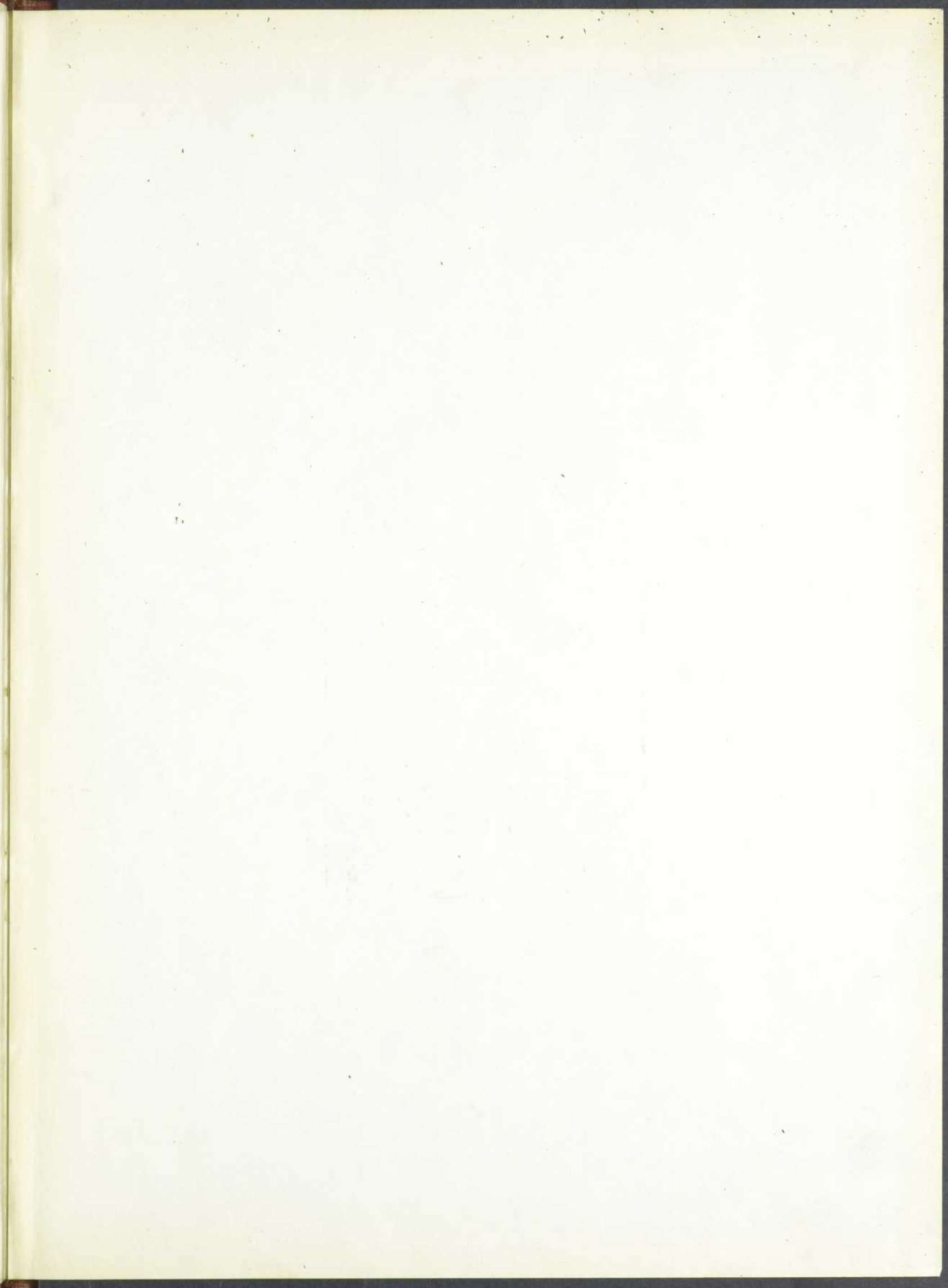


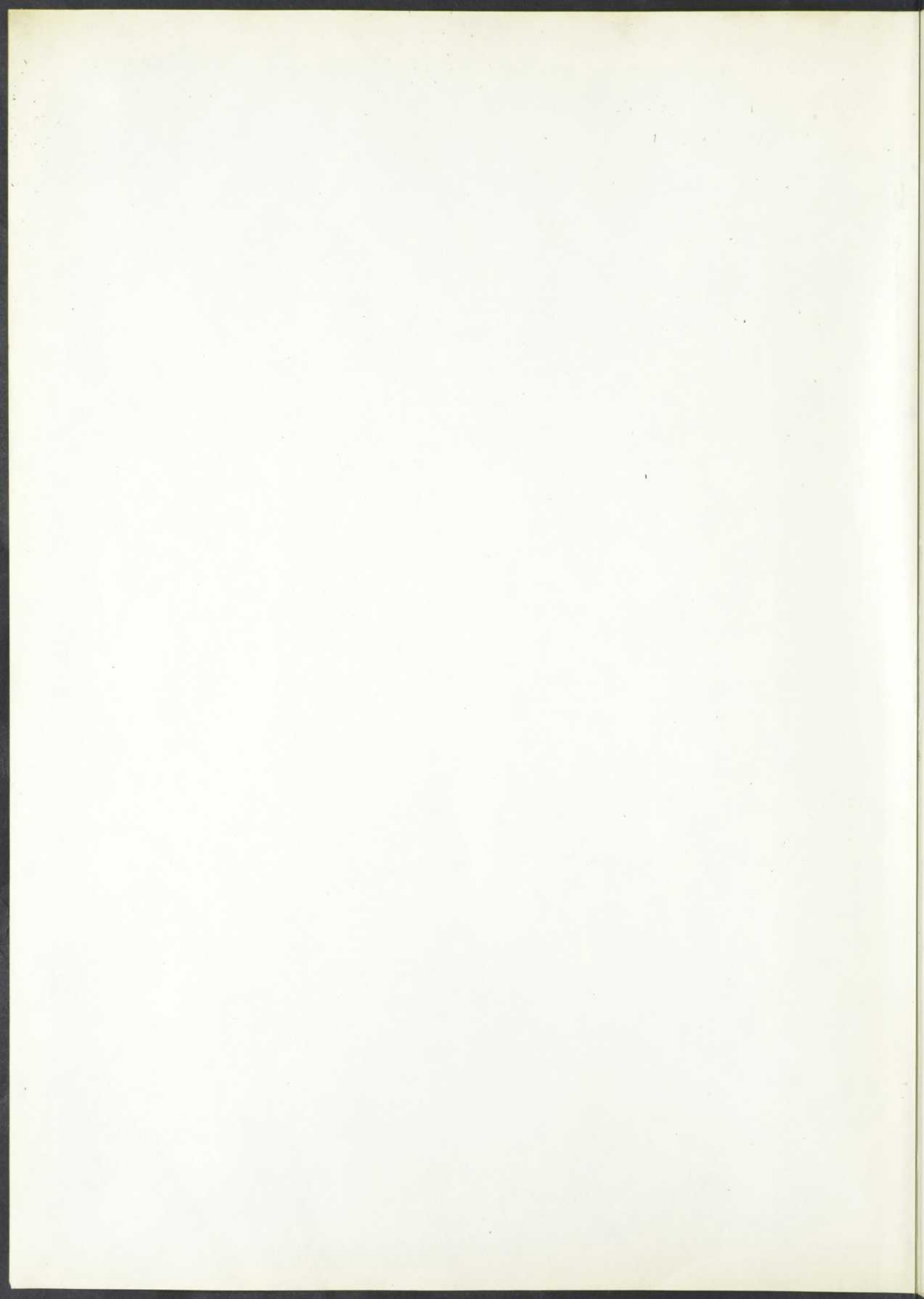
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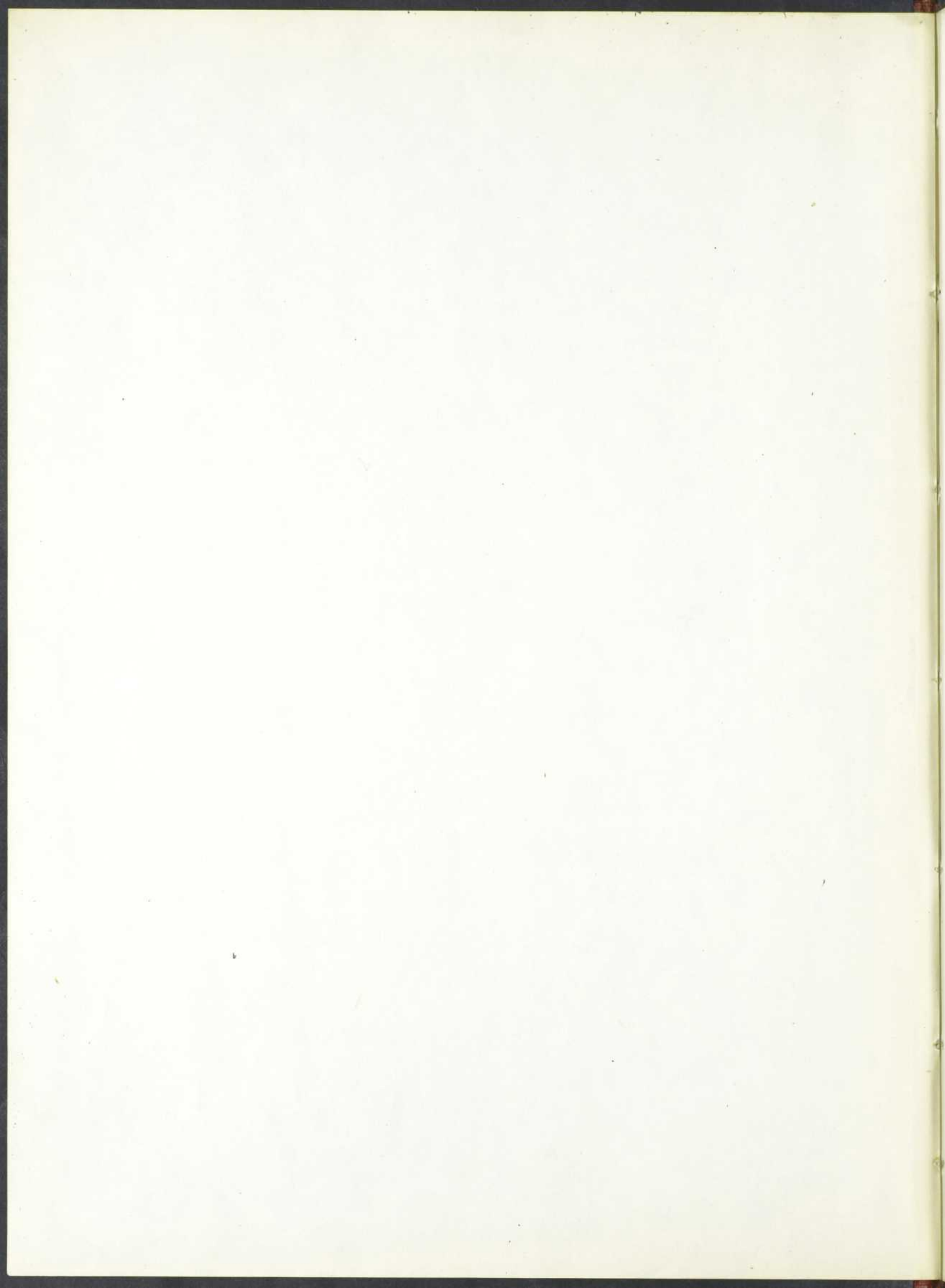
PHILIP J. TURNER
—
**THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE
LIBRARIES OF CANADA**
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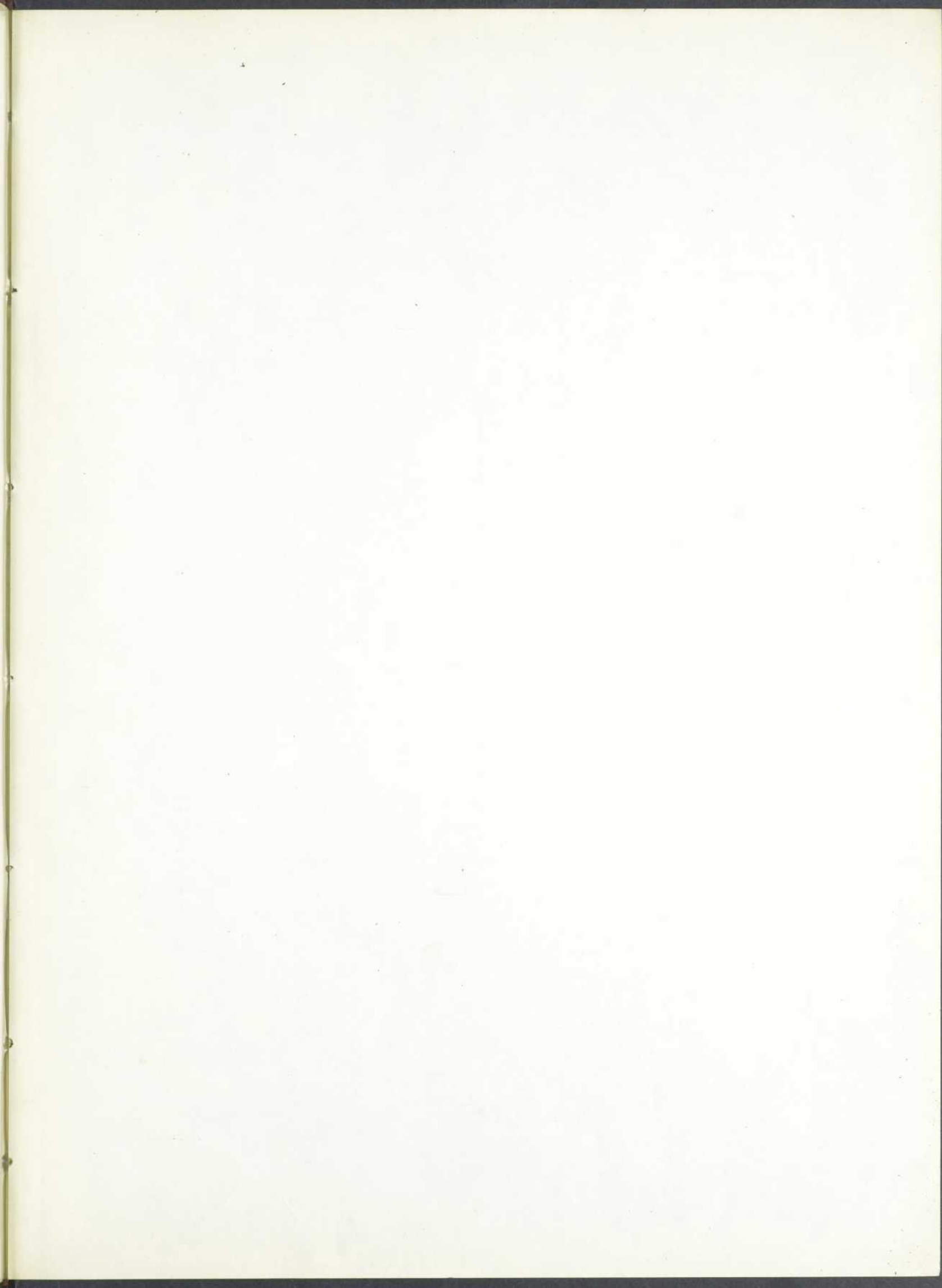
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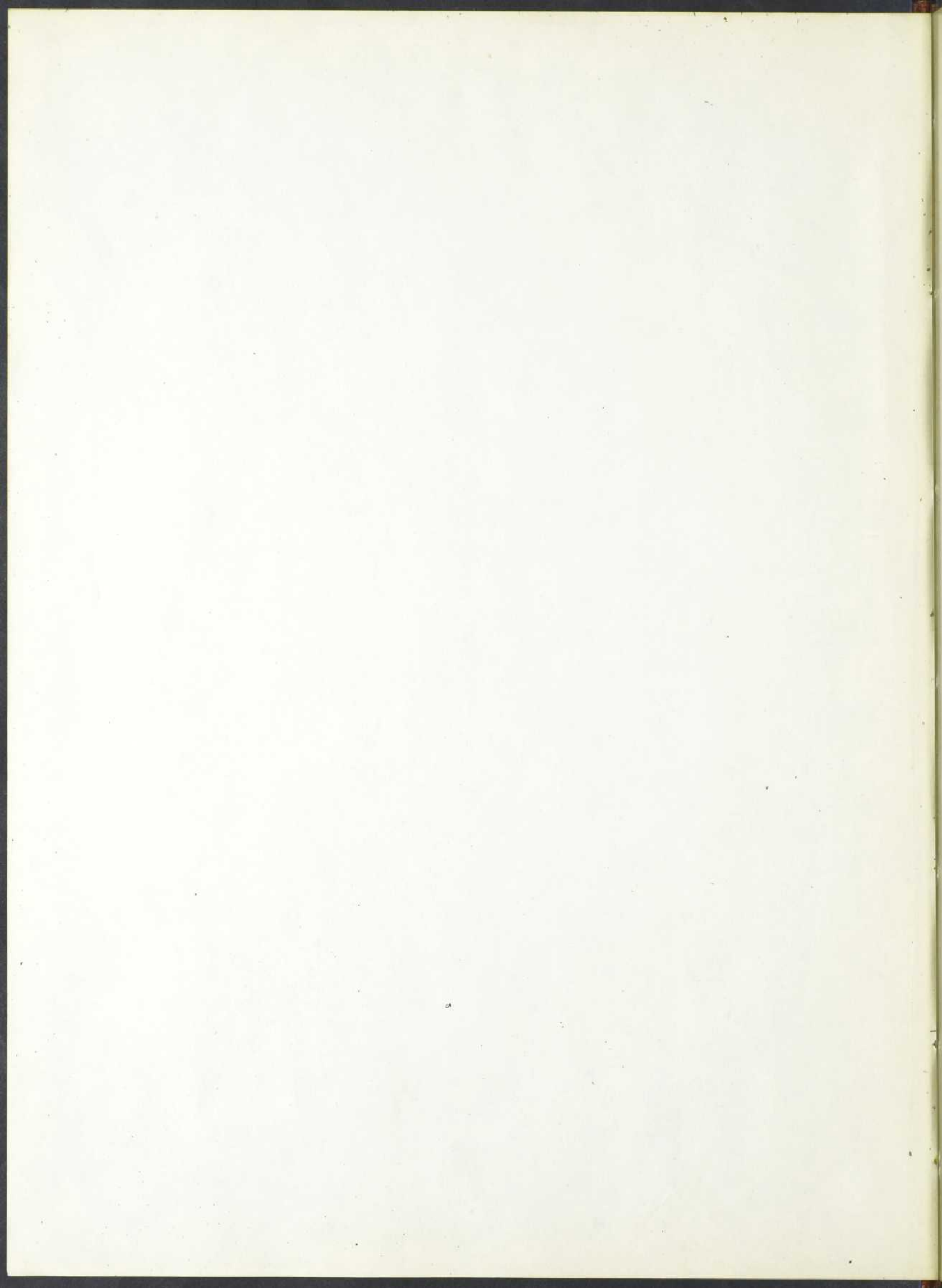












