

Building the Rock Island Downtown Library: 1901–1903

A Building of One's Own

Illinois' (and Rock Island's) first truly *public* library opened in 1872 in a 48-foot-long by 24-feet-wide room rented for \$150 per year. The room was on the northeast

corner of the Mitchell & Lynde building on 17th Street. The library opened with just 2,174 volumes and other materials, but by 1881, had grown to 6,404 volumes. 1881 also marked the year that head librarian Miss

Ellen Gale and the Rock Island
Library became "one of the
founders of the first association of
libraries in Illinois." The
Conference of Western Libraries
disbanded sometime after a
successful 1884 meeting in Rock
Island, but Rock Island and many
other participants joined the
Illinois Library Association in 1895.
One of the conference topics was
a paper on "Library Buildings of

Miss Ellen Gale

By 1895, years of outgrowing rented spaces and the growing use of libraries by children led to campaigning for a new building. By October 1899, the Rock Island City Council also agreed that a new building was necessary, and on April 6, 1900, the council

Moderate Size."

approved the purchase of a parcel in Spencer and Case's Addition, at the southeast corner of 19th Street and 4th Avenue. With fees and other costs, the final purchase price came to \$8,878.88.

Based on initial specifications from the Drack and Kerns architectural firm, the City of Rock Island approved taxation in the amount of \$70,000, to be paid in \$10,000 installments

over seven years. With the first installment used to buy property, and with the board not able to proceed until all funds would be in hand by 1906, plans stalled for several months.



It's often assumed that the building is a Carnegie library*, but it was the generosity of lumber tycoon Frederick Weyerhaeuser who made the building possible. In November 1900, Weyerhaeuser, who

began his business in Rock Island with partner and brother-in-law Frederick (F.C.A) Denkmann,

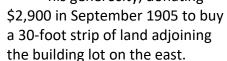
offered a \$50,000 advance for a "fireproof library building, on the lot recently purchased, which will be an ornament to our city." His offer stipulated that 5 percent of his advance would be paid back out of taxes, and offered an

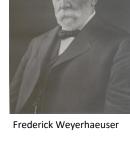
additional \$10,000 donation for book stacks and furnishings.

Architect L.M. Drack, of

Drack and Kerns, was selected for the project, and bids were opened for construction. The lowest bid of \$58,147 by Collins Brothers did not allow for plumbing, heating, lighting, decoration or furniture. Weyerhaeuser then authorized the library board to use his

\$10,000 gift for actual construction costs. He pledged another \$2,500 in June 1901, which was matched by his former partner, F.C.A. Denkmann. By the time the library opened, Weyerhaeuser had donated \$17,869.32 out of the total cost of \$90,448.20. Weyerhaeuser continued his generosity, donating





* There is no official record of an application to or rejection from Andrew Carnegie, although a persistent rumor stands that he turned Rock Island down "because any town that has Frederick Weyerhaeuser need not ask a library from me."

An Elegant Library Frieze

Construction began in September 1901, and by a year later, had reached the decorative frieze around the building. A frieze is a horizontal band of painted or

carved
decoration
commonly
found in
classical Greek
and Roman
architecture.



The library board approved a list of 12 authors considered notable in 1903:

- Greek poet Homer (The Iliad & the Odyssey)
- American poet & educator
 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 (Song of Hiawatha, The
 Children's Hour and The
 Midnight Ride of Paul Revere)
- American essayist, orator, poet and philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson
- Roman poet Virgil (The Aeneid)
- French author Victor Hugo (Les Misérables and The Hunchback of Notre Dame)
- English playwright and poet
 William Shakespeare
- German poet, philosopher, playwright & novelist Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (Faust)
- Scottish poet laureate Robert
 Burns (Tam O'Shanter, Auld Lang Syne, To a Mouse and many other works.
- 19th Century Swedish poet Esaias Tegner

- Italian author Alighieri Dante (the Divine Comedy)
- American author
 Nathaniel Hawthorne
 (House of the Seven
 Gables, The Scarlet
 Letter)
 - American military historian and U.S.
 Naval Academy founder George
 Bancroft



Bancroft, whose name appears on the east side, was one of 250 notables chosen to ride the 1854 Grand Excursion. Tegner, whose name appears on the south side, was a popular Swedish poet of the 19th century.

A Temple of Literature

The Rock Island Library's stone walls were quarried in Amherst Township, Ohio. The Berea Sandstone was initially canyon gray in color, but has weathered to a mellow gold due to natural

oxidation.
Carthage
marble
was used
for the
library
base and
steps.
Other



used include oak, brass and marble. Designed in Classic Ionic style with Italian Renaissance finishes, the library included a skylight and second floor rotunda with the balcony overlooking a

circulation desk on the first floor.

The doors of the new Rock Island Public Library opened with a simple ceremony on December 15,

1903. Headlines proclaimed it as "Rock Island's new Temple of Literature." Library Director Miss Ellen Gale, who started as the librarian for the Young Men's Literary Association at just age 15 in 1869, continued to serve from 1872 until

her retirement in 1937. At the time of her retirement, her 65 years of



service qualified her as the longest serving municipal library director in the nation. Miss Gale

passed away in 1948 at the advanced age of 95, having lived through the Civil War, two World Wars, one Great Depression – and one library building project.

Sources: Miss Gale's Books, The Beginnings of the Rock Island Public Library, by Roald Tweet; Rock Island Library special collections.

Rock Island Public Library - 309-732-READ

www.rockislandlibrary.org

