North Carolina Libraries presents

North Carolina Libraries

compiled by Phillip Barton, Guest Editor, and Rose A. Simon



Of the writing of books there shall be no end — and also the construction of library facilities. During the past five years, libraries across North Carolina have enjoyed a remarkable variety of new structures, expansions, and renovations. The photos collected in this issue present an overview of these exciting — and lovely new North Carolina library constructions.

The D. Hiden Ramsey Library of UNC-Asheville completed an expansion in 1990 as large as the original building, which in turn is scheduled to be renovated in another year. Plans for the main floor lobby of the Phase II renovation place reference services near the circulation desk and the current periodicals. All will border a colorful tile floor made of polished granite.

Architect: Boney Architects (Wilmington, NC) Rendition: Arttech, Raleigh, NC



Traditional design elements, such as the entrance and window arches, effectively enhance the contemporary design of the new St. Stephens Branch Library in Hickory. The traditional influence is carried into the library's interior with the detailing of the service desk and ornamental bulkhead.

Architect: William P. Reinhardt (Newton, NC)
Photos: John Pritchard



Planned as the primary civic presence of the area, the Morrison Regional Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County reflects the classical Jeffersonian architectural palette established for Morrocroft. The building's facade, with its temple front and flanking pavilions with monumental scaled arched windows capped by a shallow dome, gives the building a visual importance far exceeding its actual size.

Architect: CTHL (Charlotte, NC) Photo: R. A. Simon



Built in 1986 along the shore of Bogue Sound, the Carl College Library enjoys one of the loveliest sites in North

Architect: McMinn, Norfleet, Wicker & Associates, Inc.



The Learning Resources Center at Richmond Commul completed in summer 1988. The facility houses the center, and a television studio. WRCC transmits from

Architect: Bon6



An excellent example of adaptive reuse is the Thomas H. Leath Memorial Library in Rockingham, which was formerly a Winn-Dixie Supermarket. The large open spaces of supermarkets can be effectively transformed into very functional and attractive libraries.

Architect: Wilber, Kendrick, Workmen, and Warren (Charlotte, NC) Photos: Louise Dawkins ('before') Charles Sauls ('after')





ret Community Carolina. Greensboro, NC)



The new addition to the Hamlet Public Library is very much in harmony with the 1938 WPA building. This harmony was accomplished through repetition of various design elements in the original building, including the quoins on the building corners, the stone course running beneath the windows, the gabled roof line, and the matching of the brick.

Architect: Atkinson-Dyer-Watson (Charlotte, NC) Photos: Rex Klett







ty College in Hamlet was lege library, a guided studies he LRC.

Architects, (Wilmington, NC) Photo: Chuck Lowery



Another excellent example of adaptive reuse is the Davidson County Public Library in Lexington, which occupies a former Food Lion Supermarket. Using a new brick facade and window treatment, this ordinary building was transformed into a handsome contemporary library, making it a major asset to downtown Lexington.

Architect: Briggs & Mathews (Lexington, NC)

Photo: Briggs & Mathews



An atrium with skylight provides a spectacular entrance for visitors to the recently expanded and renovated Cleveland County Memorial Library in Shelby.

Architect: Martin Boal Anthony & Johnson (Shelby, NC)

In its 1988 renovation, the James Addison Jones Library of Greensboro College converted an upper-story stacks area to a bibliographic instruction room.

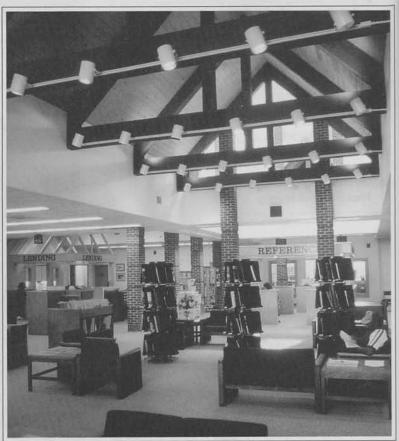
Architect: Dewberry and Davis (Danville, VA)
Photo: Carol Rawleigh





The 1990 expansion of the Hege Library at Guilford College (Greensboro) brings together book and art collections around its new atrium. A series of galleries on both the upper and lower atrium levels display paintings from the college art collection.

Architect: Frank Asbury. Photo: B. J. Carpenter



The design of the new Thomasville Public Library is based on the Greek Cross which is in keeping with surrounding churches in the neighborhood. The vaulted ceiling with wooden crossbeams provides a sense of openness to the interior.

Architect: Newman and Jones (Winston-Salem, NC)
Photo: Newman and Jones



A spiralling stairway graces the interior of the Rowan Public Library Headquarters in Salisbury. In addition to its aesthetic function, the stairway serves as a highly visible connection of the building's three public service floors.

Architect: Ramsay Associates, Inc. (Salisbury, NC) Photo: Wayne Hinshaw

The Robinson-Spangler Carolina Room (below) at the main library of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County is a comfortable mixture of the old and new, including refurbished tables from the original Carnegie library. The room also presents a good example of the use of carpet tile, Which was used throughout the expanded main library. Architect: Middleton-McMillan (Charlotte, NC). Photo: R. A. Simon

The expansion/renovation (completed 1987) of the William Madison Randall Library at UNC-Wilmington (below) combines artificial and natural lighting using a skylight over the two-story structure. Glass panels on the upper level reduce noise from the open area below. CD-ROM workstations and the central reference desk are located on the right, the serials service desk on the left.

Architect: Boney Architects. Photo: Gordon Schenck, Jr.





The Sherrills Ford Branch Library (right) in Catawba County consists of two hexagonal buildings joined by a rectangular structure which serves as the library's main entrance. The combination of large Windows and a pitched ceiling with exposed rafters gives the interior a more spacious appearance than the exterior would indicate.

Architect: Abee (Hickory, NC). Photo: John Pritchard