MCGILL UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

SERIES XIII (ART AND ARCHITECTURE)

No. 33

*Compliments
Philip J. Turner*

The University and College Libraries of Canada

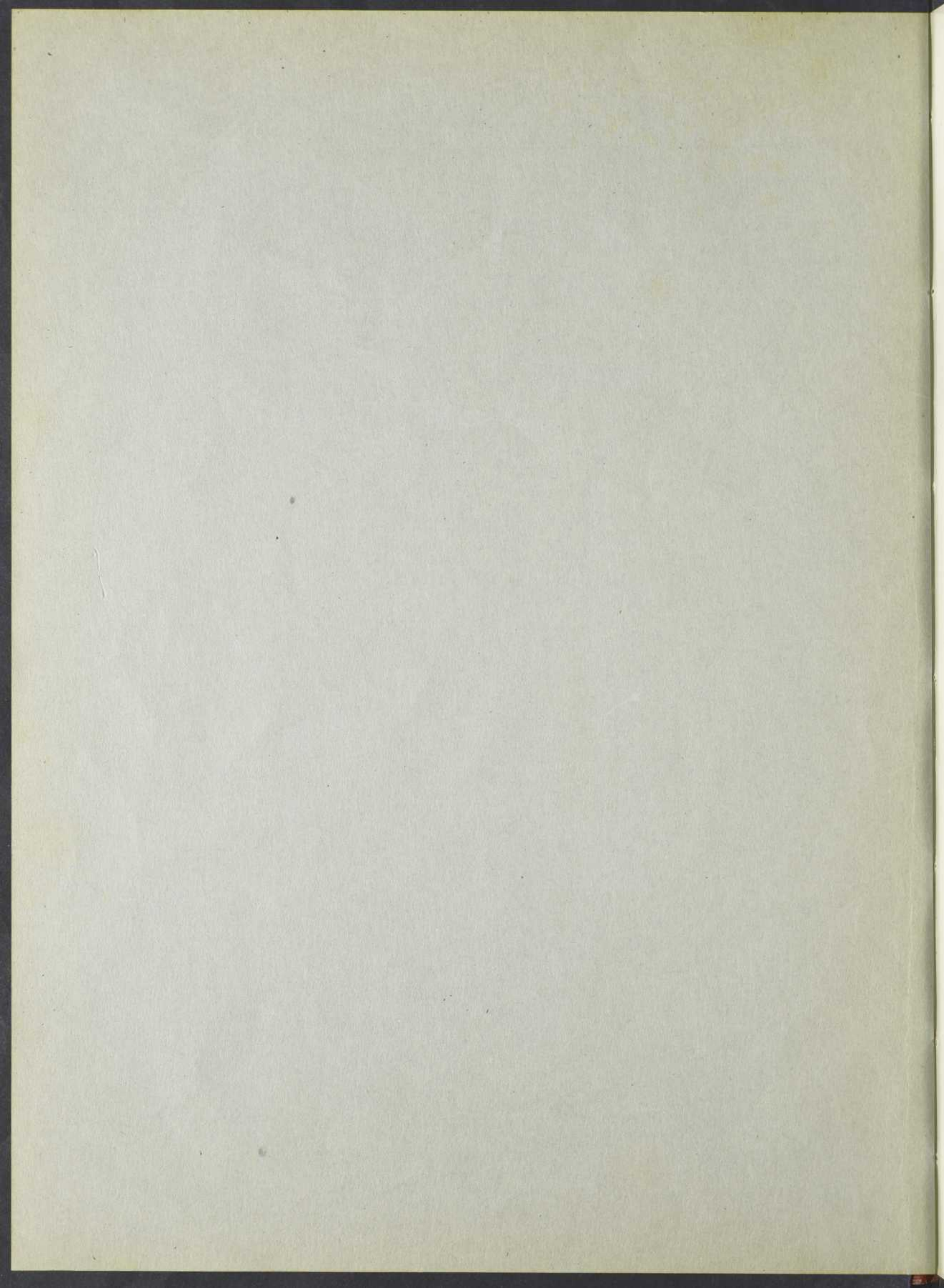
by

PHILIP J. TURNER, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C.

Reprinted from Construction (Magazine)
October, 1931—November, 1931

MONTREAL

1931



UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF CANADA

Their Planning and Equipment



By

PHILIP J. TURNER, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C.

(Special Lecturer, Department of Architecture and Library School, McGill University)

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
SAINT-SULPICE

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REPRINTED FROM
CONSTRUCTION (MAGAZINE)
OCTOBER, 1931 — NOVEMBER, 1931

LIST OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND LIBRARIANS

Acadia University	Wolfville, N.S.	Mrs. Mary Kinley Ingraham, M.A.
Alberta, University of	Edmonton, Alta.	Donald Ewing Cameron, M.A.
British Columbia, University of	Vancouver, B.C.	John Ridington
Dalhousie University	Halifax, N.S.	A. MacMechan
Laval University	Quebec, Que.	Rev. Albert Aubert
McGill University	Montreal, P.Q.	Gerhard R. Lomer, M.A., Ph.D.
McMaster University	Hamilton, Ont.	Miss Dorothea M. Hallford, B.A.
Manitoba, University of	Winnipeg, Man.	F. E. Nuthall, M.A.
Montreal, University of	Montreal, P.Q.	Aegidius Fauteux
(St. Sulpice)		
Mount Allison University	Sackville, N.B.	Rev. F. W. W. Des Barres, B.A., D.D.
New Brunswick, University of	Fredericton, N.B.	Miss M. Sterling
Queens University	Kingston, Ont.	E. Cockburn Kyte
Saskatchewan, University of	Saskatoon, Sask.	Arthur S. Morton, D.D.
Toronto, University of	Toronto, Ont.	W. S. Wallace, M.A.
Western Ontario, University of	London, Ont.	Fred Landon, M.A., F.R.S.C.

REFERENCES

- McGILL UNIVERSITY
 (a) Redpath Library
 (b) Medical Library
 (c) Osler Library
- LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUE.
 ST. SULPICE, MONTREAL
- TORONTO UNIVERSITY
 (a) Central Library
 (b) Knox College
 (c) Victoria College
 (d) Trinity College
- QUEENS UNIVERSITY
- DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
- UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
- WESTERN ONTARIO UNIVERSITY
- McMASTER UNIVERSITY
- ACADIA UNIVERSITY
- MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE
- COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES OF ONTARIO
- "McGill News" Sept. 1930: R.A.I.C. Journal Mar.-Apr. 1925, Pages 47, 52, 63
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 L.J. 52, p. 457
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 Mount Allison Record, Vol. IX, p. 63-68
 L.J. 52: p. 457 May 1/27

The University and College Libraries of Canada

BY PHILIP J. TURNER, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C.

(Special Lecturer in the Department of Architecture and Library School, McGill University.)

INTRODUCTION

IN THE educational work that is being carried on at the seventeen or more Universities in Canada, there is probably no department which has grown to so important a position in recent years as that of the library.

Used by all students alike in whatever faculty they may be studying, whether as undergraduates, or when taking post-graduate courses, and also in constant use by the teaching staff, the library building has to be centrally and conveniently situated, so as to be readily accessible to all departments of the University, whether these be academic structures or residential groups.

If the campus is large, the library should be placed nearer to those buildings in which the humanities are taught, than to the science buildings, since students in the latter spend more time in laboratories than in libraries and also because science buildings usually have department libraries within their own walls.

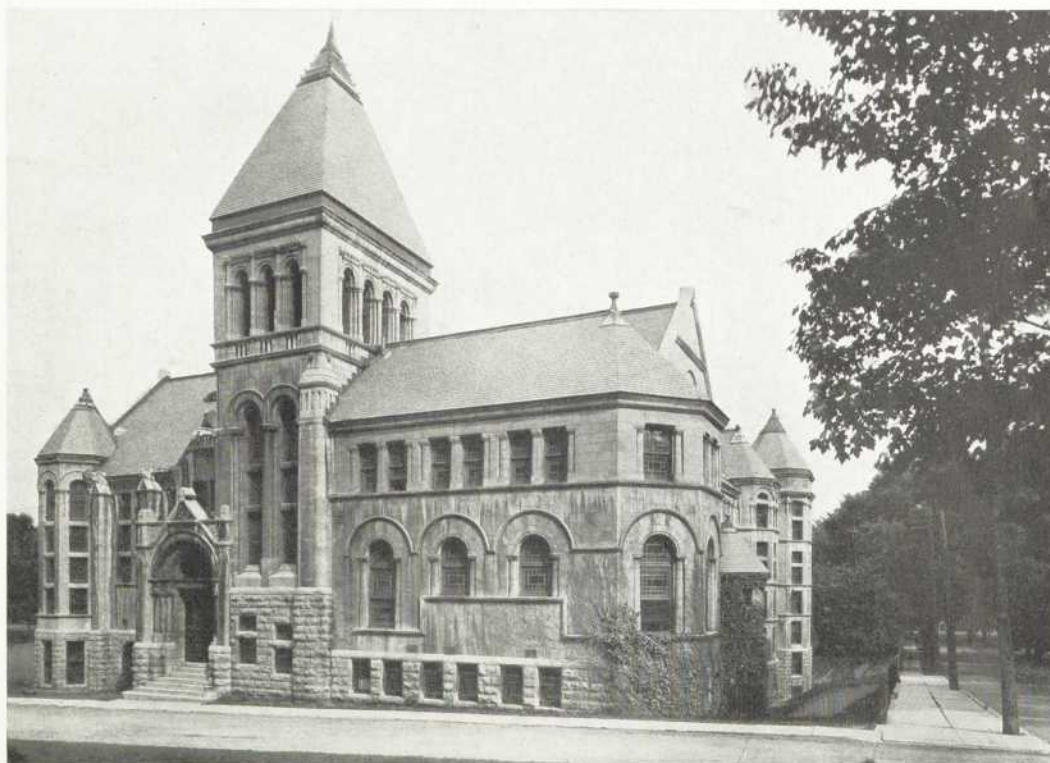
Not only so, but the library building has to be placed with proper regard to traffic ways and adjacent buildings, so as to allow ample space for expansion. The Library, which is the intellectual central power-plant of the college or university, has to keep pace with every branch of work, both

in supplying books and in providing space for reference as new and fresh demands arise.

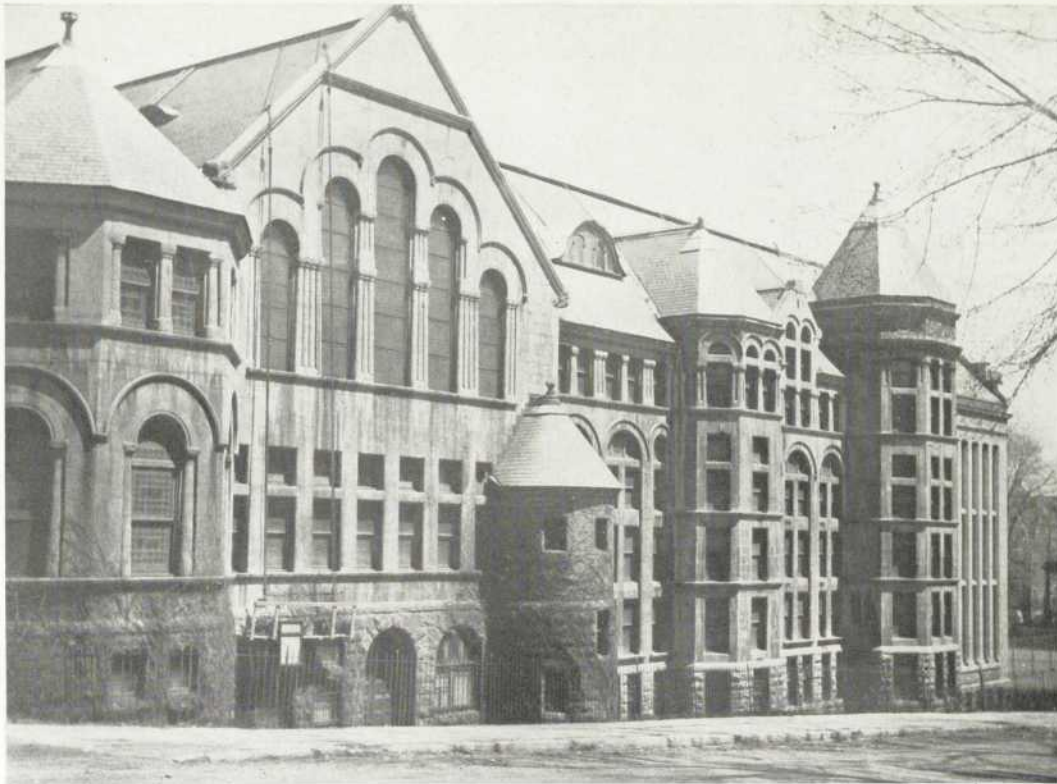
In nearly every case among the older Canadian and American universities the original library buildings have become wholly inadequate in size. Though the buildings at McGill and Toronto, erected in 1891 and 1910 respectively, have been enlarged on more than one occasion, they are now handicapped by not being able to cope with the remarkable expansion and growth in the work of a modern library. The worst feature, however, about these buildings is that they were not planned in the first place to allow for the periodical expansion that is now required, and both Universities are in consequence faced with the problem of costly building operations.

In some library buildings erected of late years, and notably in that of the University of British Columbia (1925), the authorities concerned have learnt from the experience of others and have provided for adequate expansion and growth in the buildings that have been erected.

