

BIBLIOTHECA

Social and Architectural Features of Turku City Library 1903-1913

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The main theme of this thesis is Bibliotheca library building in Turku that built in 1903. The aim of this paper is to describe the exterior and interior architectural features of Bibliotheca and to study how changes from German to American public library ideology are reflected in the architecture of Bibliotheca. Although there are different interpretations on Bibliotheca building's architectural style, this paper classifies Bibliotheca as Neo-Classic style with Palladian features. This paper also delineates the public library development in Turku and briefly presents discussions on German and American public library ideology.

Turku City Library was firstly designed accordingly to German library ideology. There were separate departments for educated and common people and closed stacks system was adopted. After ten years of being in use, with the spreading influence of American Public Library Movement its interior renovated accordingly to American Public Library notions. The most important changes were the adaptation of open space design and more egalitarian library regulations.

The primary finding of this study is that library architecture follows the societal developments and library architecture is concomitant with library ideology.

Keywords: Turku City Library, Bibliotheca, German library ideology, American Public Library Movement, Library architecture

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1 INTRODUCTION

At the present site of Turku City Library, there are two distinct buildings. Bibliotheca¹ built in 1903 and the new library building finished in 2007. Both buildings represent eclectic but firm architectural styles. Bibliotheca is classified as Neo-Classical and the new building as modern functional glass architecture. Besides, these two buildings represent almost two counter library ideologies of their own times. Bibliotheca is the resultant of estate society structure, with delimited library services, and the new library building is the outcome of era of total changing library services and vision.

Bibliotheca building's architectural features display past social hierarchies and their dominance on library organisation. Bibliotheca was built in time, when architectural aestheticism gave the biggest value to a building and monumentality in public buildings was favourable. (Soiri-Snellman 1997) On the contrary, the new library building forwards the library as a 'meeting place' of all people and strongly fosters the 'user-oriented' idea and practice. The new building was built structural flexibility and practical efficiency in mind (Näätsaari 2007). Aaltonen, the co-author of one of the earliest and significant books on Finland's library architecture² states and which also suits to Turku City Library buildings

“(In characteristics of Finnish library architecture) two main lines are to be found. A monumental library building following classical tradition in its architecture and a library building which has abandoned classical tradition and emphasizes functional solutions aiming at universal applicability” (Aaltonen 1986: 89)

Although, there are two architecturally different buildings in the library quarter, naturally the entire present Turku City Library site pursue integral vision and values. “The individual buildings together form a functional whole” (Turku City Library 2008).

Libraries' both exterior and interior architecture change over time accordingly to provided library materials, services and form of information. But it also alters in conjunction to period's dominant social

¹ Bibliotheca is currently functions as House of Arts. In this paper Bibliotheca will merely refer to the old library building.

² Aaltonen, Hanna & Carlson, Joni 1986. Suomalaista kirjasto arkkitehtuuria. Helsinki: Kirjastopalvelu Oy

and cultural conceptions and thus according to period's librarianship interests and trends. As Sievänen-Allen asserts, buildings reflect their times social structure, values and conceptions. (Sievänen-Allen 1989:1)

Bibliotheca building had gone through fundamental changes in accordance with period's dominating library concepts. Bibliotheca when built in 1903, its space management was based on German library ideology and order. And ten years later, library building was reorganised in order to pursue American library ideology and thus its interior design faced significant alterations. Traditional German library institution was based up on the division between educated and uneducated user. There were scholarly libraries for academic circles and peoples' libraries for workers (Buzas 1986). Additionally, public librarianship in Germany had strong educational role. In contrast, American library ideology has more egalitarian roots and users are seen as equal patrons (Poteri 1991, Chaplan 1971). Correspondingly German libraries had long adopted closed space practice, where as in America democratic views were perpetuated by 'open space' and 'open shelves' practice.

To a certain extent we can argue that Bibliotheca building had underwent a modification from German practices to American, and its architectural features had changed accordingly.

This study's aim is to concentrate on Bibliotheca's history by examining its architectural features and spatial arrangements in parallel to period's main trends in library ideology.

Turku is a historical and a significant city thus it is not difficult to assume that libraries of Turku in past and present had taken certain missions for 'the agreed ideal' and 'future conjecture'. Turku, being a historical city had seen practically all developments of library institution, namely, the evolutions of library practices of estates society to society of citizens (Vatanen 2001). Hence to study history of Bibliotheca building and its architectural elements also serves for the study of history Finnish library institution. Bibliotheca is one of the first buildings in Finland that built to function as a library.

This study starts the narration from the preceding library activities of Bibliotheca and reaches to its second phase, which is the restructuring of library according to more democratic notions. This paper will depict the history of Bibliotheca with the discourse of development of library institution and ideology in Finland with an architectural framework. Usually public library discourse is analysed from

communal and organisational perspective, and on the contrary its constructional elements are left out. As Soiri-Snellman states

“Kirjastokirjallisuus näyttää useimmiten käsiteltävän kirjastoja kirjastohoitajien näkökulmasta lähinnä sosiaalisena ympäristönä” (Soiri-Snellman 1997: 6)

And on the other hand, when library's architectural design is discussed; its social background is neglected. As Aaltonen (2009: 467) asserts library space has been written mainly from the perspective of art history. This paper wants to combine these two frames of references, to link the social and the constructional.

In this paper, the focus firstly will be on the history of public library development in Turku and secondly on the social and architectural features of Bibliotheca with the contribution of Donor Fredrick von Rettig and Architecture Karl August Wrede. Also in this part there will be depiction of German library ideology and the polemic emerged on German and American library trends in Finland librarianship. Thirdly the liberalisation of library institution with the endorsement of American Public Library Movement notions and its concrete results on architectural features of Bibliotheca will be studied. Also in this part, Librarian Einar Holmberg's vision on public libraries and the concept of open plan will be discussed. Research questions of this study are

1. How Turku City Library's space organization has developed accordingly to period's major library ideologies?
2. What are the exterior and interior architectural features of Bibliotheca?
3. How changes from German to American public library ideology are reflected in the architecture of Bibliotheca?

2 FOUNDATIONS OF TURKU CITY LIBRARY

Bibliotheca, Turku City Library built in 1903 was an attempt to unify two separate libraries that concurrently functioned in Turku: Turku's Town and People's Libraries. Though two libraries' collections housed together under Bibliotheca building, they still operated separately until the actual unification in 1912. Reasons for the long process were due to disagreements between Town and Library Council (Seppälä 1963). This chapter firstly will concentrate on foundations of Turku People's Library and secondly the history of Town's Library will be depicted. Since, Town Library's origins reach back to reading societies and commercial libraries they will also be briefly outlined.

2.1 Turku People's Library

“Kansakirjasto on jo ollut kauan aikaa, mutta nimeksi vaan” (Werkko 1879:10)

From different sources, get different accounts regarding Turku People's Library's date of foundation. Vatanen (2001) considers that the first steps of People's Library are reading halls for them to be unrestricted. On the other hand, according to Society for Popular Education, the history of library starts at 1856, when Turku's Newspaper ³called public attention to encourage them to read and establish a city library. Additionally, in Seppälä's (1963) opinion the beginning point is year 1863 when Town Council called people to deliberate on possibilities on people's library that will be for worker class and thus for Finnish speaking public. As Seppälä discusses the birth of Peoples Library is based on societal changes. In Finland before the mid-19th century estate society had strong roots and moving among estates was quiet static. Reasons for that are to be found in school system. Before mid-19th century schools' language of education was Swedish (Seppälä 1963: 58). Being Swedish used in schools, there was a need to endorse Finnish language. For example, the first Finnish language school Bell-Lancaster School in Turku opened only in 1872. During the 19th century, popular libraries, so called common people's libraries started to spread by the initiations of Fennomans. (Vatanen: 2002) People's libraries objective were to foster self-enlightenment of common, uneducated people and to enhance the

³ Sanomia Turusta

collaboration between public schools and public libraries. People's libraries were aimed to be supplementary to schools. (Vatanen: 2002: 49)

According to Seppälä's historical research on Turku City Library in 1862 an article published in Turun Sanomat, informing that, People's Library has opened in Alfthan's house in Joki Street.

Turku People's Library first printed regulation was:

“Kansankirjaston tarkoitus on ilman maksoa valmistaa varattomille henkilöille, erinomattain työväestölle, tilaisuutta hyödylliseen ja sivistävään lukemiseen” (Seppälä 1963:73)

In 1878 due to the lack of financial resources People's Library transferred to the custody of town. Official name of the library became “People's Library of Turku and Reading Room”⁴ which was at Caren's stone house in Kauppias Street 2. It opened to public in 27.10.1878 (Wiklund 1923). At Caren's house there was one reading hall and two rooms for book storage. Town supported the library at Caren's house. Due to lack of space, collection⁵ transferred to the former Society House⁶ at Aura Street 4. And finally in 1903 library settled to Bibliotheca. Those days, it was common that libraries transferred from place to another, as Aaltonen notes,

”Kirjaston huoneistot olivat usein vaihtuvia ja tilapäisiä... Tilat eivät olleet erityisesti kirjastolle suunniteltuja. Kirjasto vain sovittautui joko koulutaloon tai asuin- ja liiketaloon.”
(Aaltonen 2009: 488)

In year 1878 library transferred to town custody, and town started to finance it.

⁴ 'Kansakirjasto Turussa ja lukusali'

⁵ About 16 500 volumes

⁶ Seuratalo

2.2 Fennomans

Fennomans are known as the Finnish nationalist political circle. The main goal of them was to awake and flourish Finnish national identity and language. Fennomans believed that, language is the foremost factor for national identity. They pursued for Finnish language to become wide spread in all political and civil spheres. Fennomans sophisticated circle (Vatanen 2002:46) established the Society for Popular Education⁷ in 1874. At the beginning the Society was considered to be elite in nature nevertheless they fostered the will of people. (Mäkinen 2009: 203)

“Fennomaaneille oli tärkeää esimerkiksi se, että kansakoulujen ja kansankirjastojen synty tapahtui paikallisen päätöksenteon pohjalta eikä minkään valtiollisen viraston toimesta...”
(Mäkinen 2009:203)

Society’s ideology was based on to foster three equally important pillars that were primary education, national literature and people’s library. The main tenet was to embed the benefits of civil education. For Fennomans, civil education was to be obtained from schools but more substantially through self-education. Society for Popular Education believed that, self education’s foremost ground and channel are public libraries thus providing books for lay population that would lead to self-education in an environment of scarce books. In 1884 for enhancement of people’s library, society advanced a library agenda fostering that all towns should have libraries. The agenda stated that, libraries should be finer than their users (Vatanen 2002: 50) and upper class should start to upgrade the quality of the people’s library. In 1890s Society for Popular Education fund books to libraries and also financed book publishing. The idea was to spread popular literature to wake aspiration for information and reading and at the same time to improve Finnish language position.

