

SUMMARY OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING

During 1952 there has been much activity in library building programs among colleges and universities in North Carolina. The need for library buildings in institutions for higher education had been felt for some time, and a program was under way late in the 1930's, and up to the war period when all building programs were necessarily halted.*

During the past couple of years just preceding 1952, there were over a half-dozen major library building projects completed.**



The Library, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.

The following summary covers library building activities in the college and university field in North Carolina during 1952, and a projected estimate of programs begun, but to be completed during the next year or two:

Completed in 1952

University of North Carolina: A new addition and renovation, dedicated April, 1952. Former seating doubled to a total of 2,255; capacity increased by 122% to a total of 1,130,000 volumes. Cost \$1,615,000.00. Raymond Weeks, architect; Arthur C. Nash, Consultant; Alfred M. Githens, Library Consultant; J. Russell Bailey, Library Consultant. (Featured and pictured in NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES, Vol. 10, No. 3, April, 1952.)

Atlantic Christian College: C. L. Hardy Library completed in January, 1952. Cost \$200,000.00. (No report on other aspects of building.)

Barber-Scotia College: New quarters in new administration building, completed January, 1952. Seating 100; stack capacity 30,000 volumes. Library portion estimated at \$55,000.00. Piedmont Engineering Co., Architects.

*Salem College (1937), Bennett College (1939), Winston-Salem Teachers College (1939), Davidson (1941), Lenoir Rhyne College (1942).

**Duke University (1949), Guilford College (1950), Woman's College, University of North Carolina (1950), Greensboro College (1950), Pembroke College (1951), Law School, University of North Carolina (1951), North Carolina College at Durham (1951).



The Library, Western Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee, N. C.

Gardner-Webb College: New building completed January, 1952. Seating 100; planned for 20,000 volumes; cost \$160,000.00. Van Wageningen and Cothran, Architects.

Physics-Mathematics Library, Duke University: Area completed in wing of new Physics Building, completed March, 1952. Seating 36; stacks for 20,000 volumes.

Under Construction in 1952

Western Carolina Teachers College: New building to be completed in March, 1953, at estimated cost of \$800,000.00. Seating 1000; book capacity 100,000 volumes. Six Associates, Inc., Architects.

East Carolina College: New building to be completed in fall, 1953, at estimated cost of \$1,089,000.00. Seating 450; stack capacity of 125,000 volumes. Eric G. Flanagan, Architect.

North Carolina State: New building to be completed, November, 1953, at estimated cost of \$1,500,000.00. Seating 900; book capacity of 375,000 volumes. Northup & O'Brien, Architects.

Catawba College: New building to be completed, September, 1953, at estimated cost of \$350,000.00. Seating 185; stack capacity 120,000 volumes. John Hartledge & Associates, Architects.

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Wake Forest College: New building to be completed in 1954, at estimated cost of \$1,930,000.00. Seating approximately 1350; book capacity approximately 900,000 volumes. Jens F. Larson, Architect.

Presbyterian Junior College: Old government building renovated at an estimated cost of \$10,000. Seating 100; book capacity 20,000 volumes. Renovation to be completed in 1953 or 1954.

Agricultural and Technical College: New building with contract let at estimated cost of \$1,180,000.00. Seating 832; book capacity 275,000 volumes. Architects, McMinn & Norfleet and Albert C. Woodroof, Associated Architects; Eggers & Higgins, Consulting Architects.

Elizabeth City State Teachers College has plans completed for an \$85,000.00 addition to their building which will give them a seating capacity of 450, and a book capacity of 125,000. Other colleges that have a real need for a new library but have not as yet made definite plans are: Queens College, Meredith College, St. Marys, and Mars Hill.



*Individual study carrels, Library, W.C.T.C., Cullowhee.
(Stacks and furniture have not been received.)*

It is evident that most of the building programs have been among the four-year colleges and universities. Almost all of the state-supported institutions have either completed or made definite plans for new buildings and over half of the private four-year colleges have provided modern buildings or substantial additions to their library facilities.



Circulation desk, Library, W.C.T.C., Cullowhee. Sliding-door partition hides stack-room; door to left opens into cataloging department, can be closed with sliding-door partitions.

As so many of these new buildings are just being completed or will not be finished until 1953 and early 1954, the total significance of the recent building programs cannot as yet be assessed. Colleges and universities in North Carolina, however, are laying the foundations for strong library programs. The announcement of dedicatory gifts of over a million dollars in books and other materials by the University of North Carolina is an indication of the enrichments of library resources which follows in the wake of providing facilities for housing. Programs which included not only facilities for the college and campus clientele, as at Western Carolina Teachers College, but also a cultural center for people of the county and the region, are indicative of the concept of added services which these new library buildings are going to give students and scholars of the state.

Audio-visual rooms, a micro-film vault, a dark room, graduate study rooms, a faculty reading room, carrells, and special faculty studies are some of the many features of the plan at the Agricultural and Technical College which are characteristic of the new concept of the place of library service in the college community.

During 1952 the State of North Carolina had spent or contracted for over five million dollars in new library buildings for its institutions of higher education and private institutions over half that amount.

It would be difficult to give in current dollar value the total amount spent in colleges and universities of North Carolina for new library buildings and permanent equipment during the past fifteen years, but it would be an impressive figure. These new investments should pay good dividends to the people of North Carolina.

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