carnegie 9 August.
92   The Builder, 9.4.1904 p.391 and pullout
93   Cecchini, G. 1967. Evoluzione Architettonico-Strutturale Della Biblioteca Pubblica in Italia Dal Secolo XV al XVII. Accademie e biblioteche d'Italia no. 35 (1967): 27–47.
94   Champneys, 1907 p.141
95   Prizeman, 2012 p.28
96   Delessert, B.J.P. 1835.
97   Edwards, E. 1859.
98   Bertram, J. 1911a.
99   The Builder 25.04.1903 p.456
100   Clark 1900
101   Inverness Courier - Tuesday 23 August 1904 Reading Recreation and Corresponding Rooms Elgin Courant, and Morayshire Advertiser - Friday 25 September 1903 refers to a building known as the public library on the Grantown Road Elgin Courant, and Morayshire Advertiser - Tuesday 17 September 1895
102   The Builder 2.7.04 p.20
103   CTUK NRS GD281/3/325 Library Building Grants: Tongue - 8 Oct 1903-16 Feb 1904
104   See account in: Motion, A. (2019) "Philip Larkin: A Writer's Life" pp.187-192.
105   Building News 31.3.1899 West St
106   Shetland Times - Saturday 23 December 1905 also CUKT NRS GD281/3/57
107   Western Daily Press - Monday 18 July 1904
108   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Saturday 17 December
109   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Monday 12 October 1903
110   St Edmund of Abingdon c.1175–1240 English scholar and churchman, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1233 "Study as if you were to live for ever; live as if you were to die tomorrow." - John Crozier St Edmund of Abingdon (1982) in Oxford Dictionary of Quotations – But also attributed to Mahatma Ghandi
111   Dundee Courier - Friday 04 September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31 July 1901
112   ibid
113   ibid
114   Shetland Times - Saturday 02 January 1904

Shetland Times - Saturday 09 January 1904 controversy Shetland Times - Saturday 05 November 1904, ,Shetland Times - Saturday 19 November 1904, Shetland Times - Saturday 26 November 1904, Opening of Hall Shetland Times - Saturday 29 July 1905, Shetland Times - Saturday 02 December 1905 Shetland Times - Saturday 10 March 1906, Shetland Times - Saturday 26 January 1907, Shetland Times - Saturday 16 May 1908

115   The Builder 27.5.1905, p 578

116   Soulby's Ulverston Advertiser and General Intelligencer - Thursday 09 March 1905

117   Liverpool Echo 8 JAN 2014

118   Toxteth Liverpool Daily Post - Friday 23 June 1905

119   Liverpool Echo - Wednesday 31 December 1902, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 28 June 1905, Dundee Evening Telegraph - Thursday 29 June 1905

120   1902 Edinburgh Evening News - Thursday 04 September 1902 Edinburgh Evening News - Tuesday 06 October 1903 Dundee Evening Post - Thursday 12 July 1900

121   Building News 16.2.1906 p.241

122   http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=206589 accessed 15.5.20

123   The Building News 30 September 1904 p.469

124   Grantham Journal - Saturday 23 July 1904

125   Building News 22.9.1905 p.397

126   Western mail 17.1.1903 reports gift

127   Wall p.546

128   CUKT NRS GD281/3/261

129   Market Harborough Advertiser and Midland Mail - Tuesday 12 July 1904 GD281/3/271 Library Building Grants: Rothwell 23 Jun 1902-12 Mar 1906

130   Building News 13.10.1905

131   Building News 18.03.1904

132   Shetland Times - Saturday 07 October 1893 Shetland Times - Saturday 20 August 1904, Shetland Times - Saturday 19 November 1904, Opening: Shetland Times - Saturday 26 August 1905, Shetland Times - Saturday 17 February 1906

133   Kent & Sussex Courier - Friday 22 January 1904 Kent & Sussex Courier - Friday 06 January 1905

134   From history display within library

135   Evening Express, 31st May 1907

136   Evening Express, 31st May 1907

137   Cambrian News - Friday 04 August

138   Building News 23.12.1904

139   Morning Post - Tuesday 11 September 1906

140   Greenwood, R Kirklees Council: Almondbury " Splendid Little Library"

141   Barry Herald 9.3.06

142   Building News 13.7.1906

143   CUKT NRS Correspondence GD281/3/113; Northern times and weekly journal for Sutherland and the North - Thursday 11 January also 19.3.1908, Thursday 19 March 1908 and raising funds 1912 21.3.12 , Thursday 07 March 1912

144   Building News 28.4.1905

145   Dundee Courier - Friday 04 September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31 July 1901

146   Dundee Courier - Friday 04 September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31 July 1901

147   Builder's Journal and Architectural Record 17.1.1906

148   Dundee Courier - Friday 04 September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31 July 1901

149   ibid

150   ibid

151   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Thursday 25 June 1903

152   https://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/details/901220

153   See CCNY grant index card https://dx.doi.org/10.7916/d8-d6wb-gv24

154   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Saturday 09 July 1904, Welsh Newspapers: The Weekly Mail 1.9.06 p.4 with picture

155   Pevsner (2005) pp.450-1

156   Cheltenham Chronicle - Saturday 01 July 1905

157   "The Newmill Institute." Aberdeen Journal, 20 Nov. 1905, p. 7.