2.3 Prehistory of Turku Town Library

The first significant step of library institution in Turku starts with the establishment of Turku Academy by the initiations of Count Pietari Brahe in 1640. In 1827, the great fire of Turku destroyed almost all the collection of the academy except the books, which were then checked out, which is assumed to be

⁷ Kansanvalistusseura

about 800 volumes. (Suistoranta 1985) Third fourth of Turku buildings burned down in the fire. As the consequence of the fire, the capital, all offices and the Academy transferred to Helsinki. But the tradition of academic library carried on in Turku. As Seppälä asserts, in 19th century there were three types of libraries in Finland. The first one was academic library whose tradition was followed by Swedish high school in Turku, secondly reading societies and thirdly lending libraries.

2.3.1 Reading Societies

“Lukuseurat kirjastoineen muodostavat 1700-luvun lopulla alun yleisille kirjastoillemme... lukuyhdistysten kirjastojen välityksellä lainakirjastoaate varsinaisesti kotiutui maahamme” (Seppälä 1963:19)

Reading societies or in other words subscription libraries functioned like cooperation and aimed to provide reading materials for their members. (Karjalainen 1977) Reading societies worked with the principle of members acquiring books collectively for common use.



The first reading society of Turku established in 1798 and it situated in a room of Talousseura that was founded in 1797. The library was open regularly couple of days in a week for 3-4 hours. It was more like a place to exchange books and to meet other readers. Collection was assembled mostly from newspapers and magazines. The reading society was restricted. It was only open for certain sphere, like professors, officials and tradesmen.

Figure 1: (Suomen Talousseura: Turku’s first reading society situated in that building. www.turku.fi)

The Society stopped functioning in 1821. And in 1827 great fire, books that were saved were donated to Turku's Gymnasium. According to Seppälä, the reason for reading societies to diminish was that the time was ripe enough to transfer to lending libraries, that were more liberal and eventually to public libraries in their current sense.

”Tutkimisenarvoisia olisivat syyt, miksi lukuseurojen kirjastot vähitellen lakkasivat. Oliko sensuuriasetus syynä siihen, vähenikö yleensä lukuharrastus keskiluokan parissa vai olivatko lukuseurat kirjastoineen ajanilmiö, joka valmisteli yleisten lainakirjastojen tuloa ja lakkasi, kun tehtävät siirtyivät muille?” (Seppälä 1963: 19-20)

2.3.2 Lending Libraries

Lending libraries could be regarded as the first phase of public libraries and thus as the first step of Turku City Library. First lending library of Finland launched in Turku by F.A. Meyer in 1801. What makes lending libraries unique for their own time is that they were not restricted to certain class of people. They were open to everybody. Users could borrow books for two weeks though by small charge.

Lending libraries were managed by active educated people. They had private funding and donations. Lending libraries and reading societies in Turku functioned simultaneously. But as Seppälä, asserts Meyer’s lending library was used more, since it also offered contemporary literature. On the other hand, Mäkinen (2009a) states that although lending libraries had no restrictions, common people did not use them much.

”Tosiasiallisesti käyttäjäkunta rajoittui maksukykyisiin ruotsin ja vieraiden kielten taitoiisiin säätyläisiin, eikä ole luultava, että kukaan kaupungin renki tai kauppamatkalla oleva maalainen olisi sinne astunut. Kuitenkin aikansa yleisö-käsityksen mukaan lainakirjasto oli maksimaalisen laajasti tavoitettavissa” (Mäkinen 2009a: 68)

Meyer’s library had also faced the same fate as many other libraries in Turku: the Great Fire. When Academy Library transferred to Helsinki; Meyer did the same with his library and bookshop. Besides Meyer’s library there were many other lending libraries in Turku in 19th century, the most known one was J.W. Lilja’s Library. (Mäkinen 2009: 68–70)

2.3.3 Town Library

Seppälä asserts that, Town Library was the continuation of above mentioned commercial libraries and reading societies. In 15.6.1869 Åbo underrättelser newspaper requested from public to form a scholarly library. Requests meant financial support and book donation. The main donator was commercial counselor Rettig, the coming founder of Bibliotheca.

In 1869 with private donations, scholarly oriented Town's Library started to function. Town's Library main intention was to cover the absence of academic library that transferred to Helsinki after the Great Fire. In Turku there was no university library until 1919.

“Marraskuun 19 p:nä joukko kansalaisia piti kokouksen, joka oli vakavasti sitä mieltä, että kaupunginkirjasto valistuneemmalle lukijakunnalle oli tarpeen.” (Seppälä 1963: 91)

At the end lots of book collected. Classification of books was in Swedish. (Seppälä 1963:95)

Since lack of funds, Town Council decided to hand over the books for the time being to Peoples Library's care. Town's library collection was not open for public. Books were lent only for acquaintances. If the librarian did not know borrower a deposit was demanded.

In year 1891 the town council took the library custody because it could not continue to function merely with private resources.

3 HISTORY OF BIBLIOTHECA: SOCIAL & ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

This chapter will firstly give information on Donator Fredric von Rettig and Architect Karl Wrede and will contemplate on the social division of Bibliotheca with Cannelin's references. Secondly in this chapter, German library ideology and its effects on Turku City Library will be discussed. And thirdly, the architectural features of Bibliotheca will be outlined.

3.1 Fredric von Rettig & Karl August Wrede



The major step in founding of library building 'Bibliotheca' had taken by commercial counselor, merchant Fredric von Rettig. Namely in 1897, von Rettig donated money for a future library building. Rettig was one of the pioneers of popular education movement. When Turku Town Library transferred to the custody of town, von Rettig was working as the fund manager of Society for Popular Education's Turku department. Before Bibliotheca project, in 1873 as being an owner of a tobacco factory, he found worker's association⁸ and in 1874 established a library for the association. This library is also mentioned in Werkko's (1879) index of libraries and reading societies in Finland.

Figure 1: Walter Runeberg's bust of Fredric von Rettig (1849–1914) is situated at the vestibule of Bibliotheca

⁸ Wapriiki-työväen-seura

“Tehtaan *työmiesten seura*, alkoi vaikutuksensa v. 1873. Perustaja: kauppias F. Rettig... Seuralla on suuri rakennus avaralla kokous-, luku- ja kirjastohuoneelle... Lainaus on maksuton. Lukuhuoneessa on suuri joukko suomalaisia ja ruotsalaisia sanomalehtiä.” (Werkko 1879:11)

Von Rettig had financial means to support also activities of several other libraries of Turku both fund and book donation-wise. In 1878, he was elected as the board member of Turku Library (Kemiläinen 1914). In 1891, Town Council started to debate on building a new town library. Rettig was enthusiastic and active on discussions. He asked Town Council’s consent to become the donator for the library. Rettig was very concerned about the location of the building. As Soiri-Snellman states, Rettig wanted to give a valuable building to people, a building that would carry its value perpetually. (Soiri-Snellman 1997:64) After many discussions on the location of the library, among group of experts, architects and regional authorities, among many alternatives Lancaster-school’s lot decided upon. Lancaster- School was situated in the area called Sirius, opposite to Turku Cathedral by the river of Aura. Sirius ‘the brightest star’ name comes from Carl Ludvig Engel’s town plan, and it was the center of medieval Turku. According to Kalpa,(1971) first settlements in the area started at the 15th century. (Kalpa 1971: 29) (Hesso 2005: 41).

In 1899, Rettig organised an open architectural competition for the new library building. (Peltola 1988) Architecture jury and town council wanted that the building will be in harmony with its environment and surroundings and will represent historical style.



At the second round of the competition, Architect Karl August Wrede’s drawings accepted. Nevertheless, Wrede’s first drafts met many changes along the construction process. Rettig worked as the chairman for Turku Town and People’s library from 1903 until his death 1914 (Kauranen 2009).

Figure 2: Karl August Wrede (1859-1943) <http://www.mfa.fi/arkkitehtiesittely>

Karl August Wrede studied architecture in Dresden, Germany. In 1882 he got his diploma. At those times, almost all Finish architects obtained their education abroad, mostly in Europe. Wrede worked as the assistant architect at the Board of Public Works and worked on many private commissions (Peltola 1988: 155). Wrede is best known by his work in Helsinki known as Wrede Arcade (Vanha Kauppakkuja) and by Nottbeck Palace in Tampere.

Construction of Turku City Library finished in 1903 and it opened to public in 1904. Bibliotheca is protected by the 'Act on the Protection of Buildings' by Ministry of Environment (Hesso 2005: 42).

3.2 Bibliotheca's Social Division

Turun pääkirjaston vanha osa valmistui vuonna 1903. Tuolloin kirjastossa oli kaksi erillistä osastoa, ensimmäisen kerroksen kaikille avoin kansankirjasto ja toisen kerroksen opinto-osasto, joka oli tarkoitettu oppineemmalle ja varakkaammalle väestönosalle. Osastoilla oli omat sisäänkäynnit ja omat kokoelmansa. (ELY-hanke)

As mentioned before, the establishment of Turku People's Library dates back to 1863 and scholarly oriented Town's Library to 1869. Both libraries were maintained by private funding and donations. As Seppälä argues, since library interest and funding divided between two libraries, neither of the libraries flourished sufficiently. When Bibliotheca built in order to have a proper library building, the Library Board found it reasonable to conserve the status of 'scholar library' (Seppälä 1963:120) and proposed that People's Library and Town's library should function separately. This model of organization where two separate libraries and their collections housed together was taken from Germany.

