

CHAPTER 13

Culture

You don't have to burn books to destroy a culture. Just get people to stop reading them.

Ray Bradbury

LIBRARY: CENTER FOR JEWISH HISTORY

Address: 15 West 16th Street

URL: <http://www.cjh.org/>

Telephone: (212) 294-8301

E-mail: inquiries@cjh.org

Access: Open to the general public

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Center-for-Jewish-History/104082532962550?fref=ts>

Twitter: [@cjewishhistory](https://twitter.com/cjewishhistory)

Blog: Blog.cjh.org

I visited the Center on April 1—following my visit to The Players Club and preceding my visit to the Center for Fiction and the American Society for Psychological Research. I was met by Laura Leone, Director of Library and Archive Services; David Rosenberg, Reference Services Research Coordinator; and Sacha Evans, PR Consultant. As we walked into the immense lobby, I was shown the Wall of Messages created in 1999.



Wall of Messages in the Center's library.

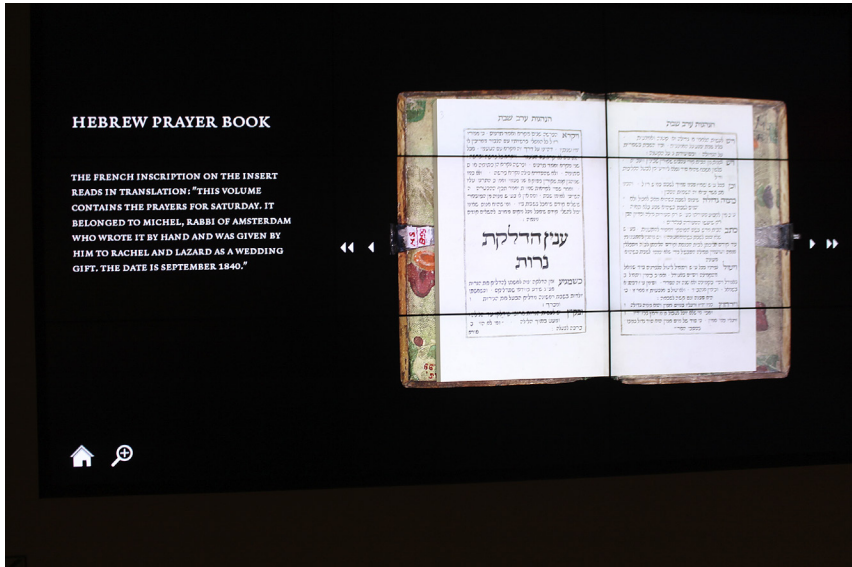
Leone explained that the Center is the product of a partnership between five agencies—the American Sephardi Federation, American Jewish Historical Society, Leo Baeck Institute, Yeshiva University Museum, and YIVO Institute for Jewish Research. All of the holdings are described in an online catalog driven by the Ex Libris software named “Aleph.” This is overlaid with a discovery layer powered by the Ex Libris Primo software for more intuitive Web access. They told me that their catalog has the capability of adding images to bibliographic records. I checked this out later, using the search “sculpture,” and found that the discovery catalog led me to a number of items with the format Visual Material. When you choose one, you get a thorough description of the item, and it provides a further link to the image itself.

With so much to choose from it was hard to answer my standard question about which item is the most prized, but they did mention a letter from Thomas Jefferson explaining his views about religious freedom. The rare book room has 3600 volumes, including a considerable number of incunabula, and access to the room is strictly for high-level staff (normally only six people have access), so I was immensely complimented to be given an inside look at the room.