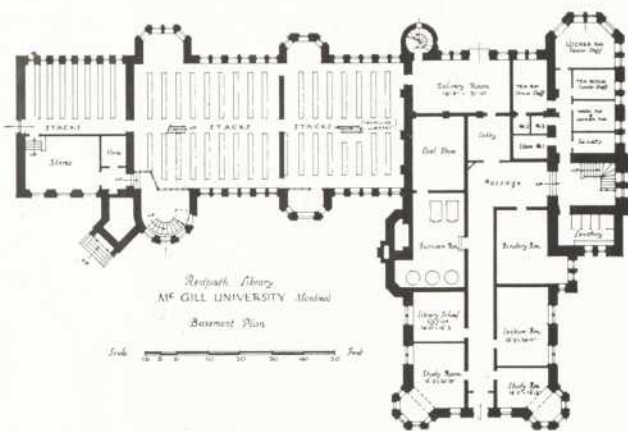
Another which has made provision for the future is the Douglas Library at Queens University, Kingston, which is built so that the book storage can be increased to 100 per cent. of present requirements;



MAIN ENTRANCE, REDPATH LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.
Taylor and Gordon, Architects

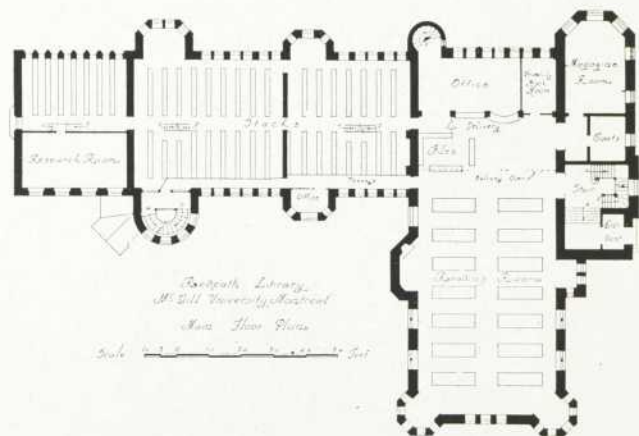


REDPATH LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
Taylor and Gordon, Architects



BASEMENT PLAN, REDPATH LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY

ings that have been erected in Canada, it will be noted that no characteristic or uniform type of design has been adopted. This is not to be expected nor is it desirable. Older libraries like those of McGill and Toronto, have followed to a considerable extent the fashion of the day in which they were



MAIN FLOOR, REDPATH LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

and the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton has shown similar foresight.

Several of the younger or smaller universities, like those of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Western Ontario, have not as yet erected separate or distinct buildings in which to house their libraries, but in those cases, where preliminary plans have been prepared, the very necessary quality of being able to enlarge the original buildings at any future time has been the governing factor in making these studies.

In examining the designs of those library build-

erected, and in each case have adopted a "Romanesque" type—a popular style that was brought into favour by the American architect, Richardson, in his attempt to create a national American style.

Other library buildings have naturally been governed by local traditions in the "dress" of their



READING ROOM, REDPATH LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY

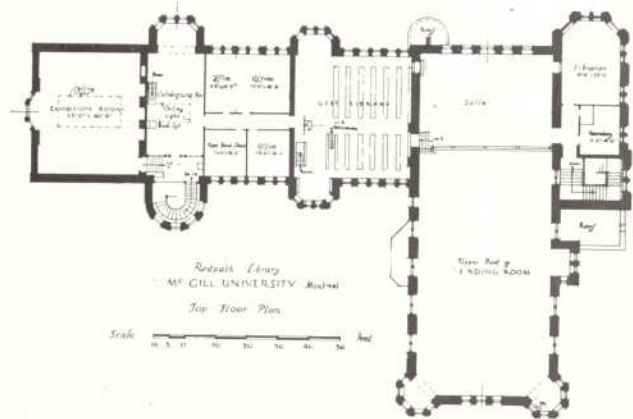
exteriors, and probably the majority of the more modern libraries have favoured that character or style known, for want of a better name, as "Collegiate Gothic".

This is particularly noticeable where departmental or small college library buildings have been erected, and in such instances it can be said that the style seems to fit in with the requirements far more successfully than when it is adopted for larger buildings.

The partiality for this style, both in Canada and the United States, up to the present time, is no doubt due to the wonderful examples of buildings to be seen at Oxford and Cambridge and to the weight of English traditions in American life. But the fashion is not likely to last for, after all, this "Gothic" style is not suited to modern requirements or present day methods of building construction.

This habit of taking refuge in the past for inspiration, is a peculiar weakness of our time and should not necessarily find favour, for new problems call for new solutions.

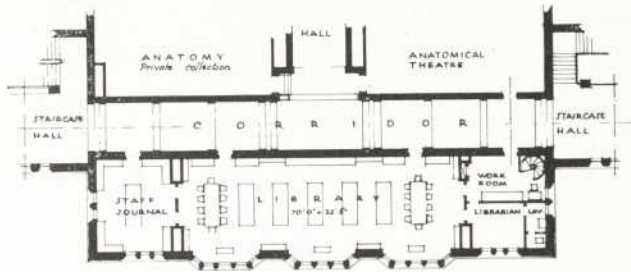
As the Gothic style is an expensive type of building, both in its erection and also in its upkeep, most university authorities and librarians, for such reasons alone, would hesitate about adopting this style.



TOP FLOOR, REDPATH LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Provided always that a generous allowance is made for the cost of erecting a serviceable and dignified building, any surplus funds would be better spent in the purchase of additional books and providing better administration, than on the costly architectural features that the Collegiate Gothic style demands.

Architects in the past have been criticized, when designing library buildings, for being desirous of



MEDICAL LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.
Brown & Vallance, Architects.



OSLER LIBRARY, MEDICAL BUILDING, MCGILL UNIVERSITY
Furniture and Equipment designed by Nobbs & Hyde, Architects.

erecting monuments to themselves and for not giving enough attention to the distinctly functional character of this type of building. One should never lose sight of the fact that in a complex building like a modern University library, the plan has to be considered as the more important feature; in other words, the building should be designed "from the inside out".

It is almost an axiom that, provided the plan of any such building is logical and straightforward, the elevations will take care of themselves and can be designed satisfactorily. Far better is it to solve a problem in a rational manner than to try and make a fifteenth or sixteenth century church-like building fit into the requirements of a twentieth century university building.

I. MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL

(a) REDPATH LIBRARY

The original library building at McGill University, from the design of Taylor and Gordon, was erected in 1890-1891 and was the gift of Peter Redpath. This may be said to be a good example of the "Richardsonian Romanesque" of which the prototype was the well-known Trinity Church at Boston, while another example of the then fashionable style of that day is the Windsor Street Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The library has been extended twice and principally in the matter of stack space. The first addition was made in 1901; and the latter in 1921 from the designs of Messrs. Nobbs & Hyde, an extension which is a successful and interesting variation in style from the original theme. This extension provides six floors of bookstack space, three private research and department libraries and on the seventh floor a Library Museum, 40 feet x 33 feet, with a top light. This room, which contains a very valuable collection of Bindings, Incunabula, Illuminated manu-



DIVINITY HALL LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.
H. L. Fetherstonbaugh, Architect

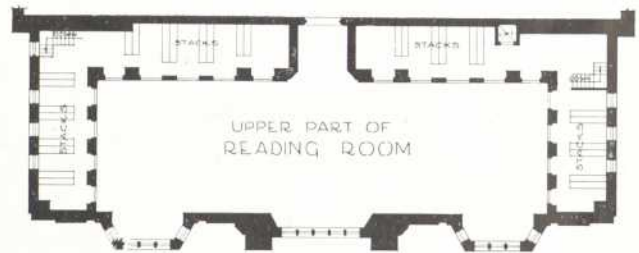
scripts, and oriental manuscripts and paintings, is a feature of the educational work of the Library and is arranged systematically to show the historical development of the Book Arts.

The material used on the exterior of the library, as on the rest of the buildings on the campus, is a local dressed grey Montreal limestone, while the base has a rock face. The tower is about 90 feet high.

The main reading room is well proportioned, though inadequately lighted, and has considerable character. It is a good example of the period and has a well-designed open timber roof and some good glass in the windows. The dimensions of the room are: length 110 feet, width 43 feet and height to apex of roof 44 feet. It has a seating accommodation for about 180 readers.

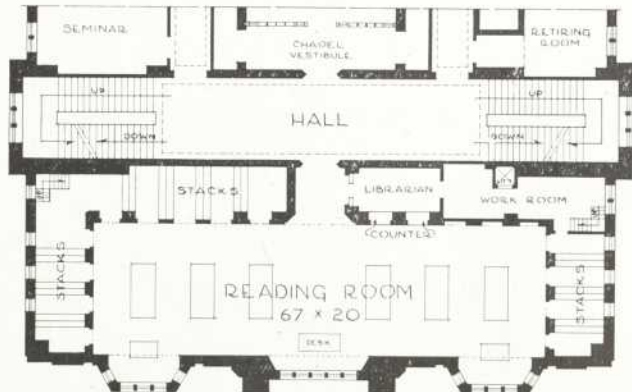
The library which in 1893 consisted of 35,000 books, has at the present time with the libraries in the Department of Chemistry, Botany and Physics, in buildings of their own, a total of over 450,000 volumes and pamphlets, all of which are under the administration of Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, the University Librarian.

Due to its rapid growth, the efficient administration of the library is now seriously handicapped by

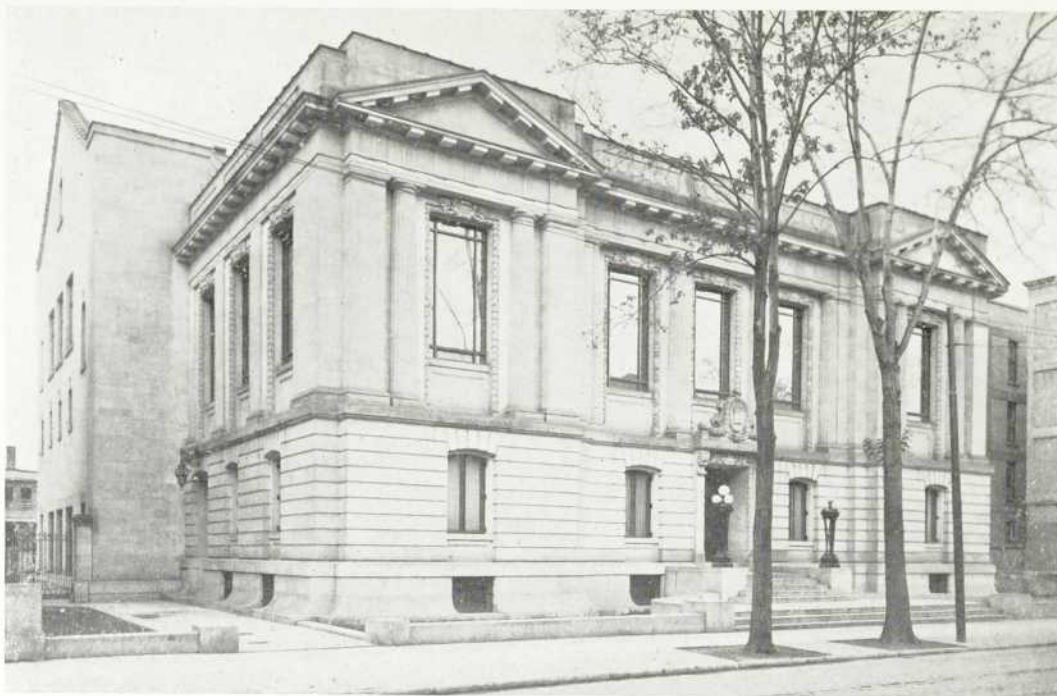


PLAN OF MEZZANINE
 IN READING ROOM

SCALE 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 FEET



PLAN OF DIVINITY HALL LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
 MONTREAL



ST. SULPICE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL
Eugene Payette, Architect

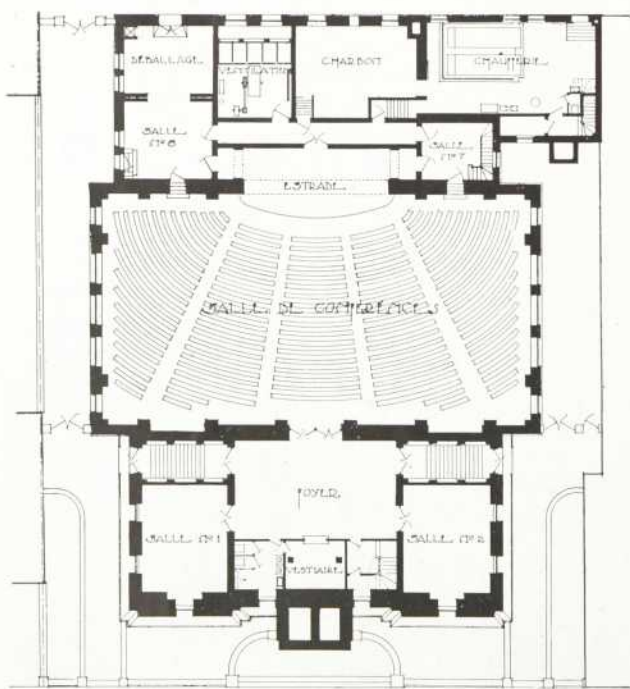
the lack of space and also by certain defects in the plan; notably the distance of the cataloguing room on the first floor from the main delivery desk.

The Library School, Binding and Travelling Library Departments are accommodated in the basement of the building and on the upper floor is the Gest Chinese Research Library, Cataloguing, Order, Exchange, and Presentations Departments, Librarian's Private Office, Blackader Library of

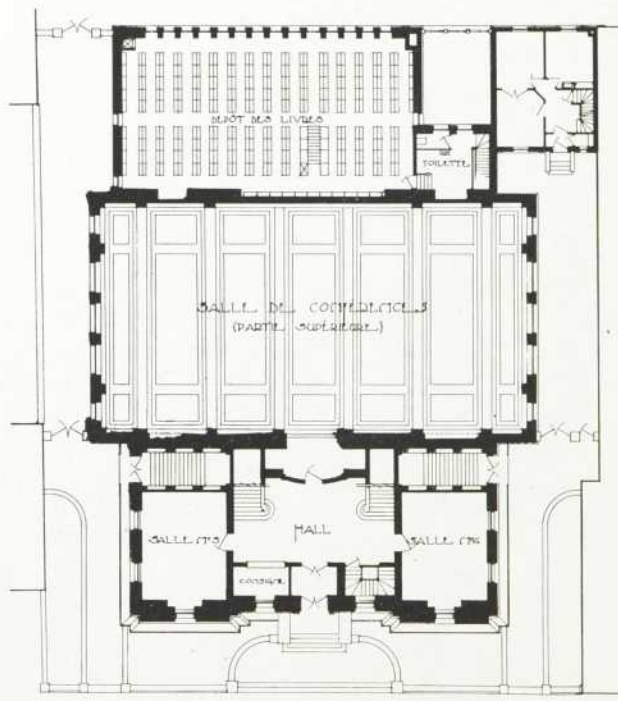
Architecture, Exhibition Gallery and Museum of the Book Arts.

(b) MEDICAL LIBRARY,

On the second floor of the Medical Building, which was completed in 1910, is the library and reading room. The main room, which has three large oriel window recesses, is 70 feet long by 22 feet 6 inches wide. As shown in the photograph, the



BASEMENT PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

walls are panelled in oak with a segmental plastered ceiling and top light which has had to be painted to decrease glare.

At one end of the reading room is the periodical room and the corresponding space opposite is occupied by the librarian's office, staff work room, and staircase leading down to similar rooms and stacks on the floor below.

Under the reading room is the stackroom, fitted with steel shelving by the Snead Company, which provides storage for 60,000 volumes. The library which is now administered as part of the University Library, is under the direction of Dr. C. F. Wylde, Honorary Librarian.

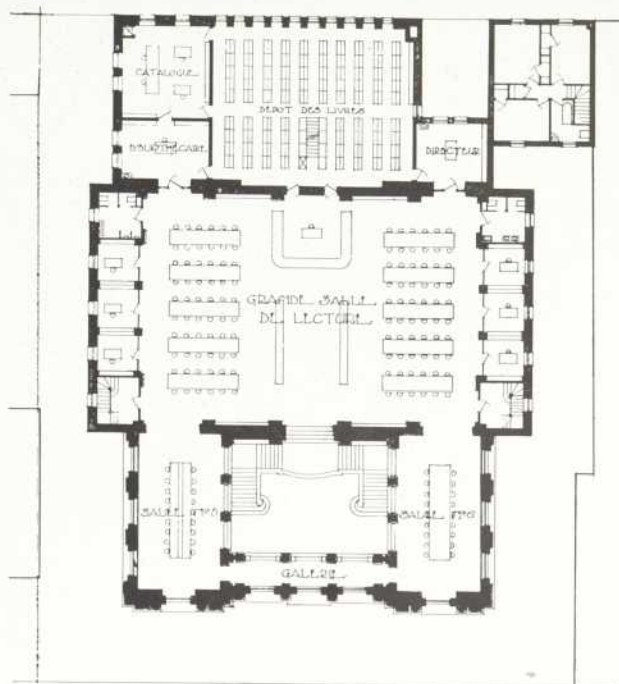
Messrs. Brown and Vallance were the architects for this building.

(c) OSLER LIBRARY

This room, specially adapted for the purpose, contains the valuable private collection of some 7,600 volumes on the history of science and medicine collected by the late Sir William Osler and bequeathed to McGill University. This room in the Medical Building has four structural columns and walls panelled in oak with glazed bookcasing carried up to the height of the caps of the columns.