158   Nottingham Evening Post - Saturday 24 September 1904, Derbyshire Courier - Saturday 16 June 1906

159   Dundee Courier Friday 30 April 1909, Dundee Courier - Friday 26 August 1904, Dundee Courier - Friday 26 August 1904, Dundee Courier - Friday 30 September 1904, Dundee Evening Post - Thursday 12 January 1905, sixty plans Dundee Evening Post - Thursday 12 January 1905, Architect selected Edinburgh Evening News Saturday 18 February 1905, Drawing Dundee Courier - Saturday 15 April 1905, opening The Scotsman - Monday 12 March 1906, Dundee Courier - Monday 12 March 1906

160   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Thursday 25 June 1903

161   https://dlc.library.columbia.edu/carnegie/cul:s7h44j117k Alcester Chronicle - Saturday 06 January 1906

162   The Building News, 31st March 1905, p.457

163   The Building News, 3rd June 1904

164   The Building News 10th November 1905

165   CUKT NRS ref GD281/3/73; Western Times - Friday 18 October 1935

166   Fife Free Press, & Kirkcaldy Guardian - Saturday 21 September 1907

167   Northern times and weekly journal for Sutherland and the North - Thursday 11 July 1907, Northern times and weekly journal for Sutherland and the North - Thursday 31 July 1902, first built in 1900: Northern Chronicle and General Advertiser for the North of Scotland - Wednesday 24 October 1900

168   CUKT NRS GD281/3/86 Library Building Grants: Costessey 9 May 1903-7 Nov 1907; Yarmouth Independent - Saturday 03 July 1926

169   Shetland Times - Saturday 28 December 1907, Shetland Times - Saturday 18 August 1906

170   CUKT NAS GD281/3/16

GD281/3/16Library Building Grants: Balerno7 Jun 1905-11 Oct 1907

171   Dundee Courier - Friday September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31 July 1901

172   Building News 2nd June 1905

173   Greenslade, S., K (1902) The Planning of Some Recent Library Buildings in the United States paper read 17.3.02. RIBA Journal, IX, 276.

174   Kilburn Times - Friday 26 June 1908 (Opening of extension)

175   Wigan Observer and District Advertiser - Friday 07 April 1905

176   Nottingham Journal - Friday 20 October 1905

177   Rhyl Journal 6th April 1907

178   CUKT NAS GD281/3/205R

179   Builder's Journal and Architectural Record 14th February 1906

180   Aberdeen Press and Journal - Saturday 28 December 1907

181   CUKT NAS GD281/3/91

182   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Thursday 25 June 1903

183   The Architect and Contract Reporter April 26th 1912, Builders' Journal and Architectural Engineer, 14th November 1909

184   Shetland Times - Saturday 26 December 1908, Shetland Times - Saturday 26 December 1908

185   The Architects' and Builders' Journal December 16th 1910

186   CUKT NAS GD281/3/146 Library Building Grants: Haugh-of-Urr Feb 1906-26 Jan 1909; Dumfries and Galloway Standard - Saturday 17 October 1914

187   Builders' Journal and Architectural Engineer, 11th July 1906

188   Library existed from 1881: Shetland Times - Saturday 15 January 1887 Shetland Times - Saturday 27 August 1898, Shetland Times - Saturday 25 April 1908

189   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Saturday 28 October 1905

190   Builders' Journal and Architectural Engineer, 16.12.1908

191   Edinburgh Evening News - Friday 01 September 1905, Fife Free Press, & Kirkcaldy Guardian - Saturday 24 February 1906, Greenock, Dundee Courier - Wednesday 05 June 1907 Telegraph and Clyde Shipping Gazette - Friday 26 October 1906, Dundee Courier - Friday 27 December 1907, Dundee Evening Telegraph - Friday 29 May 1908, Dundee Evening Telegraph - Friday 28 August 1908

192   The Scotsman - Friday 06 September 190, Midlothian advertiser - Saturday 22 June 2013

193   Aberdeen Press and Journal - Monday 04 October 1909

194   Ettrickbridge; Fictions, Facks and Fables, Southern Reporter - Thursday 06 October 1910

195   Chelmsford Chronicle - Friday 22 October 1909

196   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Saturday 28 September 1907

197   Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 19 February 1890 Shetland Times - Saturday 12 July 1902 Peterhead Sentinel and General Advertiser for Buchan District - Tuesday 31 March 1891

198   Chelmsford Chronicle, 10 June 1927, p. 8

199   The Building News, 10th September 1909

200   CUKT NAS GD281/3/301 Library Building Grants: Stisted 20 Nov 1908-10 Aug 1909; Essex Newsman - Saturday 17 July 1909

201   The Scotsman - Thursday 09 July 1903

202   ibid

203   CUKT NAS GD281/3/311Library Building Grants: Symington27 Mar 1908-2 Feb 1910

204   Shetland Times - Saturday 16 January 1909

205   Shetland Times - Saturday 30 October 1909

206   The Building News 28th March 1913

207   Aberdeen Press and Journal - Saturday 18 September 1909, Aberdeen Press and Journal - Monday 31 October 1910

208   CUKT NAS GD281/3/102 Library Building Grants: Drumoak 26 Apr 1909-2 Mar 1911

209   Aberdeen Press and Journal 31st October

1969

210   Runcorn Guardian - Saturday 19 February 1910

211   CUKT NAS GD281/3/141

212   Hawick News and Border Chronicle - Friday 25 March 1910

213   Exeter and Plymouth Gazette - Friday 28 October 1910 Western Morning News - Monday 24 October 1910

214   Evening Express 21st June 1902, The Merthyr Express, 9th April 1910

215   CUKT NAS GD281/3/241

216   Western Morning News - Friday 09 May 1941, Western Morning News - Saturday 10 May 1941, Western Morning News - Tuesday 31 March 1942