“Malli oli saatu Saksasta, jossa 'kaupunginkirjastot' toimivat toisinaan myös paikallisina yliopistokirjastoina” (Seppälä 1963:88)

”Ensimmäisessä kerroksessa toimi työväestölle tarkoitettu kansankirjasto ja toisessa sivistyneistölle tarkoitettu tieteellisempi kaupunginkirjasto”. (Näätäsaari 2003:21)

Besides the will to preserve scholarly Town Library, language of the population was another motive to keep libraries separately. According to historian Jutikkala, at the end of the 19th century 43% of the population of Turku was Swedish speakers (Jutikkala 1985) and Swedish population was consisted of educated people, officials and academics. Additionally, all governing burghers were part of Swedish talking population (Jutikkala 1985: 209).

“Ruotsinkieliselle sivistyneistölle tarjottiin kaupunginkirjastoa, suomenkieliselle kansalle kansankirjastoa” (Seppälä 1963:88).

Library Council proposed that the first floor of Bibliotheca would house People’s Library; reading halls for men and women, department for technical journals for worker population, reading hall for both languages’ newspapers and Finnish literature. (Seppälä 1963) And second floor would house Town’s library; an archive, reading halls for academic collection and a reference library. Proposition accepted and Bibliotheca opened with two separate departments, two separate collections and two separate entrances for users.

Such a division was opposed by many, especially by young Finnish educated people and by representatives of working class. (Seppälä 1963:89) For example, the chair of Turku’s Worker’s Association N. R. af Ursin had criticized that separation utterly. Ursin stated that, such a division between classes and thus libraries is unacceptable.

“Mikään yleinen kirjasto se ei ole, vain laitos tuota “alempaa kansaa” varten. Se on hengeltään ylimysvaltainen ja perustuu jonkinlaiseen armelaisuuskäsitteeseen: ylemmät kansanluokat antavat varsinaisella kansalle “armosta” muutamia murusia, mutta sulkevat siltä tiedon ylemmät aarteet pidättäen ne itsellensä erillisissä kirjastoissa” (Ursin from Seppälä 1963:90)

Beside that split, there were two separate reading halls, for men and women in People’s Library. This separation was adapted from English library trend. As Aaltonen (2009) expresses, such class and

gender segregation was common those days, for example in theaters and waiting halls of railway stations.

3.3 German Library

“However, since the nature and dynamics of society determine the establishment and shape the development of its libraries, one library system cannot completely emulate another”

(Chaplan 1971: 35-36)

Seppälä in her historical research defines Turku City Library as sort of an “Einheitsbibliothek” library in German sense (Seppälä 1963:119). “Einheitsbibliothek is translated to English as ‘Union library’ (Buzas 1986) and it refers to a library where scholarly and public library departments functions separately but under one roof.

“Turussa noudatettiin jakoa ‘populääriin’ ja opinto-osastoon, mikä tosiasiallisesti teki kirjastosta eräänlaisen Einheitsbibliothekin saksalaisessa mielessä” (Seppälä 1963:119)

Union libraries in Germany are the outcome of ‘public library movement’ and they are considered as first steps toward public libraries. Library tradition in Germany has deep roots of being research and scholarly oriented (Harris 1984: 144). As Harris states, ‘the scholarly reference library became the standard in Germany during this (18th)⁹ century, and popular libraries for the general reading public were never seriously attempted’ (Harris 1984: 145) Public library development in Germany started only at the second half 19th century (Chaplan 1971).

The long political and constitutional history of Germany makes it rather difficult to draw a linear advancement of its library tradition and history. As Chaplan (1971) argues, monarchism and

⁹ Writer’s note

confederation system brought up different practices and conventions and only from 1875 on municipal library policy started to be erected. (Buzas 1986:359)

In mid-19th century, dissolved libraries of monasteries, churches, schools and private libraries transferred their collections to 'scholarly municipal libraries' (wissenschaftliche stadtbibliothek). Scholarly municipal libraries were open only for scholarly circles. These libraries in general collected academic, local historical, administrative literature, and depository copies. Additionally to these libraries wealthy middle-class established their own "association libraries" which in Burke's opinion formed barriers to develop any national plan for public library service" (Burke 1952:183).

Scholars (Buzas 1986, Chaplan 1971, Burke 1952) agree that the advance of German public libraries starts with industrialization and economic development around 1870's. Industrial economy dissolved the sharp divisions between estates and brought forth new social class of workers (Buzas 1986) and concurrently nobleman status replaced by bourgeois middle class who were sponsors of political liberalism. Concurrently, higher education made easier to access. Consequently, liberal politics, new classes, and democratic education system changed the social structure and created a gap of libraries that would serve for worker class.

In 1841 in order to foster the question of workers' education 'Society for the Extension of Popular Education' (Buzas 1986: 370) established by Friedrich von Raumer who is known as the father of 'public library movement'. Von Raumer after his library study trips to England and America started to propose that education should be carried on the basis of "ethical democracy" ideas and educational literature for worker class should be distributed and be made available through popular libraries. Popular libraries for von Raumer, should be in the custody of cities thus administered and financed by them and be free of cost for everyone. By the initiation of Society and local governments few popular libraries established (Buzas 1986). Popular libraries main aim was to serve for users who were outside the scholarship and study circles.

Around the turn of the century Public Library Movement ended up in creation of concept of Union libraries (Buzas 1986:362) which were mainly established in big cities. Union libraries had popular and scholarly departments under common leadership (Buzas 1986: 363) and they were equally open for

scholarly and unscholarly and had equally academic, cultural, popular and entertainment literature. As mentioned before, Turku City Library where at the beginning were two separate departments resembles this kind of union library.

These libraries although were opened to all, they co-opted more or less a guardianship role. As Cannelin (1925) argues German library spirit was based on the ideology of universal cultivation, and guardianship. In other words; public library considered as an educator, guard institution that provides merely books that assist the enlightenment of the spirit. According to the German library ideology assumptions, educated people since enlighten and cultivated know what to request. But common people are in need of guidance in their road to enlightenment thus people's libraries objective is to provide such beneficial and cultivating literature. Well selected, concise collection was the key point to refine the soul and 'outlook on life'. (Vatanen 2001)

Such pedagogic ideas were advocated by Walter Hoffmann one of the leading figures of public library movement and who knew to be conservative. Hoffman was strict about library's book selection and regarded that libraries should have intellectual responsibility. He urged that libraries collections should be in closed book stacks and there should be nominal fee for users, and no circulation of light reading. Hoffmann emphasized the need for strict selection of books that transmit cultural values. Hoffman represented the more strict line of librarianship educational role (Stieg 1986). He emphasized on the librarian role, as a middleman, as having a part in adult education. Public libraries in his mind had political roles to force national culture and identity (Stieg 1986).

Saksalainen kirjastonäkemyks lähti ihmisten kehittämisen ihanteesta, minkä vuoksi erityisesti maailmankatsomuksellista kirjallisuutta ja hyvää kaunokirjallisuutta tuli kirjastoissa olla runsaasti. Kirjojen valintaan tuli kiinnittää huomiota: periaatteena oli pieni, mutta mahdollisimman laadukas kokoelma. Tätä kokoelmaa apuna käyttäen kirjastonhoitaja saattoi neuvoa ja ohjata asiakkaita heidän lukemisessaan.

(Cannelin 1925; Cronwall 1926, Poteri 1990)

Saksalaisperäiset pedagogiset virtaukset hiipivätkin opettajakirjastonhoitajien mukana erityisesti maaseudun kirjastotyöhön. (Vatanen 2009:284)

In Finland, polemic between American and German library ideology started. For example, Society for Popular Education accredited committee member Castren, Zach (Grotenfelt 1928) got interested in German library ideology after his Leipzig library trip (Vatanen: 2002: 187) and promoted his ideas in Kirjastolehti (Castren 1928) Zach was more influenced by Hoffman ideas.

Also Castren promoted these ideas in his writings:

“Kirjasto ei saa käsittää itseään laitokseksi, joka vain tarjoaa kirjakokoelmia epämääräisen yleisön käytettäväksi, vaan sen tulee saada kirja vaikuttamaan ikäänkuin sisästäpäin lukijaa, kohdistumaan niihin tarpeisiin, jotka lukijassa esiintyvät hänen silloisessa kehityksessään eheäksi, itseään ja yhteiskuntaa arvokkaasti tehostavaksi henkilöksi, persoonallisuudeksi. (Castren 1928: 146)

Vatanen (2009:282) sees that the polemic between American and German library idea in Finland was mainly more about theory than practice. The central debate was about the quantity and the quality of books. It was discussed which kind of collection would serve to public better; a compact and high quality collection or a big and average collection.

Bibliotheca's resemblance to 'union library' did not last long. Already influential American library ideology influenced library scene with study trips. American ideology from the beginning was seen as the counter to German library ideology.

4 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

“Architecture plays a central role in shaping the use’s experiences of the library as place. A building’s exterior forms set the tone for an individual’s encounter with the institution: gates, steps, doors suggest the library’s approachability (or lack thereof), its scale inspires awe (or not)... A building’s plan determines which interactions – with books, with library stuff, with other users- are possible and which are impossible. The three-dimensional qualities of building’s interior spaces, as well as the furnishings and fittings in those spaces, constitute a sort of stage set that encourages users to play certain sanctioned roles, while making others seem unthinkable” (Van Slyck 2007: 221).