Major displays are set up along the perimeter of the room. I was told that they are particularly fond of exhibitions that can promote the collections of

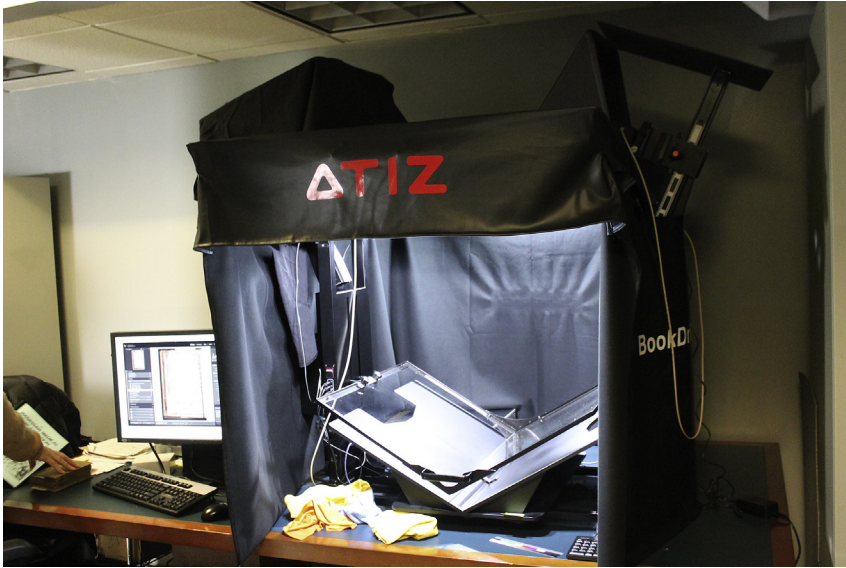
all of the partner institutions. They said that they would soon be showing a major civil rights exhibit.

Past the rare books, there is a giant computer bank to display some of the treasures that have been digitized by the Center. It runs an automatic slide show, but if something catches your eye, you can pause it and zoom in for a better view.



Computer displays of the Center's treasures.

Next we went downstairs to see the nerve center for archival processing, preservation, and digitization. As we arrive at the lower level we see a selection of the Center's large collection of materials about Yiddish theater. They are not necessarily trying to digitize everything they own, but at least they want to create rich finding aids for their content. The digitization area is, quite simply, state of the art. One staff member was digitizing a very fragile, centuries-old book. I was told that they use ABBYY software for optical character recognition of digitized works. I was also impressed that they own microform readers that have OCR software built in. Another staff person was working on digital preservation of oral histories. The Center works very hard to get grants for digitization. When full digital access is not possible, they create finding aids to help people locate the materials when they come into the Lillian Goldman Reading Room.



Book digitization equipment.

Finally, we looked through a glass window at the Werner J. and Gisella Levi Cahnman Preservation Laboratory, where technicians in lab coats were breathing new life into paper documents that had been all but destroyed. The librarians emphasized that all services in the Collection Management Wing are performed for all of the partners.



Materials getting a new life at the Cahnman Preservation Laboratory.

We then went upstairs to see the Lillian Goldman Reading Room and the Ackman & Ziff Family Genealogy Institute. The genealogy room is filled with banks of computers and staffed with experts who can work with anyone from a day one beginner to a seasoned family tree searcher.



The Lillian Goldman Reading Room.

Finally, we went to the reading room itself—a glittering room with a circulation center at one end and three walls filled with books on two floors. With a total collection of 500,000 volumes, the vast majority of the Center's holdings are in closed stacks. They also claim to own 100,000,000 documents. Until recently, they had relied on paper forms for patrons to request materials, but now they have gone to an electronic format powered by Aeon Software to facilitate access to their collections for researchers.

LIBRARY: POETS HOUSE

Address: 10 River Terrace (at Murray Street), New York, NY 10282

URL: <http://www.poetshouse.org/>

Telephone: (212) 431-7920

E-mail: info@poetshouse.org

Access: Open to the public

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/poetshouse>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/poetshouse>

Transportation: Subway—Chambers Street Station of #1, 2 or 3 lines

It is a system that did not make me very happy—sometimes I would send an e-mail to a library or fill out a contact form and never hear back. This was the case here, but since I was already in Lower Manhattan for another visit, I decided to stop by and announce myself, hoping to make an appointment for a future visit. In this case, I was greeted by their Public Relations Director Suzanne Lunden, who graciously gave me a thorough tour on the spot.