217   Falkirk Herald - Wednesday 07 December 1910

218   CUKT NAS GD281/3/332 Library Building Grants: Vidlin 30 Mar 1908-11 Nov 1910

219   Shetland Times - Saturday 13 August 1910

220   CUKT NAS GD281/3/27

221   CUKT NAS GD281/3/31 Library Building Grants: Bettyhill 17 Aug 1911-27 Nov 1911

222   CUKT NAS GD281/3/124 Library Building Grants: Forss

223   Monmouthshire Beacon - Friday 20 October 1911

224   Northampton Mercury - Friday 05 May 1911

225   Perthshire Advertiser - Saturday 11 November 1939

226   Lancashire Evening Post - Saturday 24 July 1909

227   CUKT NAS GD281/3/148

228   Liverpool Daily Post - Friday 04 August 1911, The Queen - Saturday 12 August 1911, Lancashire Evening Post - Saturday 24 July 1909

229   https://www.feisean.org/wp-content/uploads/Feis-Air-An-Oir.pdf p.14

230   CUKT NAS GD281/3/245

231   Liverpool Daily Post - Saturday 25 February 1911

232   People's Journal - Saturday 12 December

Further reading

1908, Aberdeen Press and Journal - Monday 02 January 1911

233   Morning Post - Monday 04 June 1906, Wiltshire Times and Trowbridge Advertiser - Saturday 06 March 1920

234   Hull Daily Mail - Thursday 11 July 1912 church institute fund applied for CUKT NAS GD281/3/296

235   CUKT NAS GD281/3/162

236   The British Architect 4.3.10 p.148

237   CUKT NAS GD281/3/246

238   Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 24 May 1911

239   CUKT NAS GD281/3/24 Library Building Grants: Barr15 Mar 1899-24 Jan 1921

240   https://thehistorygirlsscotland.com/2017/09/11/the-possilpark-library-murals/

241   Dundee Evening Post - Wednesday 31 July 1901

242   Dundee Courier - Friday 04 September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31 July 1901

243   Liverpool Daily Post - Saturday 25 February 1911 Liverpool Evening Express - Saturday 25 February 1911

244   CUKT NAS GD281/3/66

245   The North Wales Express, 12th August 1910, p. 8; Yr Herald Gymraeg, 30th June 1914, p. 6; Carnegie Corporation of New York (www.carnegie.org) https://www.dailypost.co.uk/news/north-wales-news/four-libraries-close-gwynedd-part-11882539

246   CUKT NAS GD281/3/170 Library Building Grants: Juniper Green (Alterations to Army hall)

247   CUKT NAS GD281/3/168 Library Building Grants: Irongray 11 Mar 1909-16 Sep 1912; Dumfries and Galloway Standard - Wednesday 16 December 1914

248   The Builder May 11th 1917 (illustrated November 8th 1912)

249   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Thursday 05 November 1914

250   Dundee Courier - Friday 04 September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31

July 1901 Edinburgh Evening News - Saturday 30 December 1905, Dundee Courier - Friday 04 September 1908, Edinburgh Evening News - Wednesday 31 July 1901

251   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Thursday 05 November 1914

252   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Thursday 25 June 1903

253   Liverpool Daily Post Friday 15 January 1915, Liverpool Daily Post - Thursday 14 October 1915

254   Orkney Herald, and Weekly Advertiser and Gazette for the Orkney & Zetland Islands - Wednesday 08 March 1916

255   CUKT NAS GD281/3/355 Central Somerset Gazette - Friday 08 August 1919

256   http://www.yarlington-somerset.co.uk/village-life/

257   Nottingham Journal - Tuesday 24 August 1915, South Notts Echo - Saturday 08 July 1922, Nottingham Evening Post - Monday 01 December 1913

258   BRISCOE, W. A. (1927). Library Planning by Walter A. Briscoe. London, Grafton and Co.

259   The Scotsman - Thursday 26 February 1920

260   Sheffield Daily Telegraph - Thursday 06 December 1917

261   Diss Express - Friday 29 August 1924, The Scotsman - Thursday 26 February 1920

262   Nottingham Evening Post - Monday 01 December 1913 Nottingham Journal - Tuesday 24 August 1915, South Notts Echo - Saturday 08 July 1922

263   BRISCOE, W. A. (1927). p.133-4

264   Newcastle Evening Chronicle - Thursday 25 February 1926, Newcastle Journal - Saturday 09 June 1917

265   Leeds Mercury - Saturday 25 March 1916, Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer - Wednesday 06 October 1920, Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer- Friday 24 March 1916, Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer - Wednesday 18 October 1922

266   Nottingham Evening Post - Monday 01 December 1913, South Notts Echo - Saturday 08

July 1922

267   ibid

268   Nottingham Evening Post – Wednesday 20 October 1926

269   See ref 20

270   ibid

271   Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser - Thursday 05 November 1914

272   Hull Daily Mail, 24 Sept. 1927, p. 1 The Scotsman - Monday 26 February 1917, "New Yorkshire Libraries." Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser, 17 Jan. 1916, p. 5.

273   Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer - Thursday 11 January 1917, Burnley News - Saturday 05 July 1930

274   CUKT NAS Village Hall Files GD281/20/53, Village Hall Equipment Files GD281/19/28 "Village Hall" 1957-1961, Aberdeen Press and Journal - Saturday 19 March 1910, Aberdeen Press and Journal - Thursday 08 December 1932,.