”Kirjastotalon pitkällisellä suunnittelulla saatiin aikaan monumentaalirakennus, joka ei edustanut maassamme vallitsevaa kansallisromantiikkaa tai muodikasta jugendia, vaan vastasi lahjoittahan ja ruotsalaisten arkkitehtien näkemystä historiallisesti arvokkaasta kaupunkirakennuksesta” (Soiri-Snellman 1997: 92)

Soiri-Snellman’s thesis on Turku City Library’s history starts with a statement that library space is strongly bound to culture. She states that, library has always been named as humankind’s memory, thus library buildings ought to be as grand as palaces (Soiri-Snellman 1997: 7). In that very sense, Bibliotheca’s exterior appearance is significant. It conveys a message to its users. According to Soiri-Snellman, exterior of Bibliotheca embodies features of Classic architecture and thus has strong connotations to values of Classicism. Classicism in art and architecture reflects ‘general desire for established principles based on laws of nature and reason’. Hence, it reveals pure geometrical forms to express noble simplicity and grandeur’ (Pevsner et. al 1975)

However, there are yet various interpretations on architectural style of Bibliotheca. The most referred styles are ‘Late Dutch Renaissance’ and ‘Swedish Classicism’ (Dahl 1903, Näätsaari 2003). Though, Soiri-Snellman’s inclusive study on history of Bibliotheca building adduces alternative classifications and refutes former ones. Soiri-Snellman states that, at the beginning of 20th century, different trends of architecture were yet not known and agreed upon. Thus, Dahl’s (1903) ‘Dutch Renaissance’

classification for Bibliotheca remains to be reference information, which was though not completely correct. Second reason for various interpretations arose since Bibliotheca in fact, embodies diverse architectural styles. Wrede, the architect of Bibliotheca is known with his eclecticism. He had combined different architectural styles in his building designs. For instance, Bibliotheca's facades are Palladian style, and its vestibule holds Art Nouveau features. The third reason for misinterpretations is due to artistic style Historicism, which was popular at the beginning of 20th century and which was also applied to Bibliotheca. In Historicism, different styles are combined so that, mostly exterior present classicism and interior current times' structuralism. Historicism is also known as revival of different historical styles.

Apart from all above mentioned interpretations, one fact, which agreed by all, is that, Bibliotheca is simplified model of Stockholm's House of Nobility. This actuality has also led to misconceptions on Bibliotheca's architectural style to be Dutch. For instance, House of Nobility's architect is Dutch and it is said to reflect Dutch Palladian (Musgrove 1987:1078).

Additionally Peltola (1988) proposes that, Bibliotheca's architectural style might also have been inspired from "Maurice House" in Hague. Maurice House is classified as Dutch classicist architecture. Above there are photographs of Bibliotheca, House of Nobility and Maurice House to compare their exterior architecture.



The Swedish House of Nobility



Bibliotheca



Figure 4: Bibliotheca and House of Nobility¹⁰



Figure 5: Maurice House [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File: DenHaag-Mauritshuis.JPG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:DenHaag-Mauritshuis.JPG)

¹⁰ House of Nobility Photographs from: www.twip.org/image-europe-sweden-stockholm-downtown-riddarhuset
Bibliotheca Photographs from: www.vastavalo.fi/kirjasto-turku-asiakas-turun-vanha-kirjasto, www.taloforum.fi

Although it is difficult to classify Bibliotheca accurately, according to Soiri-Snellman's interpretations; above mentioned references and reviews on main historical architectural styles, this paper agrees that, Bibliotheca's exterior architecture and its facades are example of Neo-Classicism. Neo-Classic style term also covers synonyms as, Classical Revival style, Roman Classicism and Neo-Renaissance. Neo-Classicism style in architecture emerged at mid-18th and continued until mid-20th century. Neo-Classic style is used mostly in public buildings. The main features of Neo-Classicism are monumentality and symmetrical forms that resemble Roman and Greek classical antiquity forms. The dominant elements of Neo-Classicism are triangular pediment, columns, pillars and gable-fronted facade. (Harris 2005: 215). Additionally in Neo-Classicism, to emphasize order and logic, straight and clear contours are used and mostly ornaments are left out.

Soiri-Snellman adds that, Bibliotheca's facades also represent the archetype of Palladian architecture, especially with its pediment and decorated portal. Palladian style is created by Italian Renaissance architecture Andrea Palladio (1508–1580). Palladian style is inspired by classical temple architecture, thus it focuses on symmetry and harmonic proportions. Pediment and portico are classic to Palladian style. Palladian style became popular again in Europe around, 19th- 20th centuries and mostly was applied to public buildings. Rotunda is a typical element in Palladian architecture.

With all these architectural trends in mind, the next chapter will firstly examine the exterior architecture features of Bibliotheca and secondly its interior will be analyzed. Interior analysis will start from the first floor, which then known as people's library and will continue to town's library that was situated at the second floor.

4.1 Exterior of Bibliotheca

Soiri-Snellman's historical research notes that, when construction of Bibliotheca was completed, town's people were impressed by its exterior appearance, since at the beginning of the 20th century, public buildings in Finland were mainly Russian Empire and New-Renaissance style. Bibliotheca's exterior as mentioned, has draw inspiration from Stockholm's House of Nobility. Though, in order to be befitting with Turku Cathedral, Bibliotheca's exterior has less ornaments and in general it is plainer. Main doors of Bibliotheca are toward Turku Cathedral and Cathedral Bridge. The main construction

material of outer walls is red brick. Red brick is also used in Turku Cathedral. Main facade has a projection, where the main gate is placed. Both projection and the main door have pediments. Facade and side walls are decorated with pillars. Pillars' capitals are made from light gray soapstone. Soapstone is also used in facades' ornaments. Just under the main pediment, it writes *Bibliotheca* with golden letters and city seal from soapstone ornaments the pediment. Building's windows represent Neo-Classic style.

The shape of the building is so called Butterfly type¹¹ composed of the main facade and two wings that are alike and equally long. One of the wings is along the Linna Street and the other wing is along the Aura River. In between wings, there is a rotunda, which formerly was designed to be the reading room with natural daylight that comes from Rotunda's roof window.

The next two parts will describe the interior of Bibliotheca.

4.2 Interior Architecture of People's Library

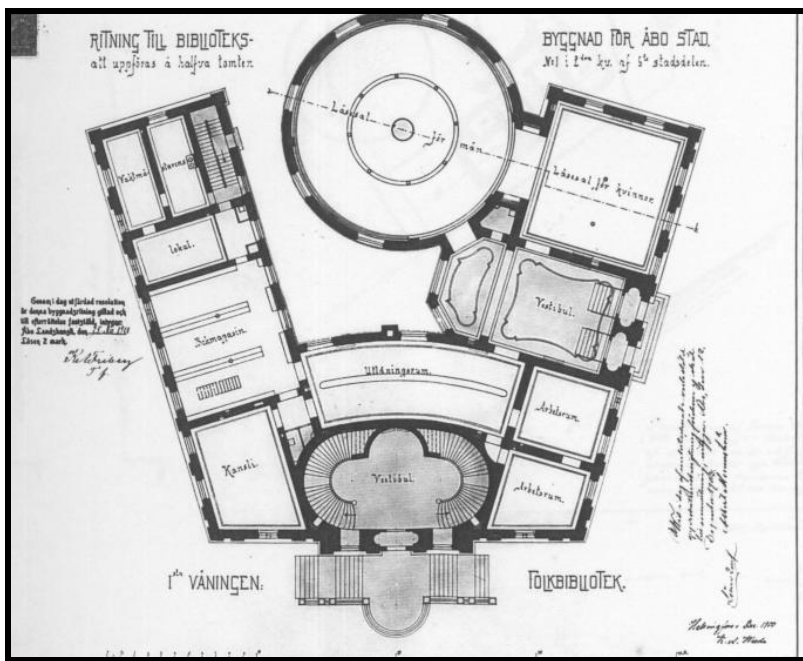


Figure 6: People's Library: First Floor. Soiri-Snellman 1907

¹¹ But only after 1916 perfect butterfly.

People's library situated at the first floor of the building and its entrance was at Linna Street wing. Entrance had two adjacent doors ornamented with soapstone festoons. As seen in the picture above, the lending room situated at left sight of the entrance. Soiri-Snellman mentions that, the lending desk had surrounded by iron railing like in old banks. Behind the lending room was children's room. On the right of the entrance, along the street was women's reading room. And diagonally opposite of the entrance situated rotunda, the men's reading room. Men and women reading room was separated by wooden railing.

Soiri-Snellman adds that, interior of People's Library was notably plain in style and decoration compared to exterior of the building. There were only few fixed ornaments which are examples of Classic style. Only decorative part was rotunda and its cupola roof. Rotunda's cupola roof is carried by eight iron columns that were painted to white. Column capitals are Corinthian style and were gold-plated. Pilasters that are on the window wall have Ionic capitals. As noticed, interior was also inspired from classic style. It was classic but also, it was considered as to be modern in the sense that it was its age top architecture. Interior commended to be functional and commodious.

Also first floor's furniture represented simple classic style. Furniture were designed and ordered specifically for the library. Soiri-Snellman notes, that models for furniture were taken from Helsinki University library. Mahogany coloured birch tree desks and shelves. Walls were painted with mint green and white.