The room is about 43 feet long x 30 feet wide and was fitted up in 1927 for the housing of this unique and widely-known collection.

The columns divide the library into three bays on each side with a central aisle, having the entrance doors at the one end and at the other a niche.



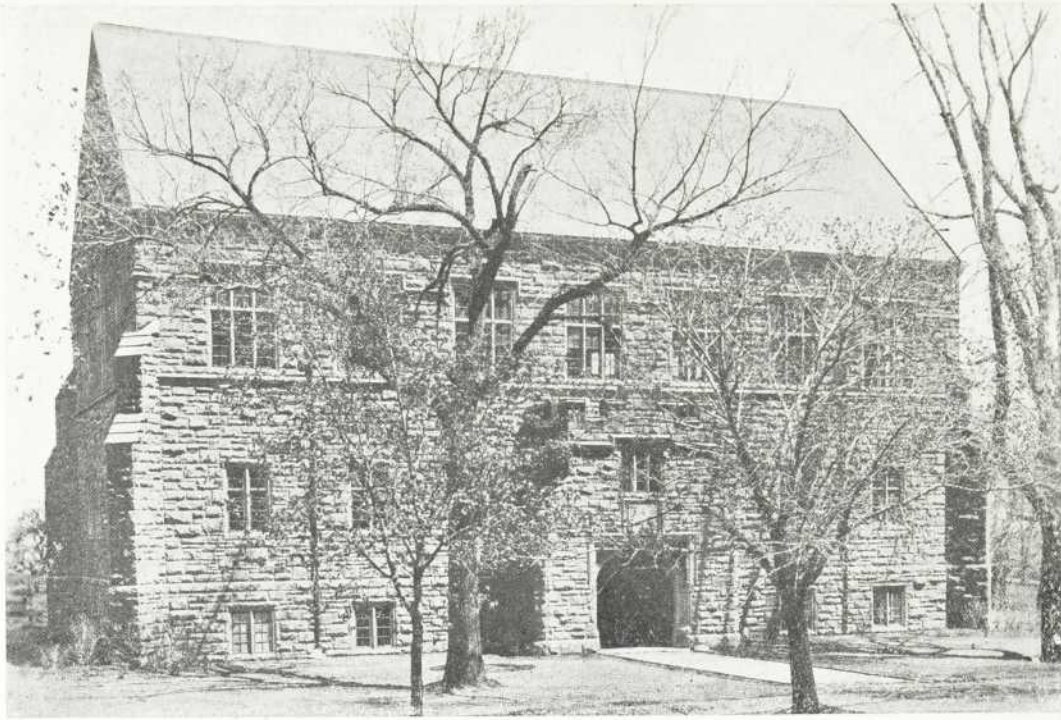
UPPER FLOOR PLAN

At the end of the library is a fine bronze portrait of the late Sir William Osler, by which there is a secret receptacle for the casket containing the heart of the donor.

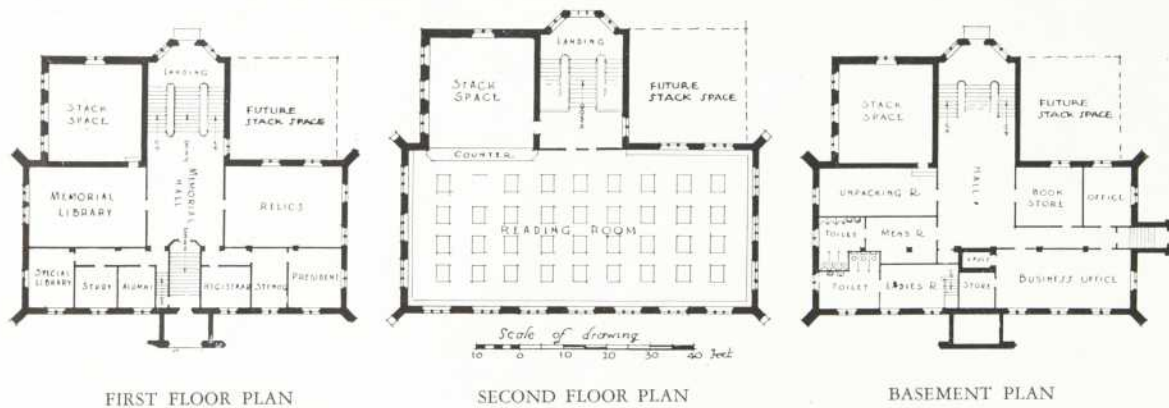
The centre bay has a barrel vault in which there is a skylight. Flanking the centre window and in the lunette on the opposite end are the arms of the six



MAIN READING ROOM, ST. SULPICE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL
Eugene Payette, Architect.



MOUNT ALLISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, SACKVILLE, N.B.
Andrew R. Cobb, Architect.



institutions of learning with which the great physician was most intimately connected—Toronto, McGill, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, Oxford, and Christchurch.

The furniture and fittings were all specially designed by Messrs. Nobbs and Hyde, Architects, under the direction of Dr. W. W. Francis, the Librarian, and were executed by the Bromsgrove Guild of Canada.

The provision made for the Osler Library is a good example of an appropriate setting for a valuable private collection.

Whereas some collections—and some department libraries also—demand artistic and dignified surroundings with specially designed furniture and fittings, in the ordinary library such a special setting is not necessary or essential.

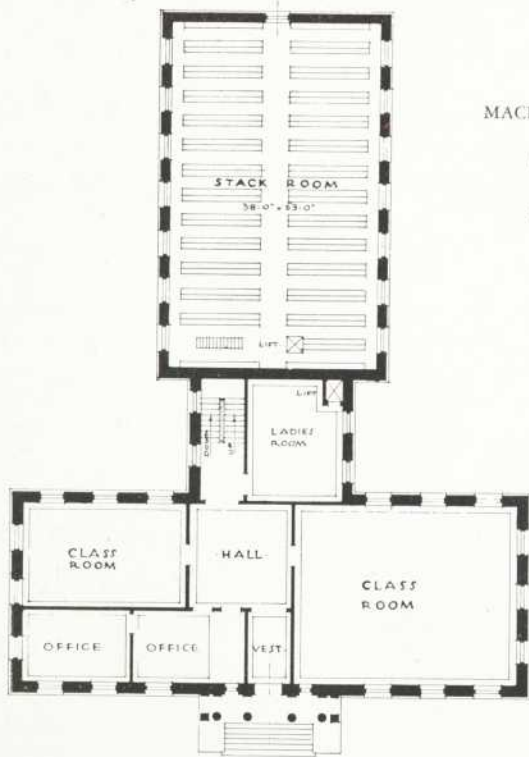
(d) DIVINITY HALL, LIBRARY

This building, which has just been completed from the designs of Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh,

contains an interesting Reading Room on the second floor for the use of the students attending any of the affiliated theological colleges connected with the University. The room is 67 feet long by 19½ feet wide and has three large bay windows with book-case stacks recessed on three sides of the room 8½ feet deep, two floors in height. The delivery desk is placed beside the main entrance and there is a work room adjoining. From this space a staircase leads up to the mezzanine gallery floor over, with a similar stairs in the opposite corner of the room for the use of the students using the same gallery. A book-lift connects the librarians' working space with the gallery over.

This room is panelled in oak; the shields at the top of the pilasters will be decorated with the different college coats-of-arms. The windows have some good heraldic glass executed by Henry Hope & Sons. The floor is of oak wood blocks.

The ceiling which is 14½ feet high is in the form of a flat segment running the length of the room.



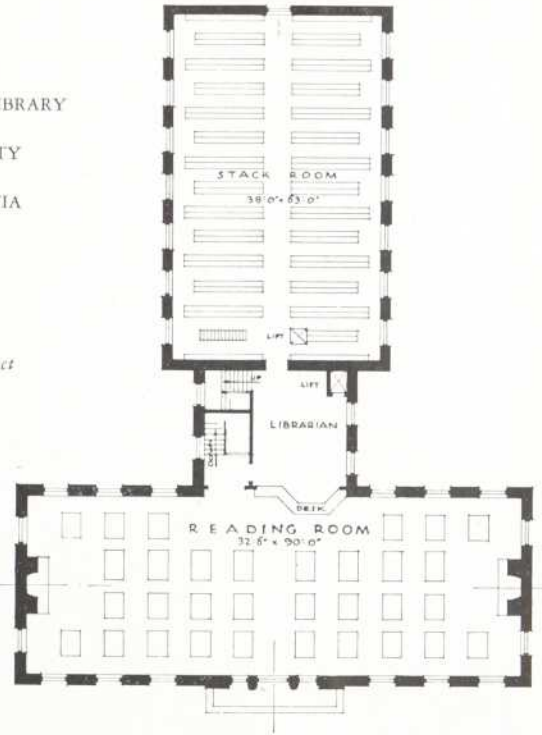
• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •

Scale of drawing

10 0 10 20 30 40 Feet.

MACDONALD MEMORIAL LIBRARY
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Andrew R. Cobb, Architect



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Scale of drawing

10 0 10 20 30 40 Feet.

It has an ornamental plaster band at the springing of the arch.

Miss Barbara McDonald is the Librarian.

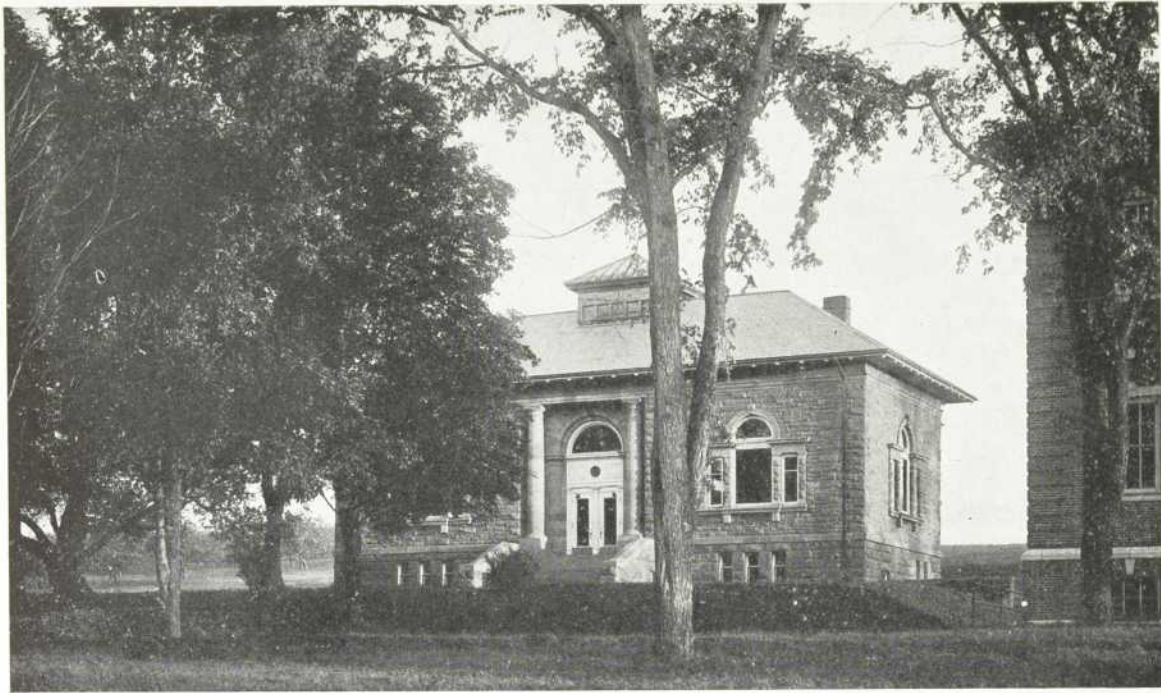
II. DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, HALIFAX

The cornerstone of the Macdonald Memorial Library building was laid in 1914. Mr. Andrew R.

Cobb was the architect, with the late Mr. Frank Darling of Toronto as consultant.

The style of architecture adopted was the 18th century Georgian period—that in which the original Dalhousie College had been erected.

The building is erected of native limestone



EMMERSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE, N.S.
Andrew R. Cobb, Architect

quarried within sight of the campus, and is dark grey in colour. This material is incrustated with insoluble deposits of iron salts of all shades of reds and browns which give variety of colour and texture to the walls.

The cut stone work is of Wallace sandstone.

The building, T-shape on plan, includes a stack-room six floors in height, 63 feet long by 38 feet high. This can easily be extended in the future if desired.

On the entrance floor are two classrooms, 40 feet by 32½ feet and 29 feet by 18½ feet, with a ladies' room.

Extending across the whole width of the upper floor is the main reading room, 90 feet by 32½ feet, with the librarian's office behind, and workrooms in the stack wing.

The library consists of about 73,640 volumes and is in charge of Mr. A. MacMechan, Librarian.

III. KING'S COLLEGE, HALIFAX

No separate building has as yet been erected, but the entire third floor of the main building is devoted to Library and reading room space.

The library consists of about 25,000 volumes and the plan shows the present layout.

IV. LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC

Laval is famous as having the oldest library in Quebec, being founded about two hundred and fifty years ago.

It contains a very valuable collection of French and Canadian historical books. It is in charge of Abbé A. Aubert as Librarian and contains in round numbers 100,000 books and pamphlets.

V. ST. SULPICE, UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

The present building on St. Denis Street was erected in 1915 from the design of Eugène Payette.

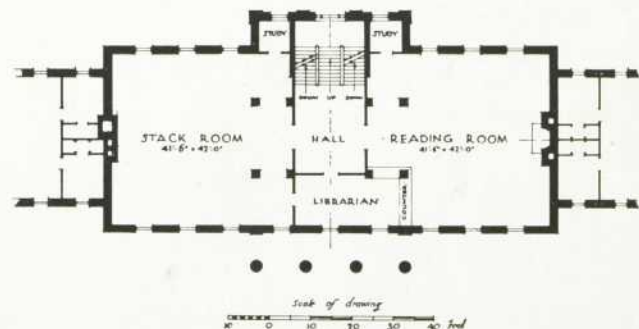
It contains not only the library of the University on the main floor, but below is a large auditorium or convention hall with seating capacity for nine hundred people.

The building is 108 feet wide and 144 feet deep, and houses the famous St. Sulpice Library, which was founded in 1844, and originally situated on St. Sulpice Street by the side of Notre Dame Church.

The entrance hall is 38½ feet wide, 36 feet deep and 32½ feet high. On the ground floor level are two rooms, 21 feet by 28 feet, used for exhibition purposes. The main reading room is 30 feet high and 103 feet in length by 56 feet wide. At each end of the room are two tiers of study rooms, with similar spaces on the gallery over—a total of twelve, all of which are easy of supervision.

The counter on the main axis of the room serves for both the circulating department and for the distribution of reference books.

The card catalogue cases are against the rear wall between the librarian's office and main desk. The periodical room and reference room, both 21



PLAN OF LIBRARY, KING'S COLLEGE, HALIFAX, N.S.

feet by 39 feet and 20½ feet high, are linked together by a gallery situated over the vestibule and coat-room.

The stackroom has a capacity of 185,000 volumes and consists of four tiers each being 8 feet high.

The second of these is on the same level as the main reading room floor.

The librarian's office and cataloguing room occupy portions of the stackroom, one being over the other.

The Librarian of the St. Sulpice building is Mr. Aegidius Fauteux.

A scheme is at present being considered for converting the library building on St. Denis Street into a concert hall.

In connection with the new buildings of the University of Montreal now being erected on Mount Royal adjoining Queen Mary Road, it is proposed to house the library in the central building, the upper floors of the main central Tower being used as a stackroom.

VI. MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY, SACKVILLE, N.B.

This building, designed by Mr. Andrew R. Cobb, was erected as a War Memorial and is perhaps the best of the library buildings in the Maritime Provinces.

The building has been constructed of fireproof material, in what may be called the Tudor style. Red Sackville stone has been used for the outside rooms, with Dorchester olive stone for the trimmings. The basement rooms, which are well above the ground, contain a workroom, unpacking room, lavatories, and stackroom.

The front entrance faces the Centennial Hall and gives access to the Memorial Hall. Approached from off this hall are two special libraries, each 28 feet by 20 feet. One of these is given over to Historical Records and contains the documents, books and other valuable archives of the Maritime area of the United Church. On the opposite side is the Archibald Memorial Library.

In addition on this floor there are the Librarian's and other offices and seminar rooms.