275   The Glasgow Herald. 2 April 1932. p. 7.

276   Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer - Tuesday 05 March 1935

277   "Carnegie Trust £500 Grant for Library" Hampshire Advertiser 7th May 1932 p.12, Black et al., 2009, p.372

Shelf-Life Project Publications:

Black, A. and Prizeman, O. 2021. A re-assessment of the design of Carnegie public library buildings with a view to their future use: the case of Evanston Public Library, Illinois (1908). IFLA Journal 47(4), pp. 444-452. (10.1177/03400352211000383)

Black, A. and Prizeman, O. 2021. The design of the Carnegie library in Danville, Illinois (1904): re-reading the reputation of the Carnegie library built-form in America. Libraries: Culture, History, and Society 5(1), pp. 24-48. (10.5325/libraries.5.1.0024)

Pezzica, C., Schroeter, J., Prizeman, O., Jones, C. and Rosin, P. 2019. Between images and built form: automating the recognition of standardised building components using deep learning. Presented at: 27th CIPA International Symposium ''Documenting the past for a better future'', Avila, Spain, 1-5 September 2019ISPRS Ann. Photogram. Remote Sens, Vol. IV-2. Copernicus pp. 123-132., (10.5194/isprs-annals-IV-2-W6-123-2019)

Prizeman, O., Boughanmi, M. and Pezzica, C. 2022. Carnegie libraries of Britain: Assets or liabilities? Managing altering agendas of energy efficiency for early 20th century heritage. Public Library Quarterly 41(1), pp. 43-82. (10.1080/01616846.2020.1826242)

Prizeman, O., Jones, C., Parisi, M. and Pezzica, C. 2018. How can century-old architectural hierarchies for the design of public libraries be re-interpreted and re-used?. Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development 8(4), pp. 481-494. (10.1108/JCHMSD-08-2017-0051)

Prizeman, O. and Pezzica, C. 2020. Shelf Life: Re-imagining the future of Carnegie Public Libraries. [Online]. CarnegieLibrariesOfBritain.com: Cardiff University. Available at: https://carnegielibrariesofbritain.com/

Black, A. and Prizeman, O. 2020. Revisiting the Carnegie public library built form: the design and early history of three Illinois Carnegie library buildings. Library and Information History36(2), pp. 89-115. (10.3366/lih.2020.0019)

Prizeman, O., Pezzica, C., Parisi, M. and Lorenz, C. 2018. Function should follow form: Futures for the radiant logic of Carnegie public libraries. Presented at: Nexus 2018: The Relationship between Architecture and Mathematics, Pisa, Italy, 11-14 June 2018 Presented at Williams, K. and Bevilacqua, M. G. eds.Nexus 2018 Architecture and Mathematics Conference Book. Nexus Architecture and Mathematics Turin: Kim Williams Books pp. 197-202.

Prizeman, O., Pezzica, C., Taher, A. and Boughanmi, M. 2020. Networking historic environmental standards to address modern challenges for sustainable conservation in HBIM. Applied Sciences 10(4), article number: 1283. (10.3390/app10041283)

Previous relevant publications by the project team:

Carnegie Libraries

Books:

Prizeman, O. E. C. 2012. *Philanthropy and light: Carnegie Libraries and the advent of transatlantic standards for public space*. Farnham: Ashgate.

Articles:

Prizeman, O. E. C. 2013. Function and decoration, tradition and invention: Carnegie Libraries and their architectural messages. Library and Information History 29(4), pp. 239-257. (10.1179/1758348913Z.00000000046)

Ph.D Thesis

Prizeman, Oriel Elizabeth Clare., and University of Cambridge. Department of Architecture. PhD thesis; Philanthropy and Light : The Formulation of Transatlantic Environmental Standards for Public Interiors through Andrew Carnegie's Library Building Programme 1889-1910 (2010). Print. https://idiscover.lib.cam.ac.uk/permalink/f/t9gok8/44CAM_ALMA21433467150003606

Library Architecture

Articles:

Prizeman, O. E. C. 2013. Birmingham City Library, Birmingham UK, Mecanoo architects. Architectural Review 234(1401), pp. 54-65.

Prizeman, O. E. C. 2013. Book mountain: MVRDV's library in Spijkenisee, Rotterdam. Architectural Review, pp. 41-52.

Prizeman, O. E. C. 2013. Library: Speaking volumes: Bisset Adams' Watney Market Idea Store. Architecture Today AT241, pp. 24-33.

Prizeman, O. E. C. 2013. 'Reading Rooms : The Library: A World History' James W.P. Campbell with photographs by Will Pryce Thames & Hudson 2013; 'Contemporary Library Architecture: A Planning and Design Guide' Ken Worpole Routledge 2013 [Book Reviews]. Architectural Review 2013(Dec), pp. 105-106.

Prizeman, O. E. C. 2011. The secret life of libraries: Wisdom builds her house: the architecture and history of libraries, Architekturmuseum, Munich. Architectural Review, London.

Prizeman, O. E. C. 2011. Typology Quarterly: Libraries. Architectural Review (2 Nov)

Library history

Books:

Black, A., Pepper, S., Bagshaw, K., 2009. Books, buildings and social engineering: early public libraries in Britain from past to present. Aldershot: Ashgate.

Black, A., Hoare, P., 2008. The Cambridge History of Libraries in Britain and Ireland. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Black, A., 2000. The public library in Britain, 1914-2000. London: The British Library.