Figure 2: Bibliotheca's former men's reading room / Rotunda



Figure 3: Present rotunda

4.3 Interior Architecture of Town's Library

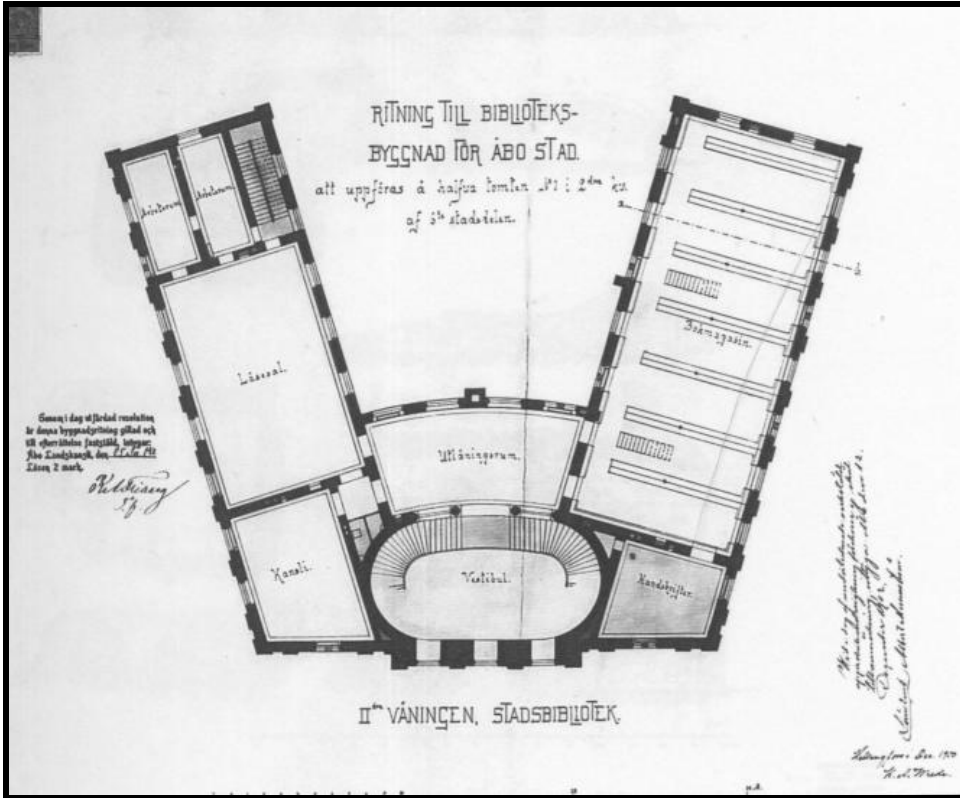


Figure 4 Towns Library: Second Floor. Soiri-Snellman

Town's Library situated at the second floor and its entrance was from Aura Street. As mentioned before, the entrance of Town's library considered as the main gate of Bibliotheca. The main gate is looking toward Turku Cathedral. It was said, that the entrance was well lighted and spacious. (Päivälehti 1903) Vestibule's architectural features represent both Baroque and Art Nouveau styles. Baroque and Art Nouveau interiors are characterized by of oval elements, curved surfaces, and conspicuous use of decoration, sculpture, and color. Vestibule's monumental oak stairs are leading to second floor to town's library. Stairs' baluster's model is taken from Stockholm's the House of Nobility's balusters.



Figure 5: Entrance of Bibliotheca

“Kaupunginkirjaston soikean muotoisen monumentaalisen eteisaulan tamminen kaksoisportaikko vie suuren kauniisti muotoillun pyörökaarisen lasioven kautta kaupunginkirjaston lainaushuoneeseen.” (Soiri-Snellman 78)

According to Soiri-Snellman Town's Library has classic style interior. It holds curved glass door and curved window laths. Interior walls are reddish brown. And furniture was from oak tree.

Lending room was located between two wings. Left wing had large study room and research room. Study room's desks model is taken from University of Helsinki library hall. Whole right wing space functioned as closed stacks.

5 TURKU CITY LIBRARY

As known, Bibliotheca library building construction ended in 1903. After being ten years in use, around year 1913, the second phase of Bibliotheca began. Besides having spatial deficiencies, spreading new liberal library ideas made reorganization demands inevitable.

Firstly, Bibliotheca spatially became too confined and impractical. Collections didn't opened up to users; and dichotomy of spaces and collections caused merely difficulties. And secondly, but probably the compelling reasons in reordering were social and ideological. The influence of American Library Movement was unavoidable. The next chapter will depict its tenets and effects.

5.1 American Public Library Movement:

Earlier, at the end of 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century many chief librarians and educators¹² had made study trips to America and England. The aims of their trips were to get acquainted with modern library ideas and practices. One of the first travelers was Valfrid Palmgren and Nils Robert af Ursin. Their commentaries on their trips and learning inspired many circles and librarians. Especially Palmgren's egalitarian library ideas and Ursin's deliberations on American library buildings generated broad discussions and prompted fellow librarians. (Seppälä 1963: 103, Kannila 1960:10)

American Public Library Movement started in Boston around 1850s. Movement's core ideas were equal rights and education for all citizens regardless of age, social class, wealth or opinions. These notions were considered to be nurtured by democratic library institution. The main tenet of the movement was that libraries should be in custody of people and free of charge. Movement's goal was to establish a library to each town, even to the smallest one. Public Library Movement believed in the efficiency of unrestricted access to libraries and self-education of users.

As agreed (Harris 1984, Vatanen 2002, Williams 1986) the rise of the modern public library in America was due to social, political and economic changes that took place in the 1850s. Earlier at the

¹² Kannila, Valfrid Palmgren, Einar Holmberg, Kemiläinen

beginning of 19th century, there were two types of libraries in America; ‘social libraries’ managed by volunteers and membership fees and ‘circulating libraries’ mainly maintained by commercial means. Harris states that both library types were significant predecessors of the modern public library (Harris 1984:176). Social library also known as ‘subscription library’ functioned as a ‘voluntary association of individuals who had contributed money toward a common fund to be used for purchase of books’ (Shera 1965:57). The books of social libraries differed according to associations’ intellectual interests and subscribers’ needs, but mostly scholarly books. Social libraries could be housed in a public building, member’s home or rented building. They were, according to needs varied a lot from couple of hours a day to regular eight to ten hours. (Harris 1984: 173) Such a library type can be compared to ‘reading societies’ in Finland. Circulating libraries also known as commercial lending libraries were enterprises that lent books on hire. They usually located in book shops and mostly provided fiction that reflected the general popular reading taste. (Harris 1984: 175) They were open everyday throughout the business day (Croteau 2006:172). Mostly common people, who wanted to read fiction was the customers. In a way, they were more for common people.

In 1850s the increasing industrialization in the United States fostered economic growth and urbanization and accordingly gave rise to the growth of poorly educated citizens and immigrants in cities (Harris 1984:225). These social factors and growing ‘economic ability’ enforced public education and enlightenment of citizens as an inevitable development. As Harris continues to argue the diminishing support of church and family in general initiated the Republic to create means to reconstruct channels for citizens that would foster motivation for political power and economic prosperity’(Harris 1984:226) Vatanen (2002: 27) also states that, American Constitution declares that citizens should take part in decision making. Thus to make rational decisions, citizens should be educated by public education and they should have free access to information sources. Also Vatanen (2002: 26) states that, the rise of democracy meant that libraries cannot be only for elite and the spread of education demanded the intellectual nourishment that libraries offered. For that, the need for enlightenment of citizens was the first channel and thus publicly funded educational institutions and public libraries. Library was seen as an important element in the educational process. Public library was seen as a public institution supported by taxation, one that open its collections, facilities and services without distinction to all citizens. (Vatanen 2001) As seen, Public Library Movement in America was part of the development of the notions of democracy and liberal principles.

As a concurrent factor, at the end of the 19th Century book publishing developed. Williams asserts that “printed mass communications media developed in urban areas, thus contributing to the education process and forming part of the information resources of the libraries” (Williams 1986:179).

Many sources (Harris 19, Vatanen 2002) agree on that, the most significant public library movement in the United States took place in Boston in 1850s. Boston then was a social and intellectual city (Harris 1984:228). As Williams states ‘public library development is highest in those states with strong urban and industrialized communities’ (Williams 1986: 198). In 1852 published Boston Public Library Report of the Trustees states that “we consider that a large public library is of the utmost importance as the means of completing our system of public education’ (Report of the Trustees). At the same report it is also asserted that free public library also seen to be the next natural step to be taken for the intellectual advancement of the whole community.

“The Report of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, July, 1852 was a landmark document in establishing the role of public libraries in American society” (Nix 2011)

These developments lead to the publication of widely read and considered report of U.S, Bureau of education: on ‘Public libraries in the United States of America’ (Vatanen 2002). This report besides praising great deal the importance of free public education, states that “the public library which we are to consider is established by state laws, is supported by local taxation and voluntary gifts, is managed as a public trust, and every citizen of the city or town which maintains it has an equal share in its privileges of reference and circulation” (United States, Bureau of Education: 477) which are the basic elements of public libraries in general.

In this report, the book selection of libraries is also emphasized. It states that the habit of reading should be fostered by supplying books that people want to read. (United States, Bureau of Education: 420). Vatanen (2002:28) argues that, in American public library movement, it was believed that in order to foster self-assertive, knowledgeable and resilient Americans, libraries should provide international and foreign language books for immigrants so that their discontent and ignorance diminish. (Vatanen 2002:28). Besides in general local populations demands, their ‘intellectual, moral and possibly imaginative wants’ (Vatanen 2002: 28) should be taken into account in book selection. Though the key principle was users demand, it was (Vatanen 2002: 30) it was believed that, educated

librarians may guide readers and can foster desirable concepts and thoughts for the reader but without propaganda and censor.

Harris states that although libraries that were free, local taxation supported and open to all citizens of community before Boston Public Library, but Boston Public Library gave impetus for the public library movement and it was one of the first libraries that established separate branches, utilized selected reading lists and provided popular reading fares (Harris 1984: 228). Vatanen (2002) discusses that common card catalogues served merely to students who beforehand knew what to read and need, therefore the initiation of Boston Public Library to publish subject catalogue and catalogue for different groups commented catalogues and new books lists was outstanding. Besides, Boston Public Library established several branch libraries, and opened different circulation spots.

Besides access made to libraries by book selection, the question of library location was also important issue and emphasized as below

“In an industrial community the library should be placed where it will be the most likely to attract the attention and induce the visits of the large class who would not go far in search of it” (United States, Bureau of Education: 406)

As mentioned it was believed that, libraries should have all kind of literature, not only high quality books as German libraries ideology advocated.

Theoretically, these ideas do not differ much from tenets of Society of Popular Education. However, what made American Movement remarkable was the importance given not only to concepts, but the attainment to materialise them structurally and architecturally. Vatanen (2001: 27) argues that, American library ideology has inspired Finnish library system since the end of 1890's. All Finnish towns had reading rooms by 1905.

Next part will portray two eminent scholars' works that are especially significant for that study: Palmgren's report as being the inspirational text for Holmberg, and Ursin's observations on American libraries architecture.

5.1.1 Valfrid Palmgren: Libraries and popular education

Palmgren (1910) at the very beginning in her report¹³ professes her admiration toward American public libraries. She firstly commends American library ideology and secondly public libraries' interior space. Palmgren praises that public libraries in America are supplement to public schools. In libraries, the practice of self-education and self-development is carried forward. She notes that, public libraries are free to all regardless of people social class or age. Besides, libraries are not only places for education and cultivation but also for recreation and entertainment. Hence, libraries offer all sorts of fiction and even lighter literature.