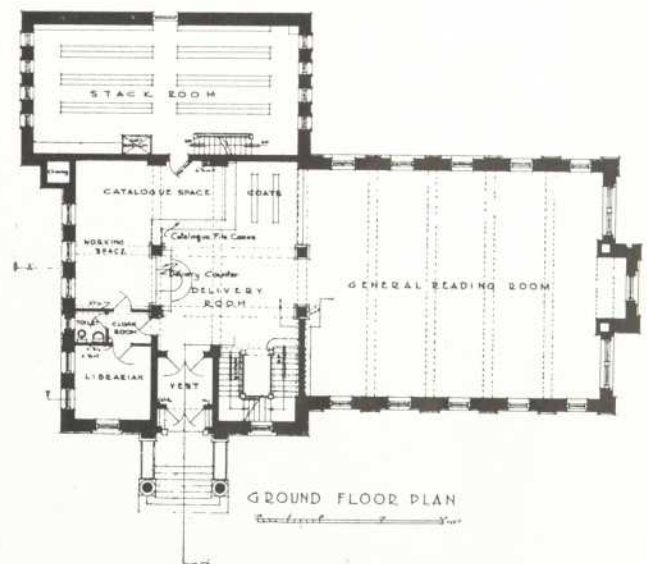
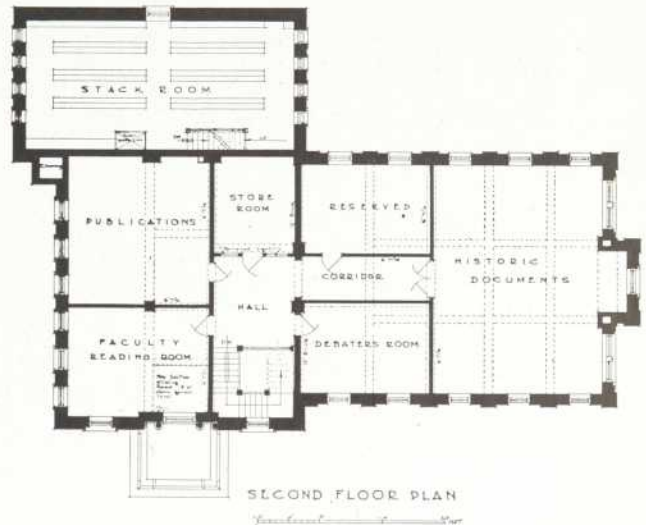
The second floor is given over to one large reading room 80 feet by 36 feet, which has wall shelving all round and seating accommodation for about 150 students.

The stackroom in the rear consists of five floors with shelf room for nearly 70,000 volumes. The fourth floor of the stack is on the same level as the reading room. The catalogue room is given space in the stackroom. The building is so constructed and located as to make it possible to double the size of the stacks when required, and also to add an additional stack on the opposite side of the staircase of the same size as the present one.

Rev. F. W. W. DesBarres, B.A., D.D., is the Librarian.

VII. EMMERSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE, N.B.

Erected in 1913, the small library at Acadia was designed by Mr. Andrew R. Cobb and given as a memorial by the family of the late Rev. R. H. Emmerson.



LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
FREDERICTON, N.B.
H. Claire Mott, Architect.

Acadia University is celebrated as containing one of the finest collections of Canadian literature in the Dominion.

The walls of the building are of rock-faced sandstone and the library consists of about 60,000 volumes, which is under the administration of Miss Mary K. Ingraham, M.A.

VIII. UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FREDERICTON

This library building, erected by the Provincial Government in 1930, is one of those most recently erected.

The structure of fireproof construction, with outer walls of brick with New Brunswick stone trimmings, was designed by Mr. H. Claire Mott, of Saint John, N.B.

As the plans indicate, the basement contains seminar rooms, receiving and shipping rooms and toilets. The large boiler room is used for heating in addition the new adjoining building for the Departments of Forestry and Geology. The stackroom, 42½ feet by 21 feet, of five floors is entirely isolated from the rest of the building, access to same being obtained by fire doors from the basement and

ground floor. The floors of the stackroom are of glass and the steel adjustable shelving provides for 50,080 volumes. The heating of the stackroom is furnished by the use of small unit heaters on each floor level, automatically controlled by individual thermostats, with humidity maintained by automatic humidifying valves. An electric booklift is provided in the stackroom of sufficient size to carry one person with a four wheeled book truck.

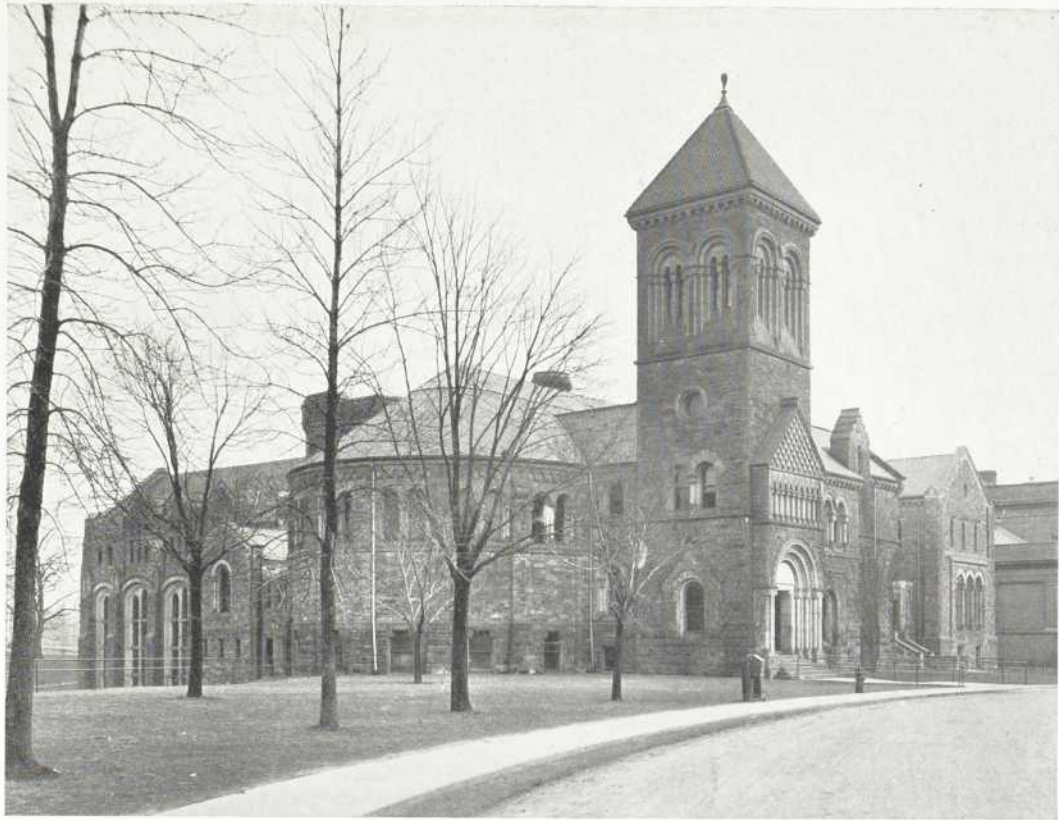
The finished floors in the upper levels are of terrazzo with coved bases. On the ground floor is placed the main reading room, 47½ feet by 37 feet, which is well lighted, the delivery room, librarian's office and cataloguing space.

The second floor contains a large room, 37 feet by 27 feet, which is set aside for historic documents and contains various provincial government records of historic interest. Other rooms on this floor are the periodical room, 24 feet by 22½ feet, the faculty reading room and a room for debaters.

The furnishings throughout the building are of oak.

Miss M. Sterling is the Librarian and the number of volumes at present installed is given as 14,000.





CENTRAL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

D. B. DICK, *Architect*
DARLING AND PEARSON, *Architects for Additions*

The University and College Libraries of Canada

BY PHILIP J. TURNER, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C.

(Special Lecturer in the Department of Architecture and Library School, McGill University)

ARTICLE II. TORONTO, KINGSTON AND WESTERN CANADA

TORONTO, with the largest student body in Canada to consider, and McGill University, with the finest and largest collection of books, are both working on the problem of rebuilding or expanding their library buildings to the best advantage.

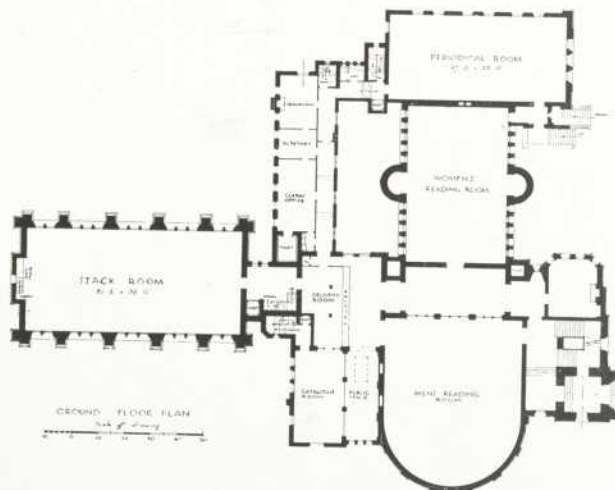
The solution to their problem will be of interest as, with the exception of the University of British Columbia perhaps, no large University library building has been planned in Canada to provide for modern requirements.

Every University has conditions, traditions, a library policy, an income, etc., requiring planning with little or no heed to what any other such institution has done, except in so far as administrative experience indicates the trend of future development.

Generally speaking, however, the broad governing principle which

Universities emphasize is *study*, in contrast to that of public libraries, which accent *circulation*. At the present time in the United States, Library buildings are dominating in size all other college buildings and the work that a modern University Library has to undertake and provide has become very complex.

Mr. J. F. Larson, writing in the *Architectural Forum*, June, 1931, has recently stated that "the functions of a college library are to obtain, catalogue and shelve printed matter; produce the information contained therein speedily on demand; display and make known its contents; provide suitable, comfortable space for reading and study of various sorts; and by architectural dignity and beauty suggest the importance of the printed word."



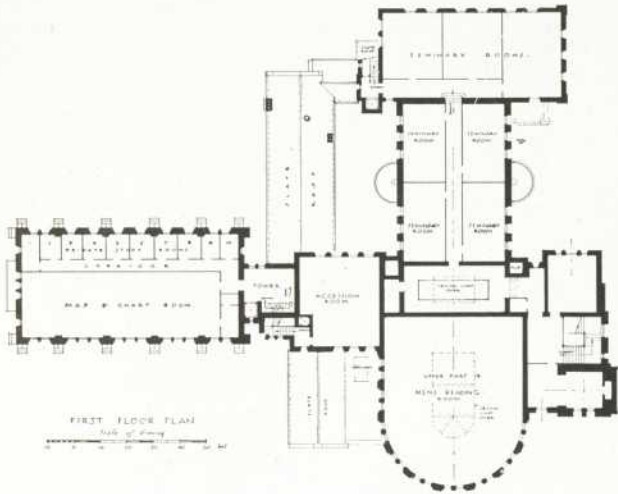
GROUND FLOOR PLAN, CENTRAL LIBRARY,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The problem of providing the many necessary department libraries and private studies for both students, graduates and professors in up-to-date Universities has become acute and no

by the general policy of the University considering the problem, and by the dominating factors of convenient use and efficient service.

I. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, TORONTO

Toronto has the largest library building in Canada, but as far as the layout is concerned, it is not satisfactory for modern requirements.

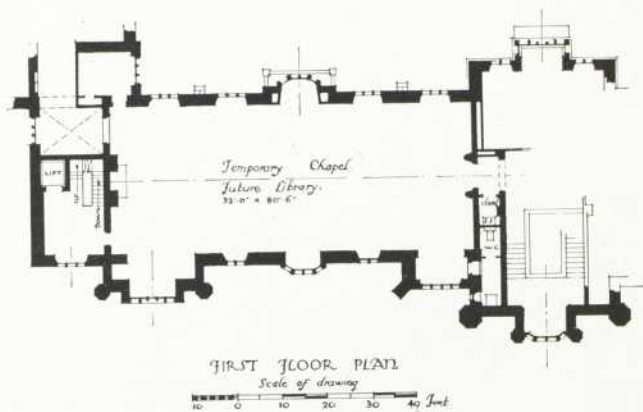


FIRST FLOOR PLAN, CENTRAL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

library of today is considered complete without a large number of them. Many of the University libraries across the border are providing in their buildings, seminar, study rooms or carrels numbering from 100 to 400.

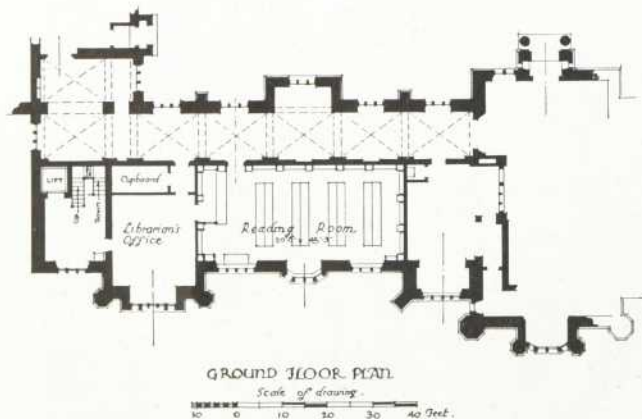
The question of the number of departmental libraries to be included in the main library building is also one that is very alive and theoretically it appears difficult and almost insoluble.

Certain departments have libraries of their own in their own buildings, and in practice a reasonable and co-operative compromise seems to be the best solution. Special Departmental libraries are expensive, necessitating often duplication of books and an increase in the library staff and consequently, except for such faculties as Medicine and Law, there is much to be said for keeping all libraries under the roof of a main or central building. There can be no hard and fast rule about this vexed question however, which has to be governed after all,



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale of drawing
10 0 10 20 30 40 Feet

TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, TORONTO
Darling & Pearson, Architects



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Scale of drawing
10 0 10 20 30 40 Feet.

TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, TORONTO

Wasteful corridor space abounds and the working quarters are wholly inadequate, cramped and inconvenient as an administrative unit in serving the large number of students using the building. The University authorities fully realize this, and are now working on a plan for a new building.

The present building is the result of various additions that have been made to the original

building, which was completed in 1892 by Mr. D. B. Dick, architect.

This portion included the round room on the north of the Library, now used as the Men's Reading Room (top lighted), 32 feet by 63 feet by 25½ feet high, and the old stackroom to the south, which has been converted into a Reading Room for Women Students, 59 feet by 38 feet by 15 feet high, accommodating 190 readers.

The original design of the building may be said to be Romanesque in feeling, a style that does not lend itself well to present day requirements, as the heavy semi-circular windows shut out valuable light just where it is wanted most.

The grouping of the corner tower with the semi-circular end to the Reading Room has, however, a certain architectural interest.

Messrs. Darling & Pearson were the architects for the additions, which were not an easy problem, as these had to be in harmony with the character of the original building.

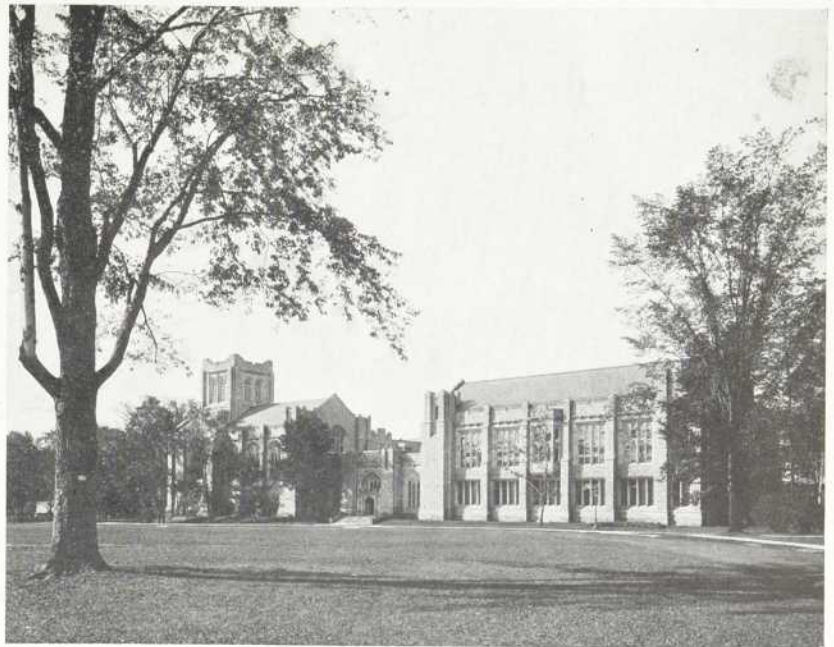
Though they solved this problem without destroying the interesting old front, the solution as far as the stackroom is concerned, is not pleasing. Here there are heavy mullioned windows, features which, with segmental arches and little gables over them, do not appear to be satisfactory in a type of building which should express its function better on the exterior.

The additions referred to comprise the new stackrooms, 81½ feet by 39 feet six floors high, the Periodical or Faculty Room, 67 feet by 32 feet, with a separate entrance and the various work rooms one-storey in height.