Poets House is in a gleaming apartment high rise in Battery Park City. I had the vague idea that (given the location) this was started by well-heeled art lovers in Manhattan, but I could not have been more wrong about that. The organization was started in SoHo in 1985 by two-time Poet Laureate Stanley Kunitz and others in a grass-roots movement with big dreams and little money. Kunitz died in 2006 at the age of 100. (Am I the only one who notes that composers and comedians such as George Burns, Eubie Blake, and Bob Hope live to 100 while great athletes never do?) Cofounder Elizabeth Kray started the reading series at the library. In a fierce competition they won a grant from the developer to get their prime space rent-free, and they opened there in 2010.

The collection holds 60,000 volumes, all of which are noncirculating. I tried to stump them with my favorite Chinese poet Li Po, but they had several volumes in the P section. Also, a favorite book from my graduate school days, *Groceries*, by Herbert Scott, was on the shelves. Lunden told me that all of the books are donated by publishers. Their downstairs area has a comfortable meeting room area, which holds many poetry readings and lectures. It opens to a boulder-strewn section of park between the large buildings, and in the milder months, they open it up and do programs in an amphitheater carved just outside their door. Lunden also said that the library hosts a Brooklyn Bridge walk in June, in which people walk across the span in a group and stop for poetry readings along the way.



Display case with poet memorabilia.

As we walked up the stairs, I looked into a spacious glass display room overlooking the Hudson River. It was winter, and the display included hand-painted holiday greeting cards from famous poets. Moving on to the stack area, one noticed that the library was enthusiastically attended by a mostly young crowd. Lunden told me that their user base was about half people with an interest in poetry and half people who used the space for study and Wi-Fi. Famous users of the library have included numerous poet laureates of the United States. Past the stacks there is a special area for chapbooks—independently published pamphlet-sized works from still-unknown poets. They also collect items from the “Mimeo Revolution,” which predated that much larger Internet Revolution.



Famous poet portraits in a quiet research room.

Beyond the chapbooks there is an audiovisual area, with CD readings and even a record collection, which had attracted good press in the local media recently. “We have to check out the needles separately with a driver’s license, or people will steal them,” Lunden told me. Then there is a piece of furniture that may well be their flagship holding. A writing desk owned by E. E. Cummings was donated to the library in 2011.

LIBRARY: HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Address: 613 West 155th Street, New York, NY 10032

URL: <http://www.hispanicsociety.org/hispanic/library.htm>

Telephone: (212) 926-2234

E-mail: <http://www.hispanicsociety.org/hispanic/forms/frmRare-Books.htm>

Access: Open to the public

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Hispanic-Society-of-America/112373672107403?fref=ts>

Transportation: Subway – #1 line to 157th Street

It has often been the case in this project that I get the best leads from other libraries that I visit. This was true with the Hispanic Society Library, which I was completely unaware of when I established my list of target libraries. When I was visiting the Cervantes Institute library late in my game I was asked about the Hispanic. “You have to see them if at all possible. They have things like a first edition of *Don Quixote*,” I was told. I did some research and found out that this was all true. A phone call established that they would happily participate in this book, so a time was set on a spring Friday.

When I got out of the station I was in a section of Manhattan that I never knew existed. It was a bustling shopping street with plenty of options to eat or drink. The campus was two blocks to the south and across the street. Inside a giant marble courtyard there is Boricua College on the right and the Hispanic Society on the left. I entered and walked past a series of objects that transported me to the Middle Ages. A great wooden door at the end of the room led to the library. Walking past a card catalog on either side I went ahead to the reference desk and announced myself.

A middle-aged man in jeans and T-shirt emerged from the back room and announced himself as John O’Neill. Judging by his general appearance and accent, he was not, himself, Hispanic. He was, it turned out, a scholar

with a Ph.D. in medieval studies. I asked him which county he hailed from, and the answer was Londonderry.