“Mutta amerikkalainen kirjasto on jotakin enemmänkin, se ei tyydytä ainoastaan ihmisten kehitystarvetta, sivistysharrastusta, se myöskin tarjoaa virkistystä ja huvitusta” (Palmgren 1910: 17)

Palmgren secondly comments on libraries interior. According to her report, interiors in American Libraries are welcoming and appealing. They are usually decorated homey with warm and cheerful colours and ornamented with indoor plants and flowers. Cosy atmosphere is created by comfortable chairs and by paintings on the walls. But above all, welcoming atmosphere is attained by the practice of open shelves and open plan.¹⁴ Interior decoration subject got recognition in Finland around 1910. Cannelin (1917) in her article in Kirjastolehti argues for homey interiors. She suggests that, libraries should be homey, furnished by sofas and decorated with joyful colors and flowers.

“Kirjaston on yleisön tietoisuudessa muodostuttava tietojen tyysijaksi, kirjojen kodiksi – antakaamme siis sille sivistyneen, onnellisen kodin leima!” (H. C. 1917: 107)

¹³ Kirjastot ja kansankasvatus

¹⁴ To be discussed later

5.1.2 Ursin: American Library Buildings

Doctor of Philosophy and the pioneer of Finnish socialism (Jutikkala 1965:216) Nils Robert af Ursin's book *'Kansansivistysharrastuksi ulkomailla kansankirjastoista ja kansanopistoista'* is a broad overview to American and European libraries. Ursin besides emphasizing on library organization, lending systems and questions of location, concentrates on American library buildings. He notes (1910) that during the construction of new library buildings the association between the architect and librarians is essential. In American libraries both professions voices are heard and the outcome in his mind is praiseworthy. Ursin describes that, how interior is inviting and attractive with lively colors, paintings on the wall and flowers (Ursin 1910: 25). He also contemplates on open space practice, that there are no fixed walls and not even fixed furniture. Since library departments are separated by glass panels, interior are spacious and luminous. Ursin reports on children departments association with schools. In public libraries there are school books department. Additionally, librarians give lectures at school and conversely teachers organize library visits for students. The intention is to generate information literacy and to foster independent library use. Ursin, as Palmgren praises open access and open shelves practices. In his opinion, open shelves inspire people to read. He emphasizes on the idea that new American library buildings are built according to 'Library is home to all' principle.



Figure 6 Closed access library system (Kannila 1977: 36)



Figure 7 Pittsburgh Carnegie Library: open shelves (Ursin 1910:32)

5.2 Open plan design

The ‘open plan’ design is more than what it literally refers to. It can also be pronounced as ‘open access’. It refers to both structural and ideological features of library space design. Structurally, open plan means architecturally unobstructed and flexible space and ideologically it indicates liberal library ideology, where user has unrestrained access to library materials and thus is independent and self realization. Currently open plan also might refer to a library space where users can perform their own interests. Concisely, open shelf practice means, that users have access to shelves and are free to use them. This practice consequently gives forth to open space organisation. Open plan’s structure is attained by unrestricted and continuous space. The idea is that the space looks as light and weightless as possible without heavy interior pillars or fixed furniture.

The first open plan design actualized in City Library of Springfield in 1912 by architecture Edward Tilton in cooperation with Alfred Morton Gith. (Sievänen Allen)

“ For larger libraries such as Springfield’s, Tilton was a pioneer in the use of the Open Plan, whereby a large proportion of the more popular books are located on open shelves on the main floor with less-used books stored in the stack area below. Interior partitions were eliminated where possible, leaving the library clear of unnecessary pier-masses, domes and other architectural forms” (Mausolf and Hengen 2007:2)

As Sievänen-Allen states, open space means unobstructed space. Open space is usually attained by rectangular plan, but it is also possible to actualise it asymmetrically. One of the accustomed styles are round or 'butterfly plan' (Sievänen-Allen: 55). The advantage of open plan design is that, effective using of space and utilization of large spaces. The main feature of open plan is flexibility. Flexibility is maintained by eliminating fixed walls and trying to come up with alterable space. Walls can be from glass and shelves can be functioned as room dividers (Vatanen 2002:24).

The second advantage open plan is the ease of administration. In open plan design the objective is to create a direct access to the circulation desk. Circulation desk is usually situated in the middle of the hall so that, most of the services can be managed from one single spot. This kind of arrangement also permits panoptical surveillance. When the aim is to manage all services from one spot, automatically, first floor becomes the dominant floor in the building.

Besides these features, in open plan's library is usually accessible directly from the street level (Sievänen-Allen 1989:1) and it has a small entrance. First floor usually has adult's circulation and reading hall and additionally children department, librarians work room and a seminar room.

First floor usually has a rectangular space design (Sievänen-Allen 1989:25) and the book stack is book stack is situated under the main floor basement" As Aaltonen asserts (Aaltonen 2009: 479) open space libraries are designed for public use. They emphasize on the functional attributes of the building and the interior design is more important than the exterior. Their overall architecture is simple and ordinary. There are no extra details that would disturb the user.

5.2.1 Pioneer Librarian Holmberg: 1878-1959



Figure 8 Einar Holmberg
<http://www.eduskunta.fi/triphome>

Former high school teacher, the first director of unified Turku City Library Einar Holmberg's achievements at Turku City Library and in general, his attainments at Finnish library scene are unequivocal. Einar Holmberg was Provo's Folk High School Director in years 1905-1912 (Mäkinen 2009: 260). In those years, he got acquainted with Swedish librarian Valfrid Palmgren's reports on her America study tours, *Libraries and popular education* written in, and in 1910 translated to Finnish. It is said that, this book prompted Holmberg to get deeper involved in library issues and organized his trip to America in 1910 inspired from Palmgren (Kannila 1960:10, Poteri 1990:7). Formerly, he was known as advocator of ideas of Society of Popular Education. (Vatanen 2009:260) After reading the Palmgren's reports Holmberg decided to make a study trip to America. Finnish libraries then were not in good condition and also....

useimmat kirjastot Suomessa sijaitsivat väliaikaisissa huonetiloissa, joita ei oltu suunniteltu kirjastokäyttöön ja joissa toiminta oli monessa mielessä hankalaa... Kun Einar Holmberg vuonna 1910 lähti opintomatkalleen ei Suomessa ollut kuin neljä varsinaista kirjastorakennusta... (Sievänen-Allen 1989: 86)

These above mentioned libraries were University of Helsinki's library and University's Student Union Library, Helsinki City Library, and Turku City Library of Wrede.

In America, Holmberg got acquainted with new library practices. After returning to Finland, he actively started to promote the idea of providing high-quality and free public library to raise the education level of people. Holmberg believed that libraries has strong role in education. He actively

functioned as a library consultant and promoted Anglo-American library ideas in newspapers and in library conferences.

For instance, he advocated the ideas of America Public Library Movement in 1911 at librarians' seminar and presented that there should be free access to bookshelves, libraries should have pleasant and cozy rooms and each library should have own space for children. Besides these, he emphasized on the collaboration of libraries with schools and that libraries opening hours should be longer (Seppälä 1963: 104).

Einar Holmberg's first concrete accomplishment in library reformation took place at Porvoo City Library. Holmberg reorganized Porvoo's city library by open access system. Porvoo is known as the first library in Finland that has open shelf practice. After such an attainment, Holmberg's reputation grew. In 1911, Turku City Library board decided upon the unification of two separate libraries and name it as Turku's City Library. (Seppälä 1963:101)

In 1912 Holmberg was elected as Turku City Library's director to reorganize and to unite two separate libraries. It was already then acknowledged that Turku Library space was too confined and impractical. These goals required huge organizational and architectural amendments and renovations. Reorganization firstly meant unification of two separate libraries and their collections. Secondly it meant the establishment open shelves practice and thirdly, it became open to everybody without restrictions. Liberal and democratic arrangement of loans was reorganization. Lending rights expanded. There was no more demand for guarantee assurance from heads or liable person. (Näätäsaari 2003)

Kansankirjaston vanhimmissa painetuissa säännöissä määrättiin vuonna 1874: ”Ainoasti yksi kirja erällensä saadaan kullekin lainanottajalle ulosantaa...” Lainaaminen edellytti takausta käsityömasterilta, isännältä tai muulta luotettavalta henkilöltä, tai markan panttia. Holmberg uudisti kirjaston käytösääntöjä niin, että jokaisella turkulaisella oli lainausoikeus ja lainaaminen oli maksutonta. (Näätäsaari: 2003: 23)

5.3 Architectural renovation:

In 1912 special library extension committee constituted. Members of the committee besides from town council were Architect A. Nystörm¹⁵, Librarian Einar Holmberg, and Fredric von Rettig. Rettig was the chairman of the planning committee. Strange is that Karl Wrede was not invited to the committee. After discussions, Einar Holmberg's introduced American manner model approved.

Exterior renovation was small in scale. Only change made to Wrede's original facades was at Linna Street wing. The front doors of People's Library turned into windows similar to Ranta Street. Nevertheless, baroque style soapstone festoons over former door left untouched. (Soiri-Snellman 1997: 94) By that simple but symbolically major adjustment library gained a common entrance for all users.