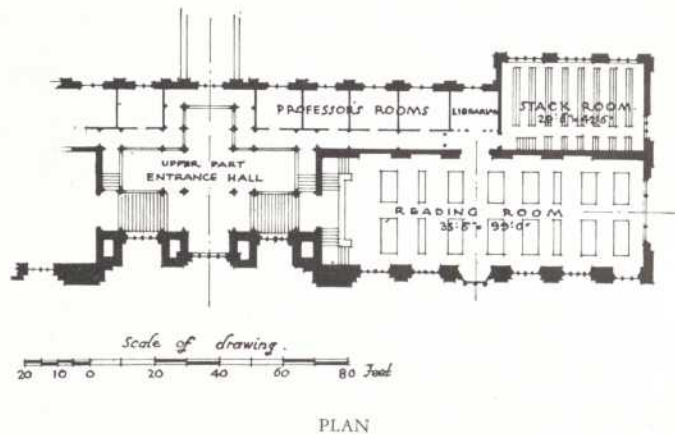
The stackroom is built on a sharp slope, and the sixth or top floor of the stackroom lines up with the first floor of the main building, though there is no direct connection between the two.

Accommodation at this level is provided for a Map and Chart Room, ten study rooms, accession room, and various seminar rooms.

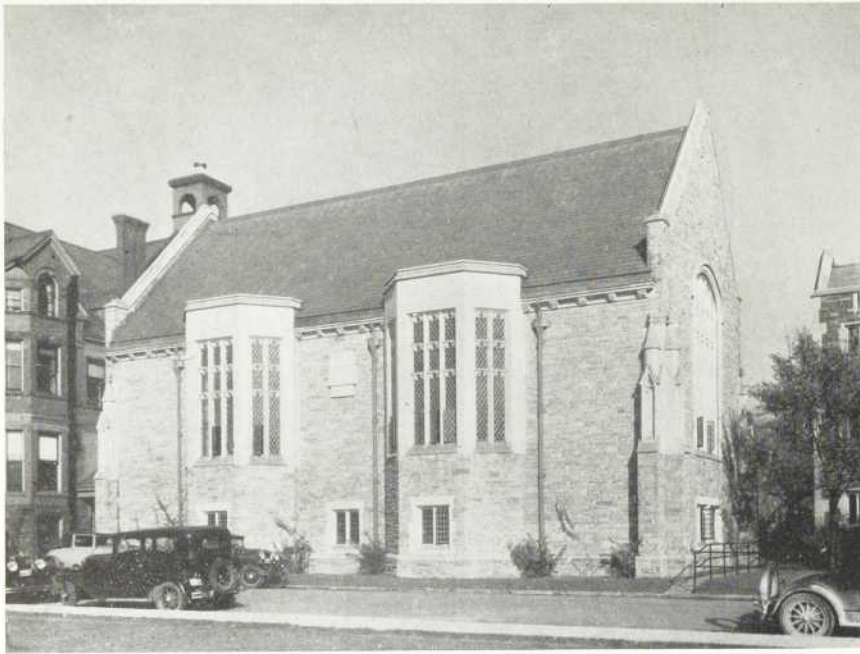
The library collection consists of 328,005 items made up of 241,429



CAVEN LIBRARY, KNOX COLLEGE, TORONTO
Chapman & McGiffen, Architects



READING ROOM, CAVEN LIBRARY, KNOX COLLEGE, TORONTO



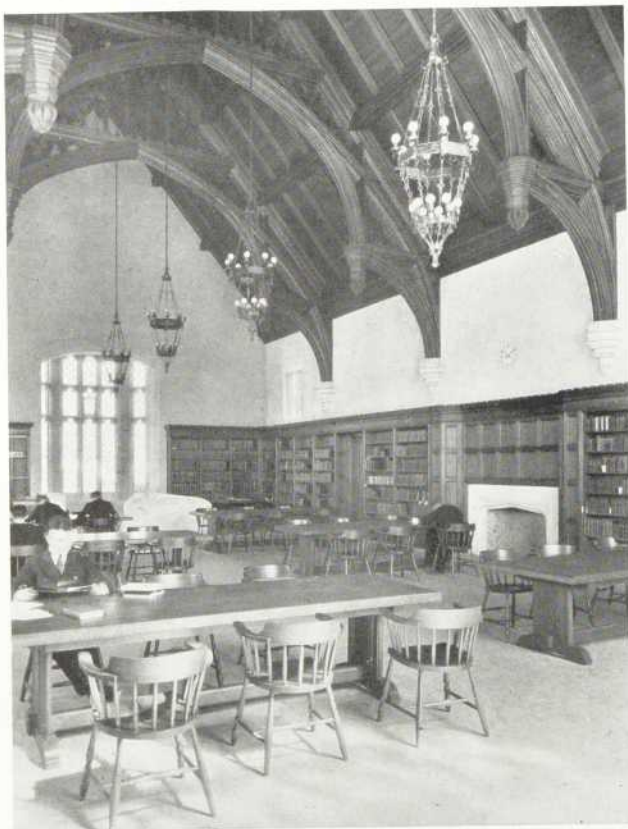
WYCLIFFE COLLEGE LIBRARY, TORONTO
Chapman & Oxley, Architects

volumes and 86,576 pamphlets, and is under the administration of W. S. Wallace, M.A.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, TORONTO

The library at Victoria College which was the gift of the Massey Estate, was designed by Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph in 1910.

It is charmingly and appropriately designed and a good example of a type of building used as the private library of an institution.

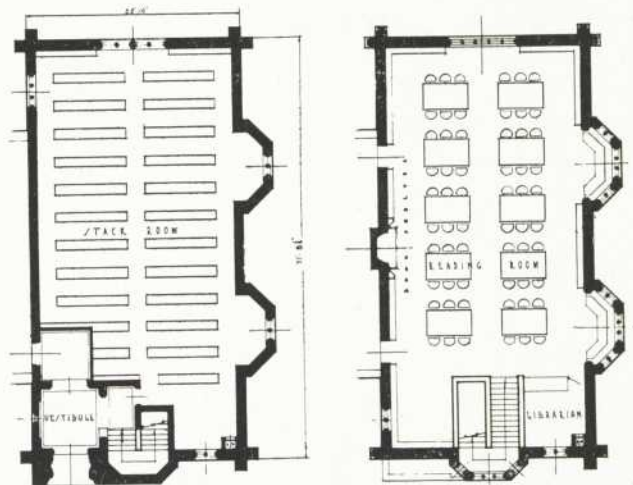


READING ROOM, WYCLIFFE COLLEGE LIBRARY, TORONTO

The exterior walls are of Georgetown grey Credit Valley ashlar and Indiana Limestone trimmings. Over the West Entrance is a little statue of Queen Victoria, finely executed by the Bromsgrove Guild of Worcestershire, England.

The plan, as will be seen, is very satisfactory and the interior has a dignity and a library "atmosphere"—a quality which is so much to be desired though often missing in a University library.

The Main Reading Room, which is 60 feet by 28 feet wide, depends entirely upon its good proportion, its well-designed windows and roof trusses, which are of Georgia pine and stained. A balcony, approached from the upper corridor, extends across the East Wall.



'GROUND FLOOR PLAN'
WYCLIFFE COLLEGE LIBRARY, TORONTO

The Delivery Desk overlooks this Reading Room, and also controls the entrance to the Women's Reading Room, which is 42½ feet by 20½ feet. The general arrangement of the Librarian's office, 17 feet by 18 feet, Catalogue Room, 17 feet by 18 feet, Magazine Room 17 feet by 17 feet, and Stackroom in relation to the desk is excellent.

The Stackroom is 34 feet by 31 feet and is fitted with Snead Steel shelving giving storage for 64,000 volumes.

The lavatories for men and women are in the basement and on this floor is a book bureau and receiving room and janitor's quarters.

On the upper floor provision is made for two large seminar rooms and a number of small study rooms, each furnished with a table and chair for research work.

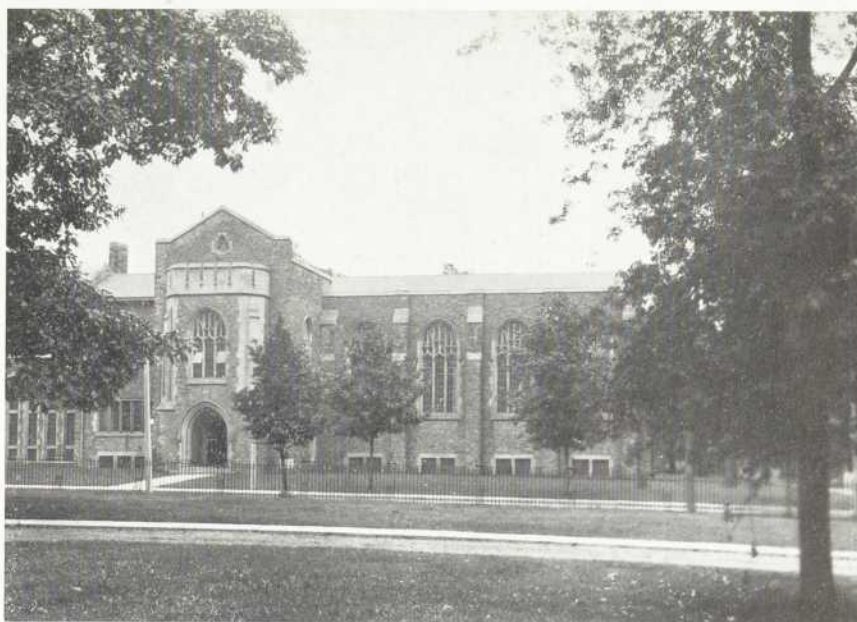
For a College Library, the Victoria Library is the

most satisfactory of its kind in Canada. It has architectural character. The Reading Rooms are arranged so as to assure perfect quiet and freedom from disturbance by students changing books. The library is easy to administer, and is so planned, that future additions can be made to the stackroom and extra accommodation provided for the students without spoiling the design.

The library consists of 45,280 volumes.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

An additional wing containing a fine panelled Reading Room with wall bookcases has just recently been added to this Library by the same Architects. It has an open beam ceiling in



VICTORIA COLLEGE LIBRARY, TORONTO
Sproatt & Rolph, Architects

The stackroom has a capacity for 75,000 volumes but at present the number of books in use amounts to 26,000. The library wing is to the right of the main entrance facing the University grounds, and is balanced on the opposite side by the Chapel group.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN, VICTORIA COLLEGE LIBRARY, TORONTO

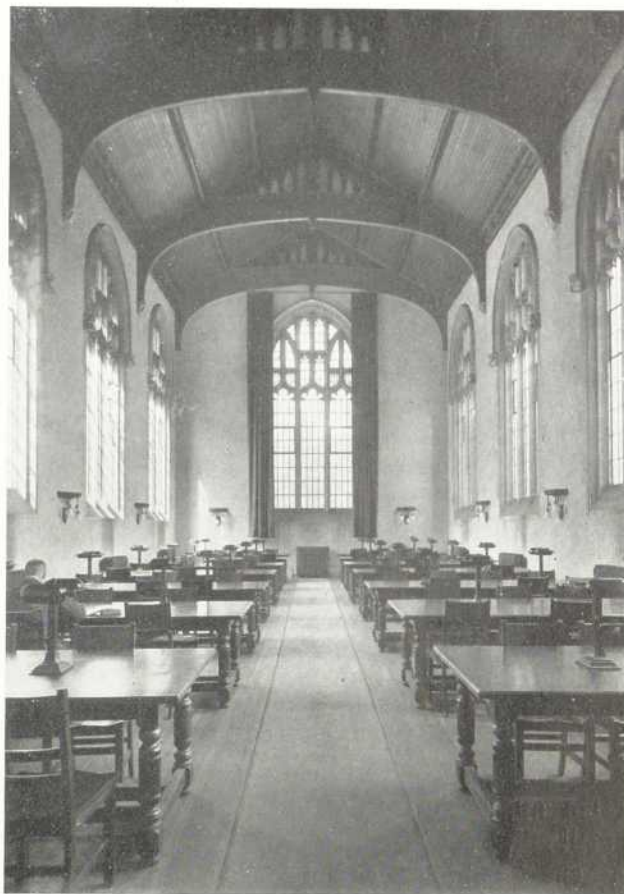
British Columbia cedar left in its natural finish, and on the east side of the room are eight alcoves, four on the reading room floor, and four on a gallery floor.

Each alcove is panelled and has adequate bookshelf space.

CAVEN LIBRARY, KNOX COLLEGE

The library designed by Messrs. Chapman & McGiffen, in what seems to be a favourite style for such buildings, called "Collegiate Gothic", consists of a large Reading Room, 99 feet long and 35½ feet wide, and adjoining it is a modern stackroom, 42½ feet by 29½ feet wide. Connected with and controlling these two rooms is an office for the librarian.

The Reading Room has an open timber roof with hammer beam trusses, a type of roof which has been followed in the Reading Room at Trinity College of later date.



READING ROOM, VICTORIA COLLEGE LIBRARY, TORONTO



View from Southwest
DOUGLAS LIBRARY, QUEENS UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONT.
Shepard & Calvin, Architects.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE, TORONTO

Another college library of a similar style of architecture as that at Knox and Trinity is the interesting little library building of Wycliffe.

The inside dimensions of the Reading Room are 68 feet by 32 feet with a height of 19 feet to the top of the hammer beams at the springing of a fine open timber roof.

Book cases 9 feet high are placed against the walls and the floor is of Travertine marble. On one side of the room is a fireplace, and on the opposite wall are two high oriel windows with seats.

Entrance to the Reading Room from the outside is obtained at a lower level, the staircase of stone being cleverly worked round an oriel window in the centre of the room at one end.

The interior walls are of stucco, with stone trimmings around the windows and to the corbels of the roof.

The lower floor is given up to a stackroom, the library at present consisting of 15,300 volumes.

The architects for the building, which has only recently been completed, are Messrs. Chapman & Oxley.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO

The library quarters at Trinity are just west of the main entrance and consist on the ground floor of a temporary Reading Room and a Librarian's and Secretary's office. Below is a convenient Stackroom approached from a separate stairs off the small office.

On the upper floor the whole length of the main building on this side is taken up with what is to be later on the main Reading Room, but which is now

used as a temporary chapel. This room is 80 feet long by 32 feet wide and extends for the height of two storeys. It is well proportioned and has an open timber roof in British Columbia fir with hammer beam trusses.

The staircase from the Librarian's office gives access to this floor, and a booklift communication from the stackroom end serves all three levels.

The architects for this building, which was completed in 1925, were Messrs. Darling and Pearson.

QUEENS UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON

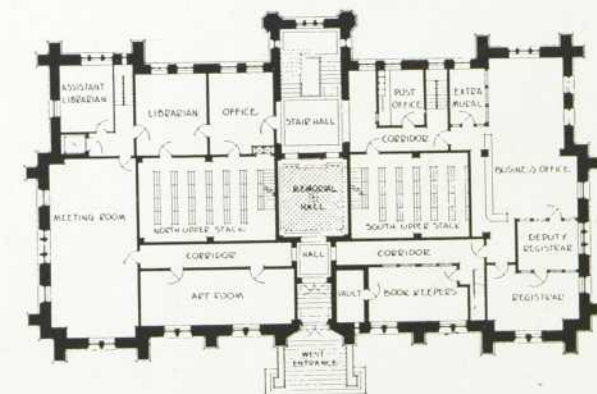
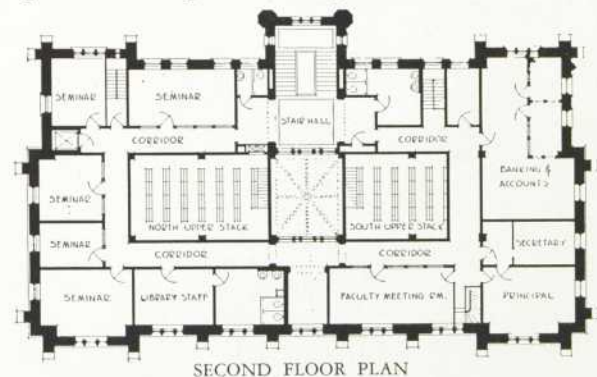
The Douglas Library was erected in 1923-24 from designs of Shepard and Calvin, with Mr. E. L. Tilton as consultant.

About half of the \$350,000 spent upon this building came from the late Dr. James Douglas, former Chancellor of Queens, and most of the balance was given by the Ontario

Government. The library building may be said to be the most modern and complete of any University library in Canada.

Queens possesses a fine collection of Canadiana records (said to be second only to the records in the Dominion Archives).

The building, Gothic in style, is built of Kingston limestone with Queenston (Niagara) for the trimmings and is fireproof throughout.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, DOUGLAS LIBRARY, QUEENS COLLEGE, KINGSTON, ONT.