Black, A., 1996. A new history of the English public library: social and intellectual contexts 1850-1914. London: Leicester University Press.

Articles:

Black, A., Pepper, S., 2012. From civic place to digital space: the design of public libraries in Britain from past to present, Library Trends 61:2 , pp. 440-470. Special issue of Library Trends: "Information and space: analogies andmetaphors," Eds. P. Uyttenhove and W. Van Acker.

Black, A., 2011. 'We don't do public libraries like we used to'. Attitudes to public library buildings in the UK at the start of the twenty-first century, Journal of Librarianship & Information Science, 43:1, pp. 30-45.

'Black, A., 2007. Arsenals of scientific and technical information': public technical libraries in Britain during and immediately after World War I, Library Trends, 55:3, pp. 474-489.

Black, A., 2005. The library as clinic: a Foucauldian interpretation of British public library attitudes to social and physical disease, c. 1850-1950, Libraries and Culture40:3, 416-434. Reprinted in C.K. Malone, H.G.B. Anghelescu and J.M. Tucker (eds.), Libraries and culture: historical essays honouring the legacy of Donald G. Davis, Jr. (Washington DC: Library of Congress Centre for the Book, 2006, pp. 194-212).

Black, A., 2001. The Victorian information society: surveillance, bureaucracy and public librarianship in nineteenth-century Britain, The Information Society 17:1, pp. 63-80.

Black, A., May 2000. Skeleton in the cupboard: social class and the public library through 150 years, Library History 16, pp. 4-12. Reprinted in Journal of Information, Communication and Library Science [Taiwan] 7:2, Winter 2000, pp. 17-26.

Black, A., 1996. Edward Edwards and modernity: personality, professionalism and progress, Library History 12, pp. 77-92.

Black, A., 1991. Libraries for the many, Library History 9:1-2, pp. 27-36.

Black, A., 2013. Everton Public Library, Victorian Review: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Victorian Studies, 39:1, pp. 40-44.

Edited works:

Black, A. and Dahlkild, N., 2011. Library design: from past to present, special issue of Library Trends, Vol. 60, No. 1.

Chapters in edited works:

Black, A., 2018. From voluntary to state action: Samuel Smiles, James Silk Buckingham and the rise of the public library movement in Britain, in M. Towsey & K.B. Roberts (eds.), Before the public library: reading, community, and identity in the Atlantic world, 1650-1850 (Leiden & Boston: Brill), pp. 349-369.

Black, A., Rankin, C., 2011. The history of children's library design: continuities and discontinuities. In Ingrid Bon, Andrew Cranfield and Karen Latimer (eds.), Designing library space for children (De Gruyter Saur and IFLA), pp. 7-37.

Black, A., 2008. Socially controlled space or public sphere 'third place'? Adult reading rooms in early British public libraries. In M. Koren (ed), Working for five star libraries: international perspectives on a century of public library advocacy and development. To mark 100 years of the Public Library Association in the Netherlands (The Hague: Netherlands Public Library Association), pp. 27-41.

Black, A., 2008. Networking knowledge before the information society: the Manchester Central Library (1934) and the metaphysical-professional philosophy of L.S. Jast. In W.B. Rayward (ed.), European Modernism and the Information Society(Aldershot: Ashgate), pp. 165-183.

Black, A., 2000. Man and boy: modifying masculinities in public librarianship, 1850-1950. With a case study of the inter-war librarianship masonic circle. In E. Kerslake and N. Moody (eds), Gendering library history, Liverpool: Liverpool John Moores University Press, pp. 209-220

Black, A., 1999. Representations of the public library in Victorian and Edwardian fiction: assessing the semiological approach. In Peter Vodosek and Graham Jefcoate (eds), Bibliotheken in der literarischen darstellung [Libraries in literature], Wiesbaden: Harrossowitz Verlag, pp. 151-166.

Black, A, 1995. National provision and local politics. In Margaret Kinnell Evans and Paul Sturges (eds), Continuity and innovation in the public library: the development of a social institution, London: Library Association Publishing, pp. 48-66.

Articles in professional journals

Black, A., 2000. A touch of class, Library Association Record 102:5, pp. 274-275.

Black, A., Muddiman, D., 1997. Myths of a golden age, Library Association Record99:5, p. 256.

Black., A., 1998. New times for library history, Librarians' World, 7:3, pp. 45-46. Reprinted in the Newsletter of the Library History Group of the Library Association, Winter 1998-9, pp. 6-10

Black., A., 1994. The open access revolution in British public libraries, Librarians' World: The Independent Journal of Librarians, Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 3-8.

Entries in encyclopaedias, compendia & dictionaries

Public libraries and reading rooms. In Laurel Brake and Marysa Demoor (eds.), Dictionary of nineteenth-century journalism (London and Gent: The British Library and Academia Press, 2009), p. 515 only.

Thomas Greenwood. In Oxford dictionary of national biography, Vol. 23 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004), p. 635 only.

Edward Edwards. In Oxford dictionary of national biography, Vol. 17 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004), pp. 918-921.

John Potter Briscoe. In Oxford dictionary of national biography, Vol. 7 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004), pp. 682-684.

Miscellaneous

Black, A., [Contributor to] R. Mackinlay, Scandinavian library design, *CILIP Update*, December 2013, pp. 32-34.

Black, A., [Contributor to] *Save and burn: the fight against libraries*. A DVD film by Julian Samuel, Canada, 2004.