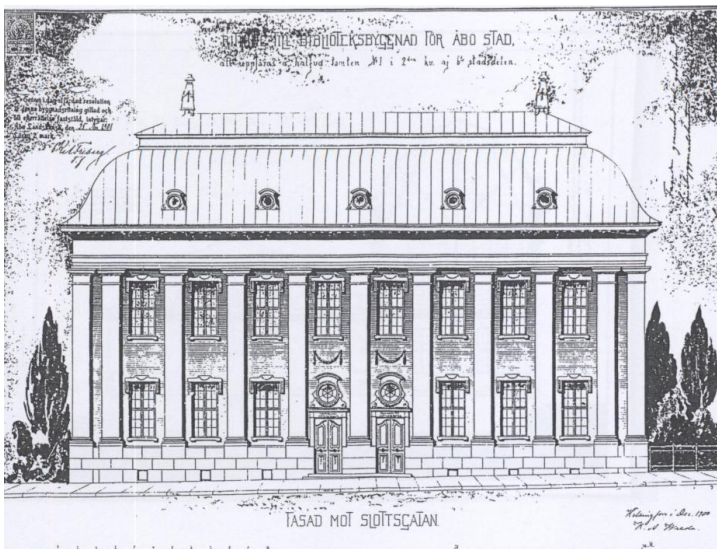


Figure 9: Former entrance to People's Library

Second external alteration made at the backyard. Men's reading room's external wall that faced toward to backyard torn down and an extra wall built adjacent to it. By that structural construction, library's first floor gained about 250m² space¹⁶. (Sievänen-Allen 1989:89) Rotunda area converted into main lending hall for adults with open shelves.

Major structural renovations took place indoors and especially at the first floor. First floor's inner wall, which formerly separated the vestibule from women's reading room pulled down. In addition, the wall

¹⁵ At the end architecture Eskil Hindersson carried out the architectural renovation, but according to Nystörm's plans.

¹⁶ Soiri-snellman says 200m² p.95

between vestibule and circulation room removed. By that reconstruction maintained a direct connection from the main entrance, to the lending area; rotunda. Additionally, Ranta Street side's inner walls pulled down. Former stock and office rooms opened and integrated; and from the gained space built up children's department. Linna Street wing dedicated to newspaper reading room and Ranta Street wing for children's department. First floor entrance changed into newspaper reading hall.

By these alterations, most willed open space design was accomplished. In order to manage order and control, departments separated from each other by glass walls. Walls replaced by glass panels. Glass panels, not only generated more spacious interior, but also served for functional application. By that alteration, it made possible to manage circulation practice from one spot. The idea was to concentrate all functions around the circulation desk. Thus librarian could see everywhere, and users had to pass desk when coming in and going out. (Cannelin 1925:60) Cannelin sees that practice as more homely and less bureaucratic since it is not forbidding.

At the second floor's interior amendments mostly focused on establishing the open shelf system. Firstly the wall that separated former lending and reading hall torn down (Seppälä 1963:107) and the former city library's lending room changed into open shelf storage. Second floor continued to function for academic literature, study rooms and reference collection. Unfortunately there is no more information or photographs on the changes made in second floor.

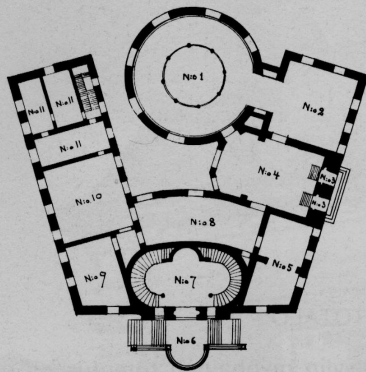
Along these changes in 1912 the official name of the library changed into Turku City Library 'Turun kaupungin kirjasto' and in pursuant, from former towns library became; study department 'opinto-osasto' and peoples library became general department 'yleinen osasto' (Näätsaari: 2003:20). General department had adults and children departments and newspaper reading room, (Näätsaari: 2003: 22, Wiklund 1923: 162) and the study department had reference library. Reference and main hall books were situated to open shelves, but only rare old scholarly books and fiction transferred to storage (Kansanvalistus 1916:123). New open shelves system required new classification system. Holmberg brought new system which was adapted from Mevil Dewey's decimal system. In circulation Nevark's two card system came to use. (Wiklund 1923: 162) In study department, old Cutter classification system continued.

“Uudenaikainen kirjasto ei vain säilyttänyt ja suojannut kokoelmiaan, vaan asetti ne kaikkien tarvitsijoiden käyttöön ja koetti aktiivisesti herätellä ja tyydyttää tiedonhalua” (Vatanen 2002: 167)

Soiri-Snellman criticize that, still with those amendments, there were in practice two separate departments; popular and academic. Although united, departments still had different catalogs, own librarians and different lending systems. Seppälä (1963: 110) asserts that, unification was not wholesome enough, since it would have been too laborious and costly.

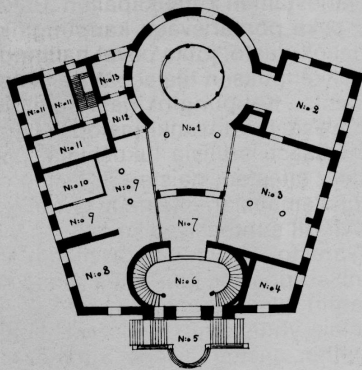
Actual unification of two departments spanned until the end of 1930s. Town Library’s collection never merged to the main collection. Seppälä states in 1963 that the collection is still discrete. The current news is that, there is a new project to organize and display the collection and make it ready until 2013 when Bibliotheca becomes 150 years old. (ELY-hanke)

19. Turun kaupunginkirjasto. Pohjapiirrokset.



Kirjastotalon 1. kerroksen pohjakaava vuonna 1903.

- 1 miesten lukusali
- 2 naisten lukusali, v:sta 1910 lasten lukusali
- 3 sisäänkäynti
- 4 eteinen
- 5 lasten lukusali, v:sta 1910 naisten lukusali
- 6 yläkerroksen sisäänkäynti
- 7 yläkerroksen porrashalli
- 8 lainaussali
- 9 kanslia
- 10 kirjavarasto
- 11 vahtimestarin asunto.



Kirjaston 1. kerroksen pohjakaava vuonna 1914.

- 1 yleisosasto (lainaussali)
 - 2 työ- ja varastohuone, v. 1924 liitetty yleisosastoon
 - 3 sanomalehtilukusali, v. 1935 liitetty yleisosastoon
 - 4 kanslia
 - 5 sisäänkäynti kumpaankin kerrokseen
 - 6 porrashalli
 - 7 eteinen
 - 8 lasten lukusali
 - 9 lasten lainausosasto
 - 10 työkomero
 - 11 vahtimestarin asunto
 - 12 takaeteinen
 - 13 varasto- ja työhuone.
- (Pohjakaavapiirrokset julkaistu aikaisemmin lehtisessä Turun kaupunginkirjasto. 1936)

Figure 10: On top first floor's plan drawing in 1903, above: after the renovation in 1914

Holmberg also changed library regulations. At the first article of the new regulation it is written that

“Valmistaakseen kaupungin asukkaille tilaisuuden hyödyllisen ja sivistävän lukemisen saamiseen ylläpitää Turun kaupunki yleistä kirjastoa, jonka muodostaa opinto-osasto ja osasto kantatajuista kirjallisuutta varten, molemmat lukusaleilla” (Seppälä 1963: 110)

After these architectural and regulative amendments the amount of users and lending doubled.

(Vatanen 2002:166)

“Tämän avohylly-järjestelmän etuina on ennen kaikkea mainittava se, että yleisöllä on tilaisuus ennen lainausta tutustua kirjoihin, mistä on seurauksena kirjavaraston runsaampi käyttäminen. Sellaisia kirjoja, joita vanhan järjestelmän aikana sangen harvoin luettiin, lainataan nyt jokseenkin usein. Niinpä v.1912 lainattiin oikeusopillista ja yhteiskunnallista kirjallisuutta ainoastaan 266 nidosta, jota vastoin v. 1914 oli näiden lainausten luku 3,162. Tämä johtunee avointen hyllyjen vaikutuksesta, jota käsitystä tukee myös amerikkalaisten kirjastojen kokemus, että avoimilta hyllyiltä luetaan jokaista kirjaa 3-4 kertaa useammin kuin suljetuilla. Sitä paitsi säästää tämä järjestelmä tuntuvasti henkilökuntaa.”

(Kansanvalistus 1916:39 Turun kirjaston vuosikertomus)

But Seppälä (1963) states that, above mentioned flourishing did not last long. Library users started to express their discontentment on the amount of books. Complaints were mostly on that there still was much more Swedish books than Finnish and in general department, adults and children books were less in compare to their use, about 15 000 volumes, to compare study department had 50 000 volumes. (Näätsaari 2003: 22) Also some users expressed that open shelves were too messy. As Näätsaari asserts users of Peoples' Library until 1910's were mainly Finnish workers, servants and their children and at the end of 1910's user body broadened library started to change toward national library (Näätsaari 2003: 23).

6 DISCUSSION

This paper has indicated two main findings, which are interwoven with each other. Firstly this paper has shown that, library architecture is concomitant with library ideology. Library architecture follows the periods' dominant library ideology and trends. Secondly between the years 1903-1913 Turku City Library had gone through an institutional reformation. Bibliotheca has reorganized from advocating the norms of German Librarianship to American Public Library notions, which had also reflected in its exterior and interior architecture.

Additionally which is a secondary but not less important, this paper affirms Soiri-Snellman study's analysis. Soiri-Snellman identifies Bibliotheca's exterior architecture as Neo-Classic style with Palladian features. Mostly Bibliotheca's architectural style is mistakenly classified as Late Dutch Renaissance.

The roots of public libraries in Germany are scholarly municipal libraries. Librarianship in Germany had been predominated by the division of scholarly and popular libraries and likewise their objectives and target users. The initiation of establishing public libraries created a type of library where both academic and popular libraries collections housed under the same library building but under separate departments. Such libraries were called union libraries. (Buzas 1986) Another specific attribute of German Librarianship is that it is substantially associated with a pedagogical objectives and supervision and guidance of the library user is realised by personal reading lists and strong relationship with the librarian. Usually German public libraries had small and concise collections comprised of beneficial and cultivating literature (Vatanen 2002, Harris 1984 Cannelin (1925). German library ideology was influential in Finland before the introduction of American Public Library Movement. Especially Zach Castren, an eminent member of Society for Popular Education was an eager follower of German librarianship (Vatanen 2002).

In 1903 when Bibliotheca built it notably resembled the German union library. It had separate scholar and people's library departments and both of them had closed stack system. The usage of libraries was also separated accordingly to users' educational and social background. People's library was for

uneducated lay people and scholarly town library was in service for educated noble people. People's library offered newspapers and fiction and Towns library academic literature and reference collection.

