



May 26, 2020

Topic: Blogging: Self-published Stories Online

THE STORY BEHIND “BLOG”

Justin Hall was not yet a blogger when he started blogging because the word “blog” was not yet actually formed as such. Hall was credited with creating the first personal blog at <http://www.links.net>. It went online on January 23, 1994 and was called “personal homepage”.

The Us - based research agency, Pew Internet and American Life, has estimated that there is a new blog every 5.6 seconds. A year before Hall created his blog, there were only 23 Weblogs on the Internet. In 1999, there were tens of thousands. By that time, Jorn Barger, also an early blogger, called “Weblog” the process of logging the Web when browsing. This was how the word “Weblog” was coined.

In the middle of 1999, an American blogger, computer programmer, and online writer Peter Merholz decided to play with words. He posted on the sidebar of his homepage the word weblog to be pronounced as wee-blog or blog for short. Merholz thought he was just silly but started using the word in his posts. In August 1999, Blogger (<http://www.blogger.com>) was unveiled as a free online publishing tool. With that, the use of “blog” grew with the tool’s success.

Later, the word “blogger” was coined to refer to the person owning or maintaining the blog.

“Blogosphere” is a newly-minted term for the community of all blogs.

Hall once told that “if everyone was to tell their stories on the Web, we would have an endless human storybook. Hall is interested to know stories about people – how did they get on the top or what do they think about. For him, the best content comes from the people who love what they are doing.

Directions: You joined in a blogging contest and you are tasked to write a piece about your hometown. Give not just the positive characteristics, but also the unpleasant side of the place (including the writer’s painful or terrible experience), as well as your personal reflections. Pictures may also be added.

References: Creative Nonfiction page 143

Creative Nonfiction: A Textbook on Humanities and Sciences page 132