“There are 15,000 books here printed before 1701, and 250 of them are incunabula,” O’Neill said. There are also 150,000+ more modern titles and the holdings include 50,000 periodicals. The library was an important part of the enterprise in the early days. “In 20 years Huntington built this into a world-class library.” The arrangement is a combination of Dewey, Library of Congress, and homemade classification. Manuscripts are filed in accession number order. The library’s collection is still not described in an online catalog, but they are working to fix that eventually.

The building itself is quite historic. It was on farmland purchased by Archer Milton Huntington for this purpose. He created a magnificent beaux arts Audubon Terrace complex in 1904. In addition to the Hispanic Society, the complex also housed the Museum of the American Indian and the Numismatic Society before both relocated later to Lower Manhattan.

The reading room is particularly magnificent, with dark shelves surrounded by sculpture and paintings. On the left side of the room there is an embroidered map of the world from 1526. O’Neill risked life and limb to clear the curtains away so I could get a good shot of the work. The library is best known for its Cervantes and *Quixote* editions, but I suspect that this is the most valuable holding.



A 1526 embroidery of a map of the world.

The library's manuscript collection contains more than 300 documents signed by Spanish kings. The charter of the library says that it will cover all areas where Spanish is spoken, going as far as the Philippines, but clearly, looking at the artwork and other evidence, the emphasis is on Spain.



The main reading room of the library.

I asked O'Neill how Huntington came by his passion for Hispanic culture and was told that this would remain a mystery. He did travel to Spain as a young man and also spent some time on a ranch in Texas. Could there have been some sort of romantic entanglement that led to this passion? It appears that we will never know.

As always, I asked O'Neill about which famous persons had been into the library. The first answer was the royal family of Spain. Also, the presidents of the Dominican Republic and the European Union had visited. Closer to home, Tony Bennett had been by to see the *Don Quixote* first edition. If any of them had asked where to go for lunch, he would have probably pointed out the Salvadorean restaurant on 156th Street, although the restaurant might have been a bit bewildered in the matter of feeding a king and his queen.

LIBRARY: NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

Address: 125 Columbus Avenue, First Floor, New York, NY 10023

URL: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/New_York_City_New_York_Family_History_Center

Telephone: (212) 799-2414

E-mail: NY_NewYorkCity@ldsmail.net

Access: Open to the public

“Are you aware of the Latter Day Saints?” asked the woman who was managing the library. I explained to her that I grew up in Phoenix and had considerable knowledge about the church. In Arizona, it is a very common sight to find Mormon missionaries riding their bikes with their white shirts and black name tags. As someone who has used [Familysearch.org](https://familysearch.org) considerably for years, and has visited the main library facility in Salt Lake City, I also have tremendous respect for what they have accomplished. The library is located in a prime Midtown area across the street from Lincoln Center, and the building itself is eye-catching. I was there to see the New York Public Library performing arts branch and had a bit of time on my hands before they opened, so I dropped in on the Latter Day Saints library one morning in winter.

The public room (which was all I saw that day) is entirely computerized now, although I understand that they still have a considerable collection of microform data farther into the building. The librarian on duty, named Sister Hansen, was very informative. She told me that it is their belief that in the afterlife we will all live with our families, so it is a good investment to learn as much about our family trees as possible. These facilities are a way of getting people to think about their ancestors. In her case, she said that she has traced her family tree all the way back to Adam and Eve. I was somewhat startled to hear this, and admit that I chuckled briefly. If this was true then she certainly did not need any further work on her own personal family tree, so it is appropriate for her to help others with theirs.

In addition to the main facility at Salt Lake City, there are 15 major research centers in the country. As big as the New York City operation is, it is not counted as one of the 15.

Other researchers arrived when I was talking to her, so I had to cut my visit short, but she did send me on my way with a substantial amount of information.

LIBRARY: AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

Address: 260 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016

URL: <http://www.akc.org/about/departments/>

Telephone: (212) 696-8200

E-mail: <https://www.apps.akc.org/apps/contact/index.cfm>

Access: Open to the public

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/AmericanKennelClub?fref=ts>

Twitter: @akcdoglovers

Introduction: The dog library is the catalyst for this entire book, so I went into this visit with a feeling of high expectation. Adding to that personal connection, I have been a dog owner for almost 40 years, even though there have been only three dogs in that time.