Black, A., [Contributor to] Reflections of the past. In *150 Years of the public library: a celebration presented by the Library Furnishing Company and the Library Association*. A CD-Rom produced by AVTV, Northampton, 2000.

Black, A., [Major contributor to] Undercover libraries: a mass observation of public library use, *BBC Radio 4*, presented by Ian McMillan, broadcast 19 April 2000.

General reference:

Public Library buildings history UK

Adams, M.B. 1905 Public Libraries, Their Buildings and Equipment: A Plea for State Aid. R.I.B.A. Journal, vol XII Third Series (no. 25), 262–80.

Adams, W.G.S., and Trust Carnegie United Kingdom. 1915. A Report on Library Provision & Policy by W.G.S. Adams to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees. Edinburgh: Neill and Co.

Brawne, M. 1970. Libraries: Architecture and Equipment. London: Pall Mall Press.

Brown, J.D. 1903. Manual of Library Economy. London: Scott, Greenwood & co.

Brown, J.D. 1907. Library Planning as Affected by Modern Library Policy and Interior Arrangements. The Architectural Journal (The RIBA Journal) XIV third series, no. 23rd March 1907, 347–52.

Burgoyne, F.J. 1897. Library Construction: Architecture, Fittings and Furniture. London: George Allen.

Champneys, A.L. 1907. Public Libraries: A Treatise on Their Design, Construction, and Fittings, with a Chapter on the Principles of Planning, and a Summary of the Law. London: B. T. Batsford.

Champneys, B. 1902. The Design of Libraries. Architectural Review, XI. (January).

Clark, J.W. 1900. The Care of Books: Four Lectures Delivered at Cambridge Lent Term, 1900. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

Cotgreave, Alfred. Views & Memoranda of Public Libraries. London: Library aids co, 1901.

Cox, A. 1905. Public Libraries – paper read at Architectural Association AGM Tufton Street Westminster. The Builder. 14 January, 41–44.

Department for Culture Media and Sport, (DCMS), 2001. Libraries, Museums, Galleries and Archives for All: Co-Operating Across the Sectors to Tackle Social Exclusion, London: DCMS.

Delessert, B.J.P. 1835. Mémoire sur la Bibliothèque royale, où l'on indique les mesures à prendre pour la transférer dans un bâtiment circulaire. Paris: Imprimerie de H. Dupuy.

Edwards, E. 1859. Memoirs of Libraries: including a Handbook of Library Economy. London: Trubner & Co.

Fletcher, W.I. 1889. Library Buildings. The Library Journal 14, Jan–Feb 1889: 39–40.

Fletcher, W.I. 1890. The Proper Lighting of Library Rooms. American Library Association Conference, 9–11. American Library Journal.

Goodenough, S. 1985. The Greatest Good Fortune: Andrew Carnegie's Gift for Today. Edinburgh Macdonald.

Greenhough, W.H. 1890. On the Ventilation, Heating and Lighting of Free Public Libraries. Library s1–2, no. 1 (1890): 421–33.

Greenslade, S.K. 1902. The Planning of Some Recent Library Buildings in the United States Paper Read 17.3.02. RIBA Journal IX (1902): 229–78.

Greenwood, T Public Libraries, 1891. 4th Ed. London: Cassell & Co.

Greenwood, T. 1902. Edward Edwards the Chief Pioneer of Municipal Public Libraries. London: Scott, Greenwood and Co.

Grimes, B. 1998. Irish Carnegie Libraries: A Catalogue and Architectural History. Dublin: Irish Academic Press.

Hare, H.T. 1907. Public Libraries. The Architectural Journal (The RIBA Journal) XIV, no. 10 (1907): 341–57.

Robertson, W. 1964. Welfare in Trust: A History of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 1913–1963. Dunfermline: Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

Thompson, A. 1963. Library Buildings of Britain and Europe: An International Study, with Examples Mainly from Britain and Some from Europe and Overseas, London: Butterworths.

Tweedale, G. 2004. Carnegie, Andrew (1835–1919). In Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Carnegie Libraries UK: History resources online:

Blaikie, G. 2002–2011. Carnegie Libraries of Scotland. (apparently no longer) available at: http://www.scotcities.com/carnegie/

Builder, The. 1909. See available digital content: The Builder.

Building News, 1857- London. See available digital content: Building News

Carnegie Collections held at the the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University: https://library.columbia.edu/libraries/rbml/units/carnegie/about.html

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP), 1919. A Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. Concord: Rumford Press, 1919. Available at: http://www.archive.org/stream/manualofpublicbe00carnuoft#page/n9/mode/2up [accessed 3 May 2011]

Chandler, J. Blog: https://carnegielegacyinengland.wordpress.com/about/home/

Dictionary of Scottish Architects

History of Public and Carnegie Libraries in the United States

Allen, W.C., Library buildings, Library Trends 25 (1) (July 1976), pp. 89-112.
Baumann, C., The influence of Angus Snead Macdonald and the Snead bookstack on library architecture (Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow, 1972).

Beckman, M., Langmead, S. and Black, J. The best gift: a record of Carnegie libraries in Ontario (Toronto: Dunburn Press, 1984).

Bial, R. and Bial, L., The Carnegie libraries in Illinois (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1991).

Bobinski, G. Carnegie libraries: their history and impact on American public library development (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969).

Bostwick, A.E. 1910. The American Public Library. New York and London: D. Appleton and company.

Breisch, K. American libraries 1730-1950 (New York and London: Norton, 2017), pp. 241-280.

