

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910460022603321
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Titolo	Reading publics : New York City's public libraries, 1754-1911 // Tom Glynn
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Empire State Editions, an imprint of Fordham University Press, , 2015
ISBN	0-8232-7681-3 0-8232-6266-9 0-8232-6267-7
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (459 p.)
Disciplina	027.4747
Soggetti	Public libraries - New York (State) - New York - History - 18th century Public libraries - New York (State) - New York - History - 19th century Subscription libraries - New York (State) - New York - 18th century Subscription libraries - New York (State) - New York - 19th century Libraries and society - New York (State) - New York - History Books and reading - New York (State) - New York - History - 18th century Books and reading - New York (State) - New York - History - 19th century Electronic books. New York (N.Y.) Intellectual life
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Machine generated contents note: -- Introduction: Readers, Libraries, and New York City Before 1911 -- Chapter 1: The New York Society Library: Books, Authority, and Publics in Colonial and Early Republican New York -- Chapter 2: Books for a Reformed Republic: The Apprentices' Library in Antebellum New York -- Chapter 3: The Past in Print: History and the Market at the New-York Historical Society Library -- Chapter 4: The Biblical Library of the American Bible Society: Evangelicalism and the Evangelical Corporation Chapter 5: Commerce and Culture: Recreation and Self-Improvement in New York's Subscription Libraries -- Chapter 6: "Men of Leisure and Men of

Letters": New York's Public Research Libraries -- Chapter 7: Scholars and Mechanics: Libraries and Higher Learning in Nineteenth-Century New York -- Chapter 8: New York's Free Circulating Libraries: The Mission of the Public Library in the Gilded Age -- Chapter 9: The Founding of the New York Public Library: Public and Private in the Progressive Era -- Conclusion: New York's Public Libraries and the Elusive Reading Publics -- Works Cited -- Notes.

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Sommario/riassunto

"This lively, nuanced history of New York City's early public libraries traces their evolution within the political, social, and cultural worlds that supported them. On May 11, 1911, the New York Public Library opened its "marble palace for book lovers" on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. This was the city's first public library in the modern sense, a tax-supported, circulating collection free to every citizen. Since before the Revolution, however, New York's reading publics had access to a range of "public libraries" as the term was understood by contemporaries. In its most basic sense a public library in the eighteenth and most of the nineteenth centuries simply meant a shared collection of books that was available to the general public and promoted the public good. From the founding in 1754 of the New York Society Library up to 1911, public libraries took a variety of forms. Some of them were free, charitable institutions, while others required a membership or an annual subscription. Some, such as the Biblical Library of the American Bible Society, were highly specialized; others, like the Astor Library, developed extensive, inclusive collections. What all the public libraries of this period had in common, at least ostensibly, was the conviction that good books helped ensure a productive, virtuous, orderly republic—that good reading promoted the public good. Tom Glynn's vivid, deeply researched history of New York City's public libraries over the course of more than a century and a half illuminates how the public and private functions of reading changed over time and how shared collections of books could serve both public and private ends. Reading Publics examines how books and reading helped construct social identities and how print functioned within and across groups, including but not limited to socioeconomic classes. The author offers an accessible while scholarly exploration of how republican and liberal values, shifting understandings of "public" and "private," and the debate over fiction influenced the development and character of New York City's public libraries in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Reading Publics is an important contribution to the social and cultural history of New York City that firmly places the city's early public libraries within the history of reading and print culture in the United States"--

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