From the establishment of first reading societies in Finland, library foundation was depended on educated people. With intellectual interests educated people established their own reading circles. Reading societies were restricted to certain sphere of users like professors and officials. And since, they acquired membership fees; they were practically not open freely to public. The concurrent practice in the 19th century was a more democratic type of library, what was named as lending libraries. Although these were also established by educated and wealthy people they were open to all interested readers though with lending charges. Nevertheless as Seppälä (1963) asserts, these two libraries were first predecessor of public library development in Finland. These two types of libraries can be compared to first common libraries in American which were social and circulating libraries.

The main founders of public library development in Finland are acknowledged to be Fennomans. Fennomans and their intellectual wing, Society for Popular Education believed that language and education are first factors in nation building process. . Thus Fennomans fostered the establishment of public education and as its contributor the public library. At the end of the 19th century, towns started to establish libraries that were meant for the use of common people. The first people's library in Turku founded in the second half of the 19th Century. Turku Town library meant for academic collection started around same times. For almost a century these libraries functioned concurrently.

Bibliotheca, the gift of Rettig was one of the first library buildings in Finland and it was built with the objective of to unite two libraries in; People's and the Town's Libraries. Nevertheless library council opposed the idea and supported to maintain libraries separately and retained the division of current social estates and likewise separate collections. So at the beginning there were two departments in Bibliotheca: one for common people and one for educated noble person. Secondly, there is not much written on the book selection of Bibliotheca, but it is not difficult to assume that, closed shelves indicated control over book selection and users.

These findings, literature review made on German public library history and ideology agrees with Seppälä's deliberation that Bibliotheca formerly was a union library in German sense.

These findings equate to Vatanen's study (2001, 2002) where she asserts that Finnish libraries were based on the division of estates and became free to all citizens merely after the influences of American

Public Library movement. In her study, Vatanen explains in detail the foundations of the public library movement in America and depicts the Americanization of Finnish Public libraries in parallel to transformations in Finnish, society namely the birth of civic society and democratization (Vatanen 2002:209). As she asserts,

Changes in attitudes towards the library were a part of the process of nation-building and in the general trend towards more liberal and democratic views. Even the library was seen as a tool in raising the level of education of the people and supporting the goals of the social movements. The model was provided by the American public library. (Vatanen 2002: 209)

The views combining libraries and the raising of the educational level of the nation with the maintenance of peace in society became more widespread in Finland, especially after the general strike of 1905 and the first elections under the reformed electoral law in 1907 had shattered the idealistic image of the people that educated classes had cherished. (Vatanen 2002: 211)

American Public Library Movement was introduced to Finnish librarianship by eminent librarians and intellectuals like Holmberg, Ursin, Palmgren and Cannelin.

American librarianship compared to German was much more liberal and democratic. From the first establishment of public libraries, they were open and free to all and they provided all kind of literature to readers and their guiding principle in book selection was the wills of users.

The reformation in Bibliotheca that followed American public library model started in 1913. Besides uniting two departments, also children department established, unrestricted lending rights introduced and by constructional modifications open plan design pursued and shelves became open.

Sievänen-Allen in her doctoral thesis which is also the main reference for that paper analyses broadly the foundation of open plan design in parallel to American library space development and its adoption in Finland context. She studies the Finnish library architecture before 1940 and analyses especially three library building Tampere and Viipuri Public libraries and the library of Åbo Akademi. Her findings can also be applied to Turku City Library developments namely its transformation from bearing notions of German public library to conveying American public library principles. Above is delineated both libraries main features that differ from each other essentially.

FEATURES	American Public Library	German Public Library
Objectives	Democratic civil society	Enlightenment of people
Usage	Free and open to all	Separate departments for scholars and common people
Collection Size	Wide	Concise
Book Selection	Users' wills are important	Deliberately selected by librarian; beneficial literature
Librarians' role	Assistance in need	Strong intermediary, pedagogical role
Catalogues	Subject and author	Personal lists for user for educational use.
Users role	Active and independent	Dependent and student role
Shelves	Open	Closed

Table 1: Main features of American and German Public Libraries

7 CONCLUSION

The aim of this paper was to depict the development of Turku City Library Bibliotheca building in its historical context and to analyze how its space organization has developed accordingly to period's dominating library concepts. At the same time the aim was to present the exterior and interior architectural features of Bibliotheca and delineate the alterations that made in 1913. When Bibliotheca built in 1903, its organizational and architectural features represented the German library ideology. It had separate departments for estates and its interior was designed accordingly to closed space design and closed shelves system. In German public libraries pedagogical role of the libraries were essential and the role of the librarian as an intermediary was crucial. Around 1910s American Public Library Movement started to have influence in Finnish library context by writings of eminent librarians. American public library ideology was more democratic and egalitarian in comparison to German library ideology. Public libraries were free and open to all and they fostered democratic civil society. The essential architectural feature of American public libraries was open space design and open shelves system. In 1913 Bibliotheca went through a huge renovation with initiations of Library Director Holmebrg and its space altered accordingly to open space design and concurrently open shelves system adopted. Bibliotheca's social division according to estate and subsequently language question was abandoned along the renovation and the library turned into more democratic and flexible institution. It became open to everybody without restrictions and lending rights expanded. Such an organizational transformation was rather inevitable since Finnish society was influenced by the increased civic rights. In 1905, the political system of estates was replaced by a unicameral assembly and citizens gained universal and equal voting rights (Alapuro 1988: 115).

Analyzing these parallel changes in the Finnish society, library trends and library architecture the primary finding of that paper is that library architecture follows the developments general social developments and library architecture is concomitant with library ideology. To a certain extent we can argue that Bibliotheca building had underwent a modification from German practices to American, and its architectural features had changed accordingly.

In 2003 Bibliotheca building again underwent a renovation that finished in 2008. The main architect in charge was Ari Paukio. The renovation of Bibliotheca building carried out in connection with the construction of the new Turku City Library building which locates at the adjacent lot. After the renovation Bibliotheca named as House of Arts. First floor of House of Arts holds fiction, poetry, and art collection and the second floor houses the music department. The newly built library building comprises news area, children, youth and non-fiction departments.

Turku City Library asserts itself as a centre of knowledge, experience, learning, and culture (Project Plan 2003). It is acknowledged that public libraries have a main role in that strategy as an information and culture intermediaries that contribute to education and civilisation. Thus the library contribute to Turku City's strategy is to become an international cultural city and a part of the information society (Project Plan 2003). The current trend in Turku City Library and in general public libraries in Finland is to foster 'user-oriented' practice and to promote citizens to take active part in its organizations . Another emphasised objective to make the Turku City Library a 'place of encounters' (Project Plan 2003). This objective inherently refers to encounter of users and collections but additionally and more importantly it refers to encounters of library users with each other and to organize library as a meeting place for all kinds of users. The essential aim is to activate users and to create a library space that can function as an arena, platform for users own performances and exhibitions. Besides, library organizes many cultural happenings, exhibitions, artist visits and seminars. As stated in Project Plan (2003:12)

Tavoitteena on tukea taide- ja lukuharrastusta ja tarjota välineitä ajanvietteestä arvomaailman kehittämiseen. Osastolla kehitetään menetelmiä taiteen tietopalvelun ja asiakkaiden itsenäisen tiedonhaun helpottamiseksi.

In general, in library studies, it is increasingly discussed that libraries shall function as cultural and activity centres; that they shall offer more platforms to actualise happenings and meetings. This is becoming general contemporary library trend in Finland.

For instance 'Finnish Public Library Policy 2015 published in 2009 by Ministry of Education states that the importance of library space as a place of encounters and venue is increasing. It also states that, 'the library will be an active "third space" that offers alternatives (Finnish Public Library Policy 2015: 22).

Additionally Council for Public Libraries¹⁷ newly composed strategy's title is 2011-2016 'Library where people and ideas meet'. In the strategy it is mentioned that public libraries should be places where people enjoy themselves and are taking active roles by creating their own content (Council for Public Libraries Strategy 2011-2016: 15). As Tuula Haavisto (2010) writes one of the crucial goals of the strategy is 'to develop activities together with patrons and to change libraries into meeting places rather than keeping them as places for storing collections. The same concept is also had given the title of The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions 2012 Congress theme is Libraries Now! - Inspiring, Surprising, Empowering.

¹⁷ Yleisten kirjastojen neuvosto

GLOSSARY ¹⁸

Art Nouveau: Jugendstil

Baluster: One of a number of short vertical members, often circular in section, used to support a stair handrail or a coping. Kaidepylväs

Capital: The head or a crowning feature of a column.

Corinthian order: Corinthian order In Classical architecture, the slenderest and most ornate of the three original Greek orders; commonly has an elaborate cornice and a fluted shaft.

Eclecticism: The selection of elements from diverse styles for architectural decorative designs, particularly during the second half of the 19th century in Europe and the US.

Facade: The exterior face of a building, which is the architectural front, sometimes distinguished from the other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details.

Festoon: A carved ornament in the form of a garland of fruit and flowers tied with ribbons and suspended at both ends in a loop.

Gable: The triangular upper portion of a wall at the end of a pitched roof.

Ionic Capital: The topmost member of a column of the Ionic order.

Pediment: In Classical architecture, a triangular gable usually having a horizontal cornice, with raked cornices on each side, surmounting or crowning a portico or another major division of a façade, end wall, or colonnade. Fronton.

Pilaster: A vertical rectangular protrusion in a wall, often carved or decorated to resemble a column and usually for ornamental rather than structural purposes.

Portal: An impressive or monumental entrance, gate, or door to a building or courtyard, often decorated.

Projection: Any component, member, or part which juts out from a building.

Rail; Railing: A bar of wood or other material passing from one post or other support to another; a hand support along a stairway.

Risalit: Projection.

¹⁸ Harris, Cyril M. 2005. Dictionary of Architecture and Construction.

Pevsner, Nikolaus et al. 1975. A Dictionary of Architecture. London: Penguin Books Ltd.

Vault: A burial chamber, especially one under a church. 2. A room for the safekeeping of valuables.

Vestibule: An anteroom or small foyer leading into a larger space. Eteisaula

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