

to other libraries in the state to the fullest possible measure. The expense of housing massive collections of seldom-used library materials should be limited to one or at most two major institutions in our kind of state. Good planning should include one complete archival-type library, to which any state institution could retire and store little used materials when space needs make it desirable to do so. New and larger libraries may be needed at a number of academic sites, but if they are planned, their fundamental purpose should be for reading and study space, not for book storage in endless numbers.

The interrelationship of all types of libraries in the state is now being explored in depth by the State Library and other concerned library personnel. With this final element as the capstone of a forward-looking program designed to facilitate the use of academic library resources throughout the state, it is obvious that the trend for college and university libraries in North Carolina can indeed be expressed in one word: "cooperation".

J. A. JONES LIBRARY DESIGNED FOR GROWTH

by

JOSEPH M. DIXON

Brevard College is a co-educational, Methodist affiliated, two-year college located in the mountains of western North Carolina. When it opened in 1934 the library consisted of 6,000 volumes housed in the administration building. In 1948 a separate library was constructed and presented to the college by the family of James Addison Jones. This bore the name of James Addison Jones, as does the present library which was dedicated in the Spring of 1967.

The new library is situated in the center of the campus and is included as part of the first phase of a building program undertaken by the college in 1960. It lies directly in the path of student traffic transversing the campus and is adjacent to the student center, science building, and new cafeteria. Plans for the library evolved from an initial requirement to accommodate the present enrollment of 650 students and a book collection of 25,000 volumes. For future growth, space was allotted to serve a maximum of 800 students and to house at least 50,000 books.

The library is neo-Georgian in style with a contemporary interior. Modular in construction, it is supported by columns spaced 20 feet apart with a minimum of interior walls. There is 24,041 square feet of floor space on three levels—a main floor, mezzanine, and basement. Total cost of the building, including equipment, was \$517,000. The architect was Henry Clyde McDonald of Brevard.

Vertical traffic is by means of stairways and an elevator centrally located for use by the staff in transporting books and freight. Air conditioning is provided throughout the building, and interior spaces are defined by free-standing walnut bookshelves.

Color plays a significant role in the public areas of the building. A gold acrylic carpeting on the main floor, stairs, and mezzanine study area contrasts nicely with the walnut panels used on walls and the ends of shelf ranges. The carpet provides excellent acoustical advantages, absorbing both airborne and impact noises. Accents of color are provided by vinyl upholstered chairs in a range of hues.



DRAMATIC LIGHTING from a recessed panel, built-in display cases, and its unique shape combine to make the circulation desk in the J. A. Jones Library an immediate focus of attention.

Each student is afforded the opportunity to find within the library accommodations to fit his needs and mood. Seating is varied with individual study desks, tables, and easy chairs. All furniture, wooden shelving, a custom-made circulation desk, and display case were manufactured by the Southern Desk Company. Steel stacks were furnished by the Estey Corporation.

The building is rectangular in shape, being 100 feet wide by 120 feet long. Reading areas extend across the front and rear of the main floor. These areas have ceilings twenty-four feet in height with floor-to-ceiling windows of tinted glass. To control light and glare, windows are equipped with vertical blinds of fiberglass.

The circulation desk is located near the front entrance between two free-standing stairways to the mezzanine and stairs to the basement level. Dramatic lighting from a special recessed panel makes it an immediate focus of attention as does its unique shape and built-in display cases. Here are located the controls for a public address system, an inter-communications phone, and a light control panel for all lights on the main floor and mezzanine.

A spacious workroom and offices for library staff members are adjacent to the circulation area. In addition to technical processing, the workroom serves as a storage area for unbound periodicals and microfilm. Its 800 square feet of work space include built-in cabinets, shelves, and work counters.

One-half of the front reading area provides informal seating for readers using current periodicals while the other serves as a reserve book section. Areas for reference, circulation, the card catalog, and bound periodicals are located under the mezzanine. The mezzanine is used primarily as a stack area for non-fiction but also contains four micro-film reading rooms, rest rooms, and an informal study area. This area overlooks the front reading area and faces a glass wall providing a panoramic view of the campus and distant mountains.

The basement level consists of a receiving room for books, storage area for bound volumes of the *New York Times*, staff lounge, large seminar room, rest rooms for staff and students, and other rooms for storage, heating, and air conditioning. A side entrance permits student traffic to enter the library from the cafeteria and science building.

The present book capacity is 35,000 volumes in open stacks, with space available to add additional stacks as needed. Seating capacity is now 179, which will accommodate more than one-fourth of the student body at any time. There is ample room to add seating on the main floor and mezzanine as the student body grows in size. Expansion of floor space may be gained by extending the mezzanine over part of the rear reading area since columns were designed for this purpose.

The flexible design of the building has already given opportunities for several arrangements and modifications of the original interior layout. It is anticipated that other adjustments will be made as the college grows and changes in the years ahead.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARY ACCENTS A-V MATERIALS

by

RAY DUNMIRE

An exceptional feature of the Southeastern Community College Library is the complete absence of the traditional library table so familiar to many librarians and students.

The library, located in the two-story Administration Building, is a large reading room area, two offices, a workroom, receiving room, and an audio-visual area on the second floor. A book elevator connects the receiving room with the audio-visual room. Over 6,120 square feet of floor space is allocated to these areas.

Of the 6,120 square feet in the main library, stack areas encompass approximately 1,200 square feet, seating areas include 3,916 square feet, office and work areas comprise over 1,100 square feet, and nearly 450 square feet are allotted to air conditioner equipment and other service areas. The audio-visual storage on the second floor covers over 300 square feet and is used mainly for storage and preview. Built-in cabinetry, shelving, sinks, and counter-height work tables are featured in these work spaces. Two offices are furnished in the same decor as the main library. An outstanding feature for individual control is the glass paneling between a workroom and office and the main reading room.

The library for educational and administrative purposes is an integral part of the Learning Center at Southeastern Community College. The Learning Center comprises the