I visited the American Kennel Club library in early spring, on a day when I would go on to visit the American Museum of Natural History, so it was a very dense day. Across the street I saw my first tulips of the year. This building is one of those high rises for which you have to get a pass from Security to go up the elevator, but the atmosphere here was fairly relaxed. Getting off the elevator, you are immediately immersed in the universe of dogs. There were dog trophies, dog sculptures, and dog paintings, and that was before you actually walked into the club.



A crystalline dog sculpture that needs to be seen from all angles.

I met archivist Craig Savino at the main reference desk. When you approach the desk it is hard to keep your eyes off the giant crystal sculpture with images of dogs floating in it, so that you see various breeds as you circle the piece. Behind the desk there is a mirrored display cabinet with enormous silver trophies from past events. As I took note of the breeds, I could not escape the irony that some of the trophies were bigger than the animal being honored.



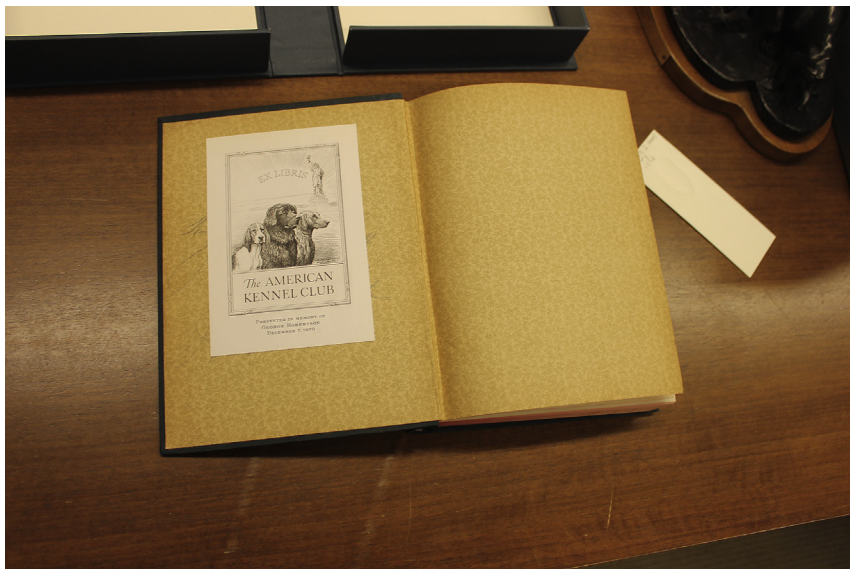
Some of the trophies held by the library.

Savino began showing me the specifics of the library. In the southern half of the room there are the general categories such as sporting dogs—analogueous to the categories you would find at the Westminster Dog Show.



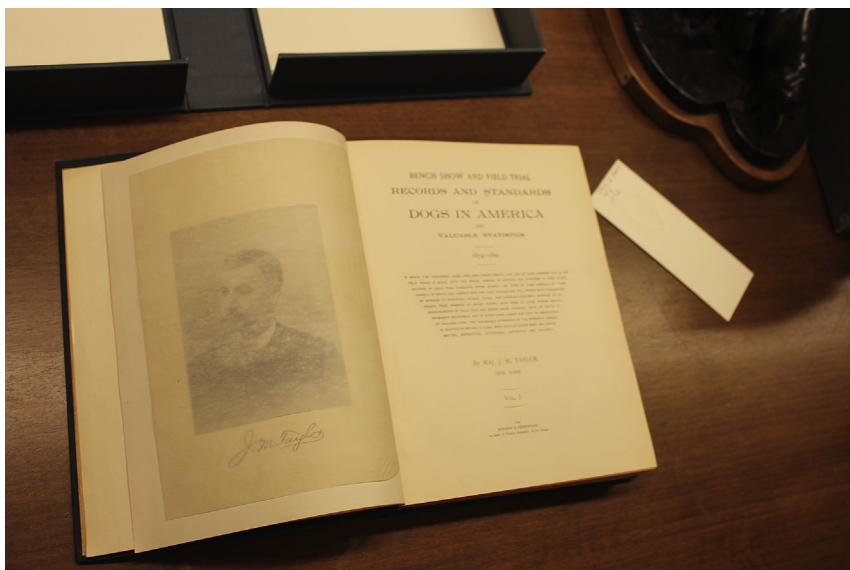
Paintings showing how the Jack Russell terrier changed over a few centuries.