The bookstacks will have, when fully developed, a capacity of some 400,000 volumes. but the whole of the shelving has not yet been installed as the library has now only about 140,000 volumes.

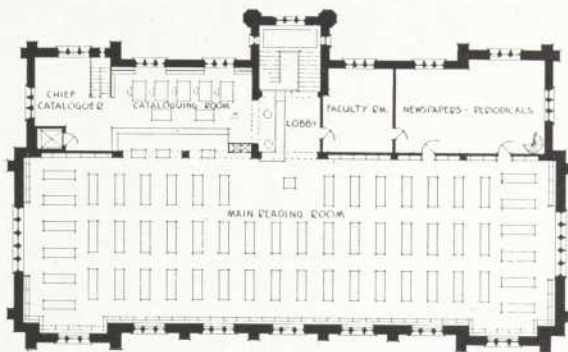
The building has an overall size of 126 feet 10 inches by 65 feet 4 inches and consists of four floors, the lowest floor being almost level with the ground.

Because the size of the building is beyond present library needs, the administrative offices of the University are housed temporarily on the first and second floors. It is intended, however, to convert the rooms on the second floor (and others as future needs require) into seminar libraries, a Browsing room and an Exhibition room.

The lowest or ground floor is



View from Southeast
DOUGLAS LIBRARY, QUEENS UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONT.
Shepard & Calvin, Architects



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

occupied by the stackroom, which extends for the whole length of the building, with Receiving Room, book binding, lavatories, and a mimeographing room in the rear.

The first floor, which is approached from the main west entrance, contains the Librarian's offices and has a special feature, the War Memorial Hall, in the centre of the building, which extends the height of two floors. This hall is finished in Indiana limestone, with a vaulted and ribbed ceiling.

The second floor, apart from the general offices of the University, has various seminar rooms and the library staff quarters.

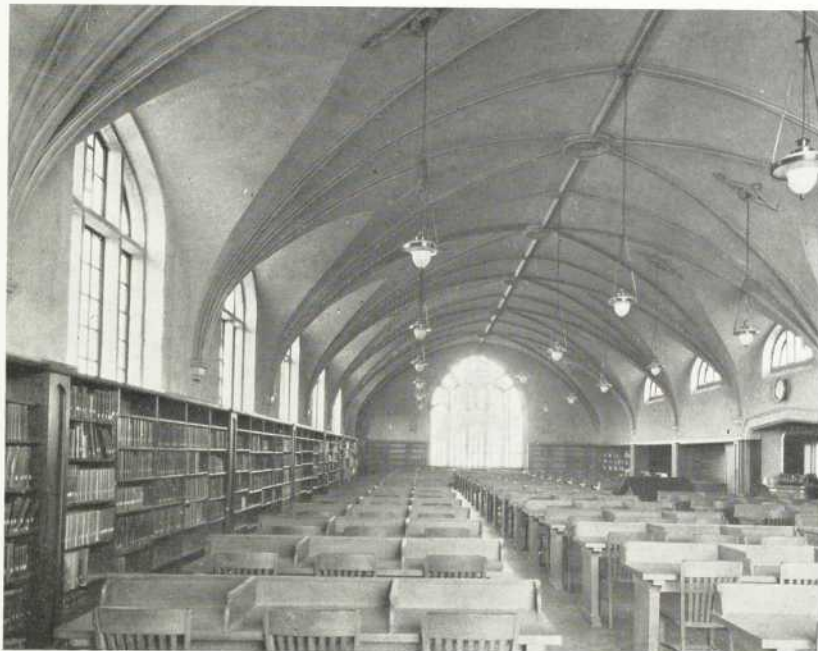
The third or top floor contains the main reading room which extends across the whole front. This is 122 feet 6 inches long by 38 feet wide and gives seating accommodation for 171 readers.

It has a vaulted ceiling in plaster; this appears to fall short of being altogether satisfactory, due to the fact that more height is required for such a treatment to be effective.

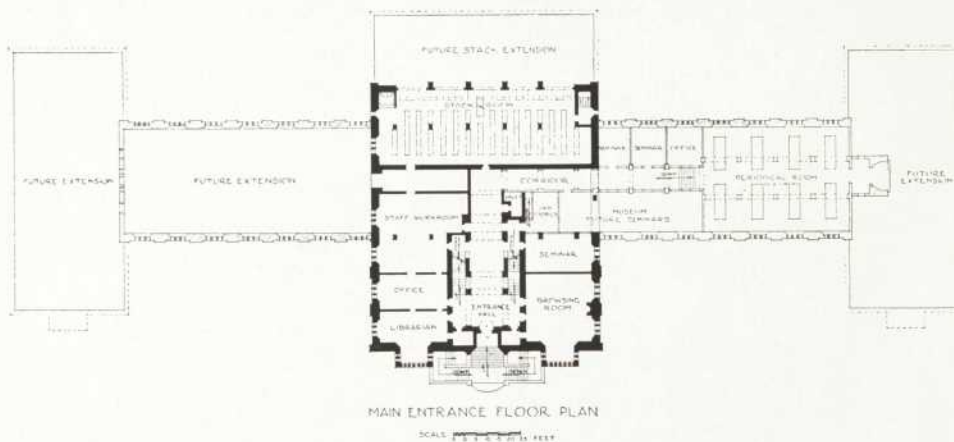
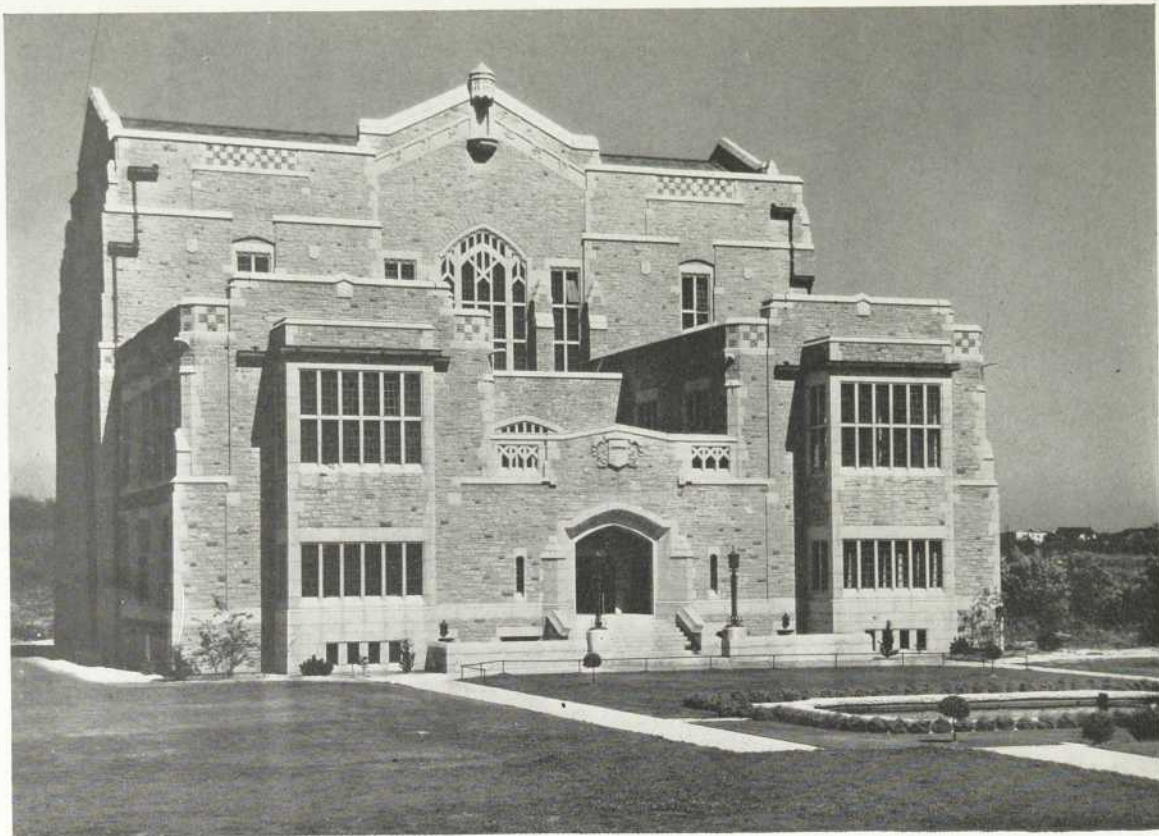
The room has open shelving along the walls for reference books and along the rear side, a catalogue room, delivery desk and periodical room.

The stair treads and finished floors are of terrazzo with marble base in halls, corridors and lavatories, and green cork carpet to the various rooms.

An automatic passenger elevator,



READING ROOM, DOUGLAS LIBRARY, QUEENS UNIVERSITY,
KINGSTON, ONT.



LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER
Sharp & Thompson, Architects

with push-button control, serves all levels of the building within the library's staff quarters and a pair of hand-power book hoists serve the different stack levels.

Mr. E. Cockburn Kyte is the University's librarian.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON

The present library arrangement at McMaster is only a temporary one, the library being located in the wing of the new University Hall, which was completed in 1930 from the design of W. L. Somerville and J. F. and F. B. Brown.

The reading room with seating for 90 readers, reserve shelf room, catalogue room and Librarian's office is on the main floor with the stackroom on the

ground floor below. The latter is fitted with the Steel Equipment Co's. shelving and has accommodation for 60,000 volumes.

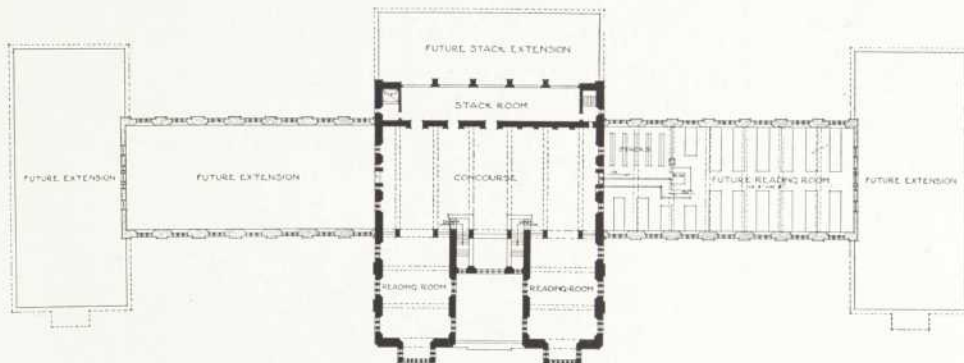
At the north end of the stackroom are two seminar rooms and a book hoist connects the same with the Reading Room. At the north end of the Reading Room is a study room for senior and graduate students with a seating capacity of twenty-four.

The librarian of McMaster University is Miss D. M. Hallford, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO, LONDON

Western Ontario had no library of its own until 1917, and it has no separate building at the present time.

The University authorities, however, are planning



MAIN CONCOURSE FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER
Sharp & Thompson, Architects

the erection of a library building. The library at present is accommodated in the basement and first floor of the main Arts Building, erected in 1924, and to the left of the entrance. This consists of a main Reading Room which seats about 100, a faculty reading room seating 25 and a stackroom for 80,000 volumes, together with the usual office and work rooms. The medical library, consisting of over 15,500 volumes, is given suitable quarters in the Medical School in another part of the city. Both libraries are under the control of the University Librarian, Mr. Fred Landon, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

The Library at this University at Winnipeg, consisting of 49,000 volumes, is contained in one of the Faculty buildings.

There is a separate department library in Architecture.

Mr. F. E. Nuthall, M.A., is the Librarian.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

The University at Saskatoon has no separate library building. The present library of 43,000 volumes is situated in the New Arts Building, where

accommodation is provided for 100,000 volumes. Arthur S. Morton, D.D., is the Librarian.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON

The University, which has an attendance of 1,800 students, is at present working on the plan of a separate library building.

Under existing conditions the library of 31,000 volumes is situated in different parts of the University, according to their special department subjects—Law, Medicine, Agriculture, etc. Mr. D. E. Cameron, M.A., is the Librarian of the University.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER

The architects, Messrs. Sharp & Thompson of Vancouver, have produced plans for an ambitious scheme for the future development of their library, of which the first unit was completed in 1925. Realizing the mistake that so many institutions have made in the past in not providing for future growth, they have so designed the plan of the building that extensions can be made to the stack-room to the rear without interfering with the use of any part in the process of enlargement.

The main entrance hall provides accommodation for the Librarian, Staff and Committee Room en suite, together with the unpacking and receiving rooms, which are directly connected with the lowest tier of stacks. On this floor are also placed a Faculty reading room, seminar rooms and a museum to house the F. Burnett collection of South Sea curios.

From the entrance hall two staircases lead up to an open concourse about 50 feet by 100 feet, with two reading rooms leading directly off it, each about 30 feet by 50 feet; all together, these will provide accommodation for about 300 readers. The loan desk is directly connected to the stackroom

and lies on the east side of the concourse.

Future wings will be devoted to the housing of the permanent General and "Required" Reading Rooms, and these will be in direct communication with the concourse. When these wings are built, it is the intention to utilize the space now occupied by the present two small reading rooms for the Periodical and Browsing Rooms.

The lower floors of these future wings will house permanently the Librarian and staff, Document and Map Rooms, and the Depository catalogue of the Library of Congress. The space that is now allotted to the Librarian in the central unit will be given to seminar rooms and rooms for Special Collections.

In the basement are located lavatories for men and women, fan room and the lower tier of the stack-room. The present stackroom provides steel shelving for 135,000 volumes, and it has accommodation on each floor for about thirteen carrels. The Library at the present time consists of 76,800 volumes.

The building, of fireproof construction throughout, has a reinforced concrete frame and is faced with random range granite, with granite dressings to doors and windows.

The design is "Gothic" in character and well detailed, but the unit now erected naturally lacks "balance" on account of being only a small unit of a large scheme.

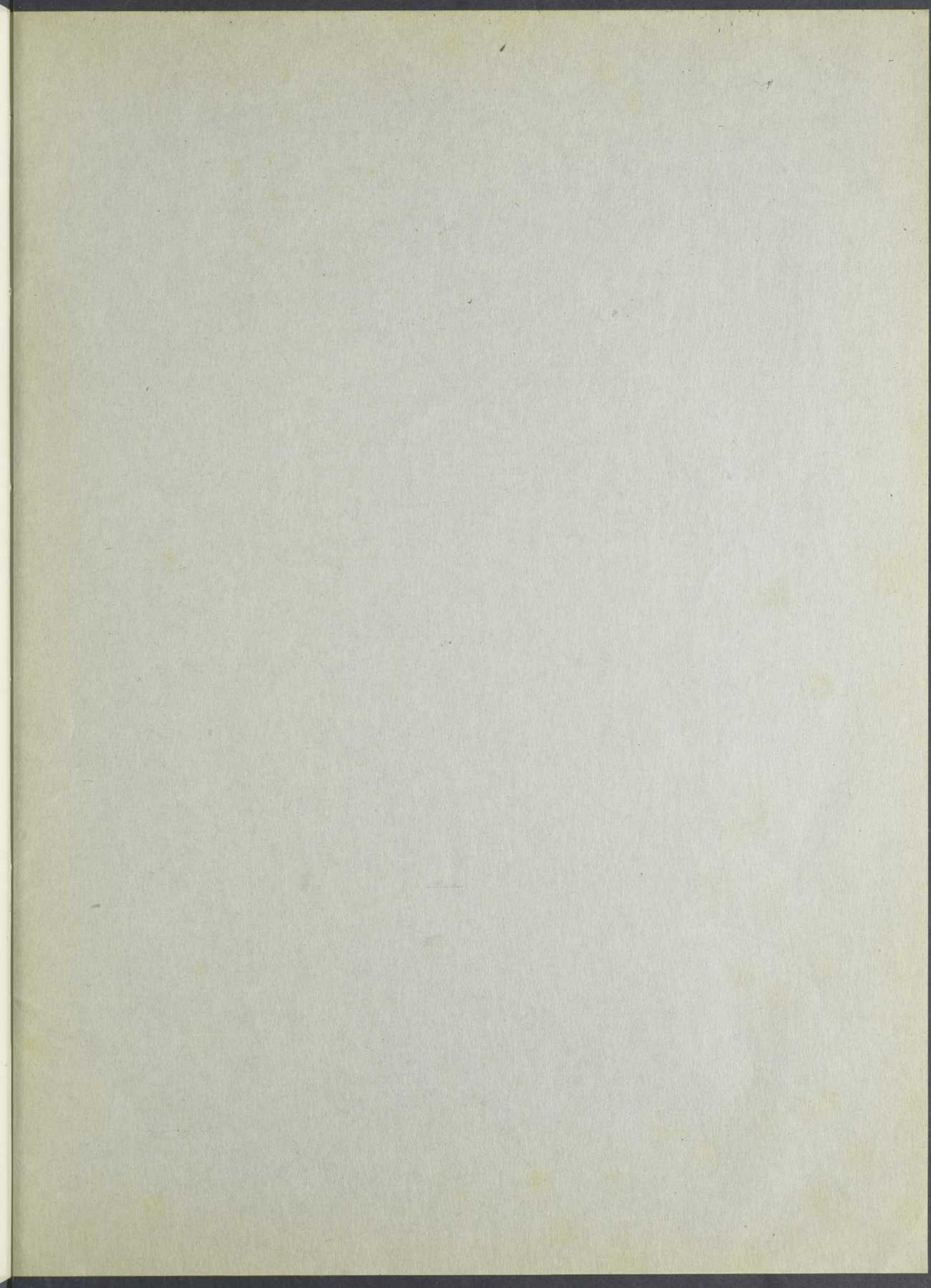
The floors of the main concourse and reading room have rubber tiling to ensure quietness, other floors being of mastic material. The walls of the staircase, entrance hall and concourse are finished in a Caen stone plaster.