Breisch, K.A. Henry Hobson Richardson and the small public library in America: a study in typology (Cambridge Massachussets: MIT Press, 1997).

Brett, W., Access to the shelves in the Cleveland Public Library, The Library Journal, 16 (San Francisco Conference No., 1891), pp. 34-35.

Brett, W., Re-arrangement of the Cleveland Public Library, The Library Journal, 5 (May 1890), pp. 136-137.

Eastman, W., Library buildings, Library Journal, 26 (8) (August 1901), pp. 38-43.

Elmborg, J. and Pawley, C., Historical research as critical practice and relationship: the 'Carnegie Libraries in Iowa Project', Journal of Education for Library & Information Science, 44 (3-4) (Summer & Fall 2003), pp. 235-245.

Felsenstein, F. and Connolly, J., What Middletown read: print culture in an American small city (Amherst and Boston: University of Massachusetts Press, 2015).

Fiftieth anniversary, 1875-1925: Free Public Library of Decatur (Decatur: Decatur Public Library, 1925).

Gardiner, A., The Carnegie legacy in Kansas (Topeka: Kansas State Library, 1985).

Green, B., Planning and construction of library buildings, Library Journal, 25 (11) (November 1900), pp. 677-683.

Hinton, D. Paxton Carnegie Library: 100th anniversary, 1904-2004 (Paxton, IL: Paxton Carnegie Library, 2004).

Johnson, A.V. A Report to the Carnegie Corporation of New York on the policy donations to free public libraries (New York: Carnegie Corporation, 1919).

Jones, T. Carnegie libraries across America: a public legacy (New York: Wiley, 1997).

Kapp, P., et al., Paxton Carnegie Library: Historic American Building Survey (Washington DC: US department of the Interior, 2012), http://cdn.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/il/il0900/il0998/data/il0998data.pdf

Knott, C. Not free, not for all: libraries in the age of Jim Crow (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2015).

Koch, T.W. 1907. A Portfolio of Carnegie Libraries. 1st ed. Michigan: George Wahr.

Koch, T., A book of Carnegie Libraries (New York: H.W. Wilson Company, 1917).

Krass, P., Carnegie (Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley, 2002).

Krause, P.L. 1988. Patronage and Philanthropy in Industrial America: Andrew Carnegie and the Free Library in Braddock, Pa. Western Pennsylvania History, Volume 71, (no. 2), 127–46.

Kruty, P., Patton and Miller: designers of Carnegie libraries, The Palimpsest [Iowa] 64 (4) (July/August 1983), pp. 110-122.

Learned, W.S. 1924. The American Pubilc Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge. 1 ed. New York: Harcourt Brace and Company.

List of Carnegie Libraries in the USA, Wikipedia (21 February 2020), https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Carnegie_libraries_in_the_United_States

Lorenzen, M., Deconstructing the Carnegie libraries: the sociological reasons behind Carnegie's millions to public libraries, Illinois Libraries, 81 (2) (1999), pp. 75-78.

Macleod, D., Carnegie libraries in Wisconsin (New York: Arno Press, 1968).

Miller, D., Carnegie grants for library buildings 1890-1917 (New York: Carnegie Corporation, 1946).

Munthe, W., Modern American library buildings, Library Association Record, 2 (3rd series) (1932), pp. 238-244, 283-290, 341-346, 371-379.

Oehlerts, D.E. 1991. Books and Blueprints: Building America's Public Libraries, Contributions in Librarianship and Information Science. New York: Greenwood Press.

Overall, W.H. 1877. On Library Buildings. Paper presented at the American Library Association Conference, 1877. American Library Journal 2 (1877): 251–255.

Patton, N.S. 1889. Architects and Librarians. Paper presented at the American Library Association Conference, St Louis 1889. American Library Journal, 14, 1889:

Pendleton, A.M. 1876. How to Start Libraries in Small Towns. American Library Journal 1, no. 9 (1876): 4.

Pepper, S. 2006. Storehouses of Knowledge: the free library movement and the birth of modern library architecture, in The Cambridge History of Libraries in Britain and Ireland, Vol 3 1850–2000.edited by A. Black and P. Hoare. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Poole, W.F. 1879. Library Buildings. American Library Association Conference. Philadelphia: American Library Journal 3 (1879): 293

Poole, W. Small library buildings, Library Journal, 10 (9-10) (1885), pp. 250-256.

Poole, W. Remarks on library construction (Chicago: Jansen McClurg and Co., 1884).

Poole, W., The construction of library buildings, Library Journal 6 (4) (April 1881), pp. 69-77.

Poole, W.F. 1881a. Librarians Vs. Architects. American Architect 10, no. 17 September (1881): 131–4.

Poole, W.F. 1881 Progress of Library Architecture. Paper presented at the American Library Association Conference, Cincinnati 1882. American Library Journal 7 (1882): 130–131.

Richards, S.L., The building of Carnegie libraries in South Dakota, South Dakota History, 20 (1) (Spring 1990), pp. 1-16.
Rogers, A., Library buildings, in S.J. Jackson, E.B. Herling and E.J. Josey (eds.), A century of service: librarianship in the United States and Canada (Chicago: American Library Association, 1976), pp. 221-242.

Standiford, L. 2006. Meet You in Hell: Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clay Frick, and the Bitter Partnership That Changed America: Random House Inc.
Schlipf, F. Remodeling and expanding Carnegie-era library buildings, Library Trends, 62 (3) (Winter 2014), pp. 556-580.