Beyond that, the books are alphabetized by specific breed. Farther down, you find show catalogs—so many of them that the library had to install compact shelving. Many libraries complain that the Dewey and Library of Congress schemes do not work well in a library that contains very specific subject matter, but most adapt the major schemes, so it was interesting to visit a library that used an entirely original plan, though they did have limited use of Dewey in their rare books section.



Book plate from the library's early days.

Savino said that there are more than 170 recognized breeds in the organization. More information can be found in their newest edition of *The Complete Dog Book*, which has not been published for a decade. I was surprised about this, since the dog book has been a staple in my entire library career, and I just assumed that they published it every year, like the *Guinness World Records*.



First edition of "Dogs in America."

On the north side of the room there are the stud books going back to the late 1880s. Also there are bench show field trials and books of records and standards for breeds. The American Kennel Club was founded in 1884, following the merger of 10 American and three Canadian kennel clubs. J.M. Taylor was their first president. With so much history here, it seems like a natural thing to digitize. Savino told me that they have worked with digitizing archival material, but not much with books. Given that so much has been done in the public domain area by Google and Internet Archive, this is probably pretty sensible. They do have a service to create PDF files on demand.

The west wall contains their rarest items in a glass case. One of the most significant books I was shown was titled *Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled*.



I didn't know that dogs existed 30 million years ago, but here is the fossil.

I asked where they send people when asked for restaurant recommendations, and Savino told me that he personally prefers the falafel cart on 5th Avenue and 39th Street. For a splurge, he likes the restaurant named Shakespeare around the corner.

The library prides itself on being the place for one-stop shopping for anything you would ever want to know about dogs. Justifiably so.

**LIBRARY: CHANCELLOR ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON
MASONIC LIBRARY**

Address: 71 West 23rd Street, No. 1400

URL: <http://www.nymasoniclibrary.org/>

Telephone: (212) 337-6620

E-mail: info@nymasoniclibrary.org

Access: Open to the public

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Chancellor-Robert-R-Livingston-Masonic-Library/11066400895323>

This visit was unusually personal to me. My dad was a Mason and Shriner for many decades and a past Master of his lodge in Mesa, Arizona. I never heard him say it, but it must have been disappointing that neither of his sons joined. Even though I did not follow in his footsteps, I saw the way that his involvement enhanced his life, so I have always had the greatest respect for the Order. The library stood out when I was searching for places to include in this book. Given that the Masons are a secret organization, how do they treat nonmembers coming in to look at their books? How do they cope with an age in which all information is available online for anyone who really wants to find out?

When the day came, I went to the 14th floor, after passing a bust of Will Rogers (again calling to mind my father, who was a huge admirer). Once up the elevator I entered a library that just glowed with ornate charm—lots of stained glass and impressive artwork. I was met by library director Tom Savini. He told me that the library contained 60,000 volumes, covering World Masonry in all of its flavors. Since there is no absolute governing body, some of the variations can be a real departure from Masonry as it is best known.



One of the library's attractive display cases.

We went into Tom's office, where my eye was drawn to a bust of Theodore Roosevelt, who seemed to be almost everywhere in these visits. He told me he had joined the Masons because he loved history, and he admired their record for religious tolerance. He told me that the building dates back to 1910 and that it initially contained 12 lodge meeting rooms and an auditorium. The latter has been a good source of revenue over the years, as by now the building is only half taken up by the Masons.