Snead and Company Iron Works, Library planning, bookstacks and shelving, with contributions from the architects' and librarians' point of view (Jersey City, New Jersey, 1915).

Smithmeyer, J.L. 1887. The Requirements of a Large Library Building. Inland Architect and News Record X, no. October (1887).

Snape, R. 2006 Libraries for Leisure Time. in The Cambridge History of Libraries in Britain and Ireland, Vol 3 1850–2000, edited by A. Black and P. Hoare. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Soule, C., Boston Public Library, Library Journal, 17 (2-4) (February-April 1892), pp. 54-55, 88-93, 124-125.

Soule, C., How to plan a library building for library work (Boston: Boston Book Club, 1912).

Soule, C., Points of agreement among librarians as to library architecture, Library Journal, 16 (12) (December 1991), pp. 17-19.

Soule, C., Modern library buildings, Architectural Review [Boston], 9 (1) (January 1902), pp. 1-7.

United States Bureau of Education, On library construction (Bureau of Education Circular of Information No. 1, 1881).

Van Brunt, H. 1879. Library Buidlings. Paper presented at the American Library Association Conference, Philadelphia 1879. American Library Journal 4, no 7 (1879): 295.

Van Slyck, A. Free to all: Carnegie libraries and American culture, 1890-1920 (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1995).

Van Slyck, A, 'The utmost amount of effectiv [sic] accommodation':Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, 50 (4) (December 1991), pp. 378-379.

Wall, J., Andrew Carnegie (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970).

Walser, L., Public libraries across the country are ready for their next chapter, Preservation Magazine (Winter 2018), https://savingplaces.org/stories/public-libraries-across-the-country-are-ready-for-their-next-chapter#.XGWgPP5vKUk

Wheeler, J.L. and Githens, A.M. 1941. The American Public Library Building. New York: Scribner's Sons.
.

Wiegand, W., 'An established institution': the Morris Public Library of Morris, Illinois, 1913-1953, Journal of Illinois History, 13 (4) (Winter 2010), pp. 265-288.

Wiegand, W., Main street public library: community places and reading spaces in the rural heartland, 1876-1956 (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 2011).

Wiegand, W., Part of our lives: a people's history of the American public library (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015).

Williamson, W., William Frederick Poole and the modern library movement (New York and London: Columbia University press, 1963).

Wilmeson, F. 1890. Andrew Carnegie's Gift. Pittsburgh Bulletin 1890, month/day unknown p. 6. In series II. Files on Microfilm, ca.1886–1977 (107 reels) II.A.1.a. Free Public Library Buildings. reel 25: Allegheny. Carnegie Corporation of New York Records. Columbia University Libraries Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

Yust, W., Follies in library planning, Library Journal, 51 (18) (15 October 1926), pp. 901-904.

Archival Sources:
Files relating to Library Building Grants by Mr Carnegie – prior to the formation of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. National Archives of Scotland. GD281/3.

Pennsylvania Room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Oakland Branch.

Series II. Microfilm ca.1886–1977II.A.1 Libraries Reel 36. Carnegie Corporation of New York. Columbia University Libraries Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

Carnegie Corporation of New York. Columbia University Libraries Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Series VIII. Printed Material A.3, No.1 Vol 48

Miller, D.R. 1943. Carnegie Grants for Library Buildings 1890–1917 a List of Library Buildings, Public and Academic Erected with Funds Provided by Andrew Carnegie and Carnegie Corporation of New York. New York: Carnegie Corporation of New York, Series VIII. Printed Material A.3, No.1 Vol 48 Miscellaneous Pamphlets. Carnegie Corporation of New York. Columbia University Libraries Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

Index of Buildings, their Architects and Designers
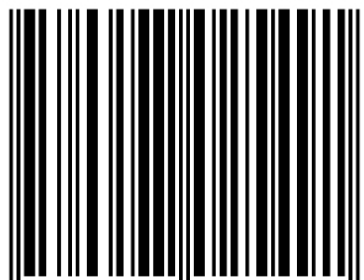
The civilizing, societal role of free public libraries cannot be under-estimated. Since Britain's Public Libraries Act of 1850, this enduring national institution has provided universal access to information and literature that continue to enrich our lives and preserve our records. But local delivery of these cultural facilities would not have been so widely distributed across the country, or so splendidly furnished, without the extraordinary philanthropy of Scottish-American industrialist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) whose grants provided more than the 437 surviving Carnegie libraries in 57 years between 1883 and 1940.

This E-book's scholarly photographic chronicle is complemented by extensive notation and analysis that reveal the breadth and depth of one of the most far-sighted and impactful acts of international charity on these shores, culminating in widely varying architectural forms, from modest sheds to grand Neo-Classical designs. Professor Dr Oriel Prizeman of the Welsh School of Architecture and her collaborators on this fascinating publication are to be congratulated for introducing readers to a less-studied building typology and its special patronage. The work is but one deliverable from the epic Arts and Humanities Research Council funded project, Shelf-Life: reimagining the future of Carnegie Public Libraries https://carnegielibrariesofbritain.com/ that I also commend to all those interested in the past and future of these temples of knowledge.

John A. Fidler, RIBA-SCA, MRIAI-IRL, IHBC, Intl Assoc AIA, FRICS, FSA, FRSA, FIIC, FAPT.,
Former Conservation Director, English Heritage
(Life Member, Stockport Heritage Trust campaigning
to stop closure of Stockport's Carnegie Library)