The library concentrates on New York State lodges, but its holdings go considerably beyond our state. With all of the old and scarce materials here,

digitization would seem like a natural thing to pursue, and Savini said that they have been aggressively doing that since 2013. Manuscript holdings of lodges are very important for this process.

Heading to the stacks, Tom introduced me to his library staff, including a cataloger and a young man who ran the Canon-based digitization station. They began asking me about which libraries I was covering, and I was given a long list of places that had not been on my list. On further investigation, most of them were museums with no libraries, but one was The Players Club, which turned out to be a very promising lead, and I am eternally grateful.

The library has roots that go well beyond the construction of the current building. A library committee was formed in 1855, and a major book collection was procured a decade later. Savini says that there is a Scottish Rites library in Lexington, Massachusetts, but keep in mind that Scottish Rites are not considered to be a pure form of Masonry, but a group that builds on the original.

As always, I asked who is the most famous person who has used the library, and the answer was Tommy Lee, the drummer for Motley Crue, as well as Congressman John Brademas. Otherwise, the library's users are 50% practicing Masons, with the other half being curious family members like myself.



Savini showing one of his oldest books.

Savini took me back into the large stack area and talked about how hard it is to make decisions for information technology that will last the ages. Ten years ago, it seemed a pretty safe bet that CD-ROMs and DVDs would be the future, but now the game has moved on into the Cloud.

LIBRARY: SCHOMBURG CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN BLACK CULTURE

Address: 515 Malcolm X Blvd, New York, NY

URL: <http://www.nypl.org/locations/schomburg>

Telephone: (917) 275-6975

E-mail: <http://www.nypl.org/help/email-a-librarian/JBH-research-and-reference-division>

Access: Open to the public

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Schomburg-Center/150438445005908?fref=ts>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/SchomburgCenter>

Transportation: Subway – 2 or 3 line to 135th Street

Since I began working for the College of New Rochelle, I have had several opportunities to visit our library's branch on 125th Street in Harlem. I have found this to be a vibrant and exciting community. Importantly, it is full of excellent restaurants, and I have already developed a favorites list. What I had never done is visit the Schomburg, although it was on my list of libraries to visit from the very first. Because I never got permission to talk to the authorities there, I went to my usual plan B. I visited the library as a card-carrying New York Public Library patron and will simply report what I saw.

Nobody bothered me when I explored the various floors carrying my briefcase, but when I decided to see the manuscripts and rare books room, I abided by the rules, went down to the first floor, and checked my bag. The room was filled with art, sculpture, and display cases with documents concerning the Antigua and Barbuda Progressive Society in the 1940s. People who need copies of books or documents have the option of using a Minolta book-friendly scanner.

I did not visit the photograph room, although I understand that they own 11,000,000 prints. I did find someone who I will refer to as "Unnamed Source" who answered a few questions about the library. I was told that Harry Belafonte and Wynton Marsalis had been in. For lunch recommendations, Unnamed Source mentioned that the building across the street had

a cafeteria. Also Jacob's Hot and Cold Buffet, International House of Pancakes, and a food truck that was parked outside the library door. For significant holding, I was referred to a book called GOAT, for *Greatest of All Time*, meaning Muhammad Ali.

LIBRARY: LESBIAN HERSTORY ARCHIVES

Address: 484 14th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215

Phone: (718) 768-3953

Access: Open to the public

URL: lesbianherstoryarchives.org

Facebook: facebook.com/pages/Lesbian-Herstory-Archives/24939682269?fref=ts

Transportation: Subway: 2, 3 Eastern Parkway, bus, #37 from Atlantic Avenue Terminal

My visit to the Lesbian Herstory Archives was due entirely to chance. One day late in the project I happened to be looking at Google Maps to get the location of the Brooklyn Botanical Garden. I noticed the Lesbian Herstory Archive just blocks away. I checked their Web page and found that they were open to the public during the limited hours of operation, so I gave them a call and found that they were delighted to be included in my book. I was equally delighted because this represents the kind of diversity that I was after.

I scheduled my visit for late on a Friday after talking to the Botanical Garden representative and was reminded that things can look close on the map but still be a bit of a hike in real life. If I were going there again, I would take the bus down from Atlantic Avenue. Once I got to the address, I found myself in a quiet residential neighborhood just off of Prospect Park. I rang the buzzer and was greeted by Kayleigh, a young woman who has worked in the archive for two years while studying library science nearby and also holding down a paraprofessional job in a Manhattan university library.

I was led into a living room filled with file cabinets and shelves packed ceiling high with books. At the end of the room there was a comfortable couch in front of the window facing 14th Street. Kayleigh told me that the library contained 14,000 volumes in addition to a substantial collection of files on historical figures in their cause. The library also includes 1300 periodical titles. I was told that the library had a staff of 11, all of them volunteers. I was surprised to learn that the archives have been in existence since

1974, when they were created by members of the Gay Academic Union, a community on the Upper West Side, who were mainly academics at City University of New York colleges in the area. The archives have been at their current location since 1993. Before that, the archives were located in the apartment of cofounder Joan Nestle.

I was well aware during our talk that I was not exactly their average visitor, but the exchange of information went very smoothly. The only thing that made me uncomfortable was her use of the term “Queer studies.” When I was growing up, this would have been considered a derogatory term, but we all know that situations change with time. I was told that the archives maintain an active schedule of programs, including readings, speed dating, and film screenings.

The library’s holdings cover a variety of genres, including humor, comics, science fiction, juvenile, and young adult. A separate collection of titles donated by the Daughters of Bilitis is maintained at the archives.

In response to my standard question about which famous person had used the library, there was a moment’s hesitation, because some of the users may not wish to be identified, but soon she pointed out the feminist poet Adrienne Rich as a library user. Another standard question is where to send people who want a good lunch. The first name that came up was Ladybird Bakery. Honorable mention went to Terrace Bagels and Connecticut Muffins.

FURTHER READING

American Sephardi Federation: <http://www.sephardi.house/>.

Antigua and Barbuda Progressive Society: <http://www.abpsociety.org/>.

Article on the Poet’s House as a study space: <http://nyulocal.com/on-campus/2011/11/10/nyc-tip-poets-house-on-the-hudson-is-a-great-place-to-study-1/>.

Biography of Elizabeth Kray: <http://www.poets.org/poetsorg/poet/elizabeth-kray/>.

Biography of Stanley Kunitz: <http://www.poets.org/poetsorg/poet/stanley-kunitz>.

Biography of Tommy Lee: <http://www.biography.com/people/tommy-lee-222294>.

American Jewish Historical Society: <http://www.ajhs.org/>.

Cahnman Preservation wing: <http://www.cjh.org/p/140>.

CBS article about poetry readings in New York: <http://newyork.cbslocal.com/guide/5-best-venues-for-spoken-word-and-poetry-readings-in-new-york/>.

Center for Jewish History Decade of distinction: http://www.cjh.org/cjh_today/2011_decade.pdf.

John Brademas in Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Brademas.

Leo Baeck Institute: <http://www.lbi.org/>.

Nearby restaurants to the Center for Jewish History: http://www.tripadvisor.com/RestaurantsNear-g60763-d528121-Center_for_Jewish_History-New_York_City-New_York.html.

Wall Street Journal article about the AKC library: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Kennel_Club.

Wikipedia article about the Poet's House: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poets_House.

Wikipedia article about the Family History Centers: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_History_Center_\(LDS_Church\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_History_Center_(LDS_Church)).

Wikipedia article on American Kennel Club Library: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Kennel_Club.

Yelp review of the Poet's House: <http://www.yelp.com/biz/poets-house-new-york>.

Yelp review of the Schomburg Library: <http://www.yelp.com/biz/schomburg-center-for-research-in-black-culture-new-york-3>.

Yeshiva University Museum: <http://www.yumuseum.org/>.

Yivo Institute for Jewish Research: <http://www.yivo.org/>.