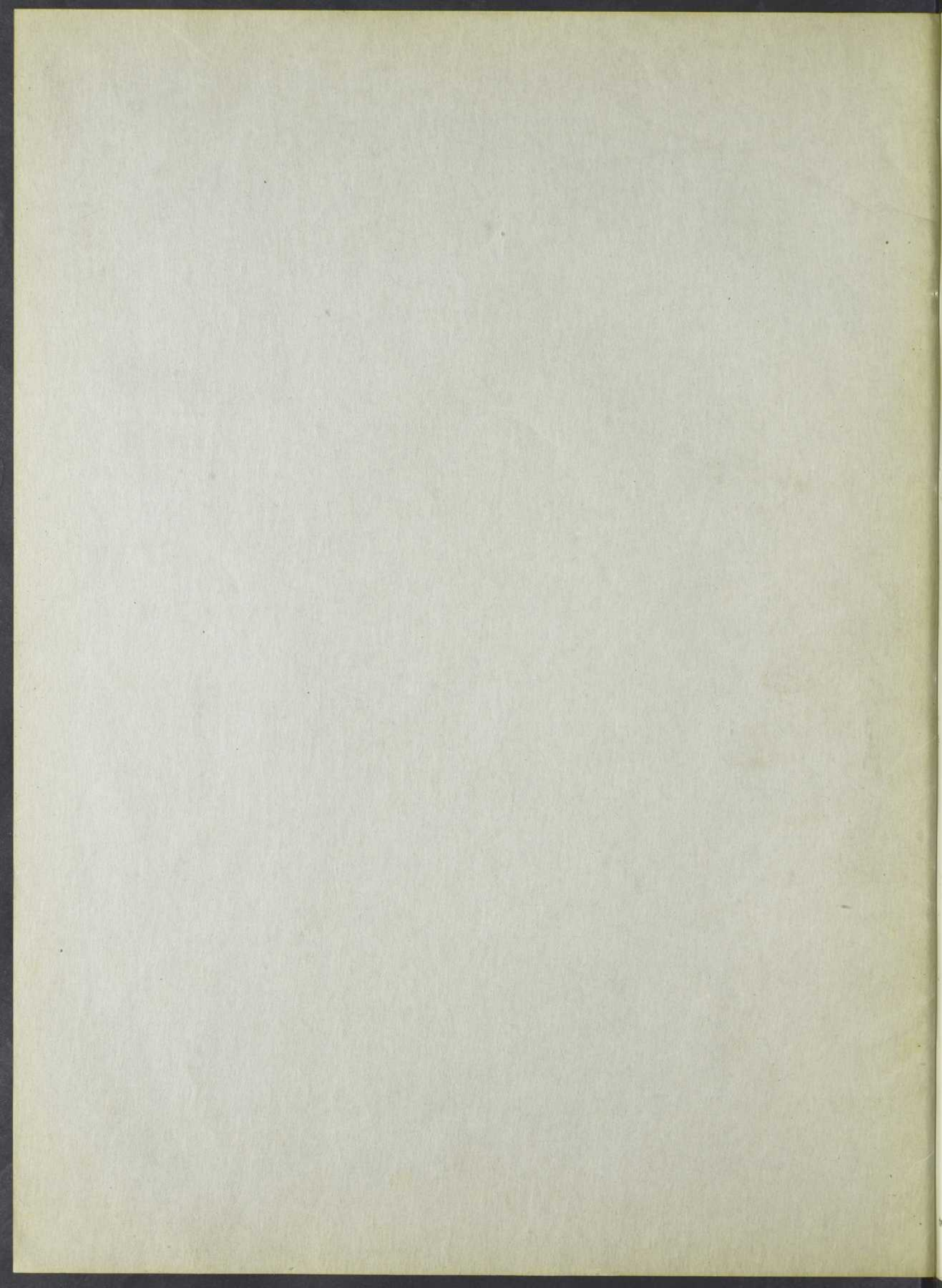
The portion of the building, as illustrated, including furnishings, represent an expenditure of approximately half a million dollars.

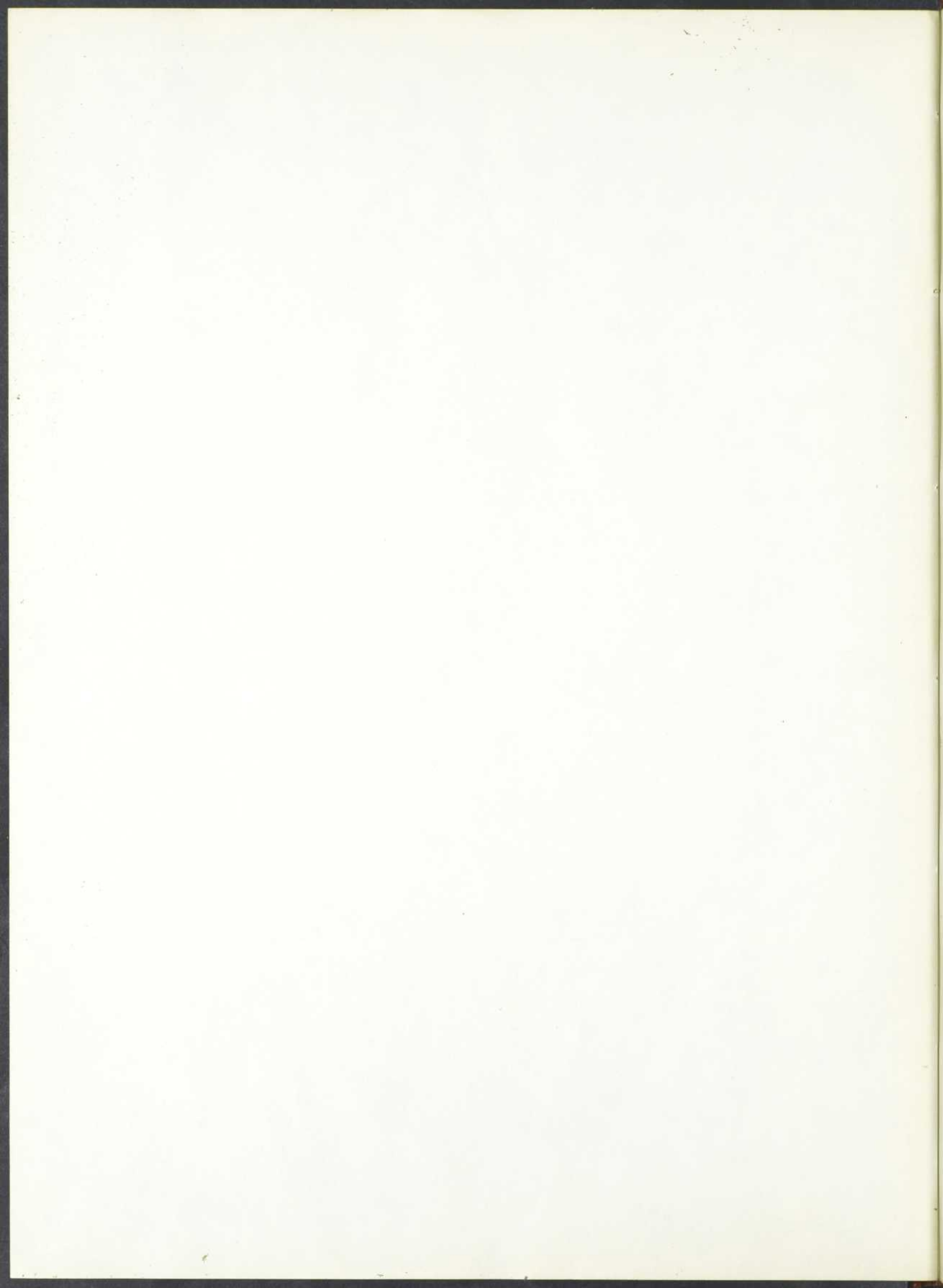
Mr. John Ridington is the librarian.

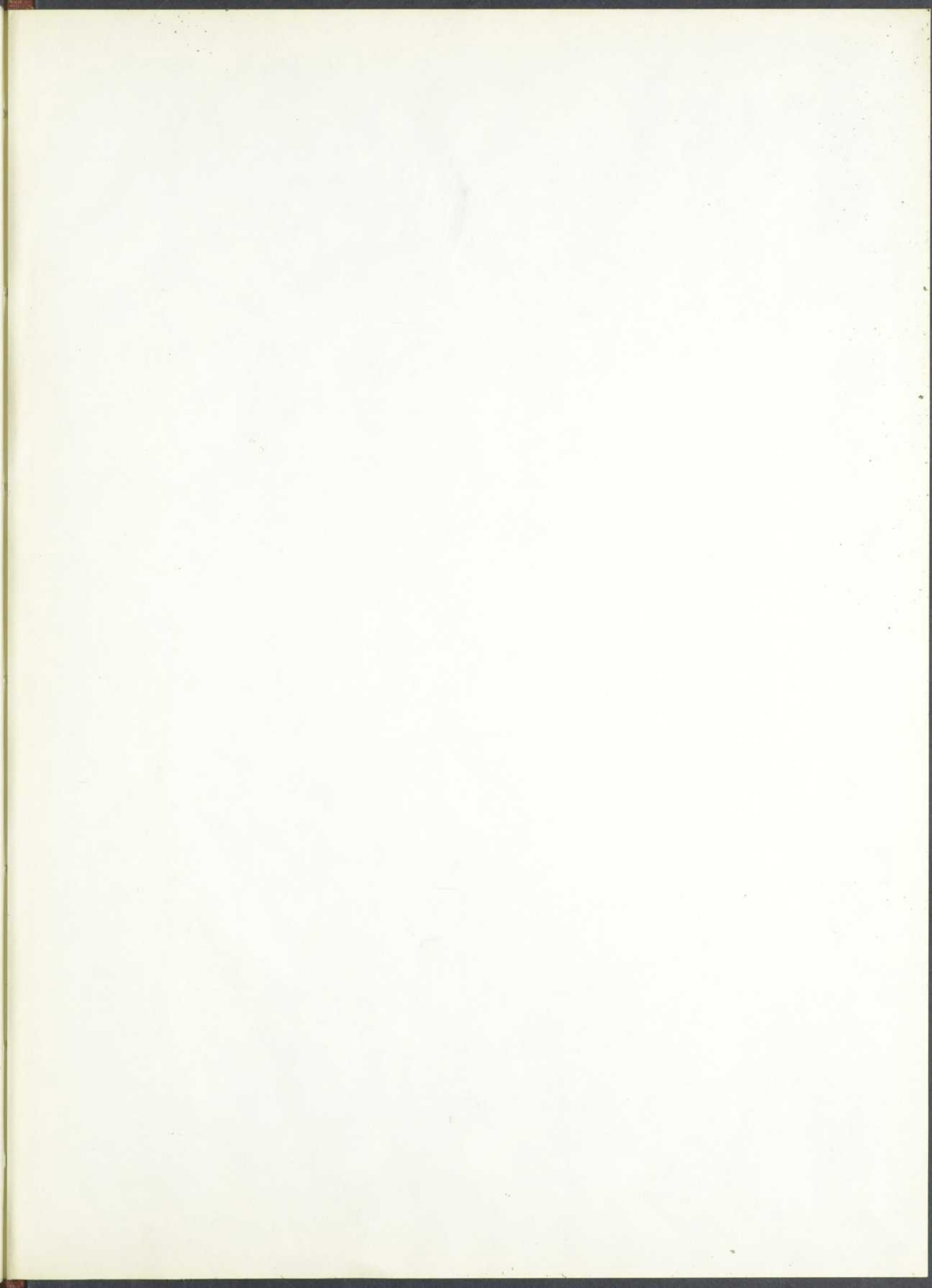


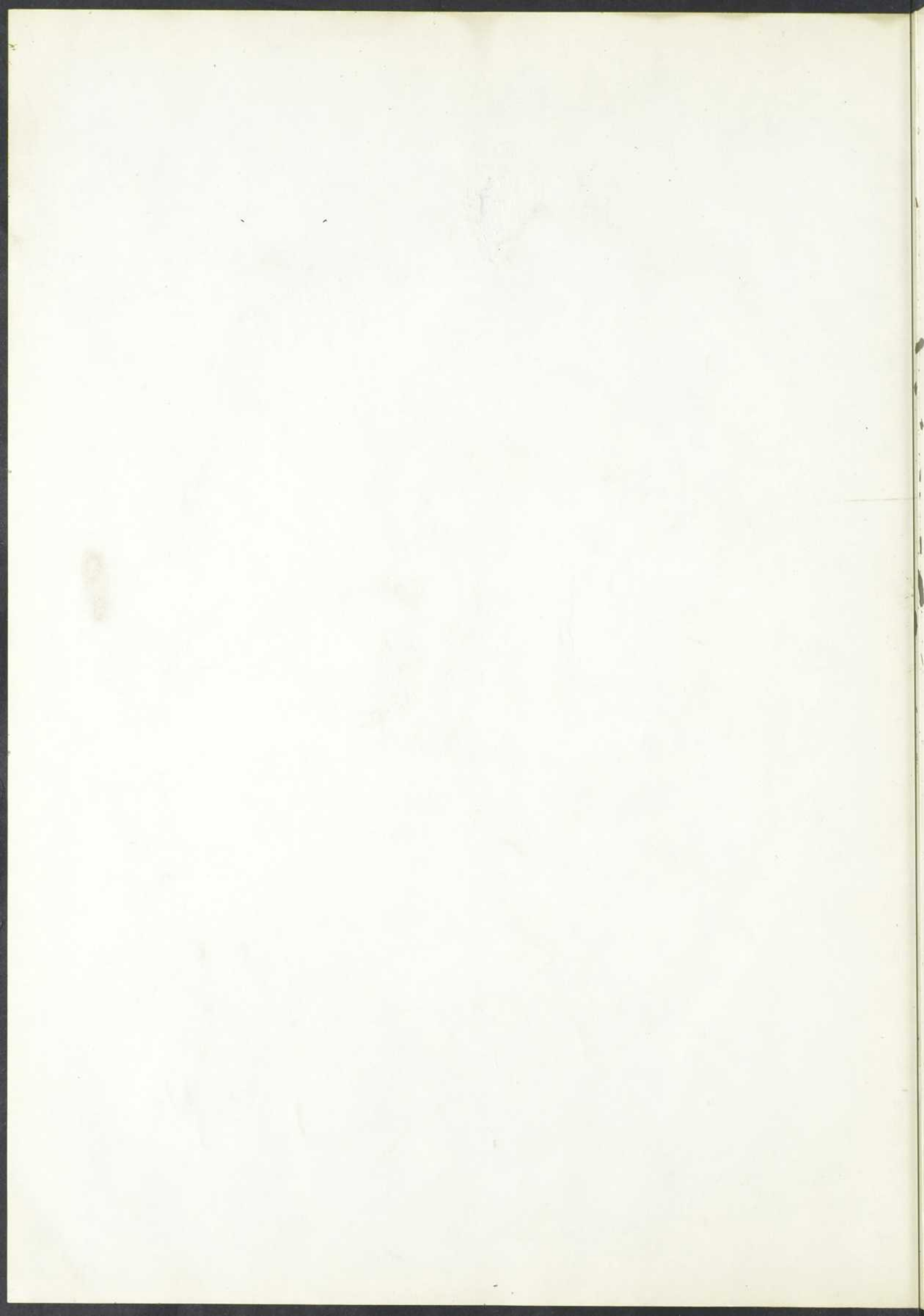
READING ROOM, McMASTER UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, ONT.
W. L. Somerville, J. Francis Brown and J. Bruce Brown, Architects

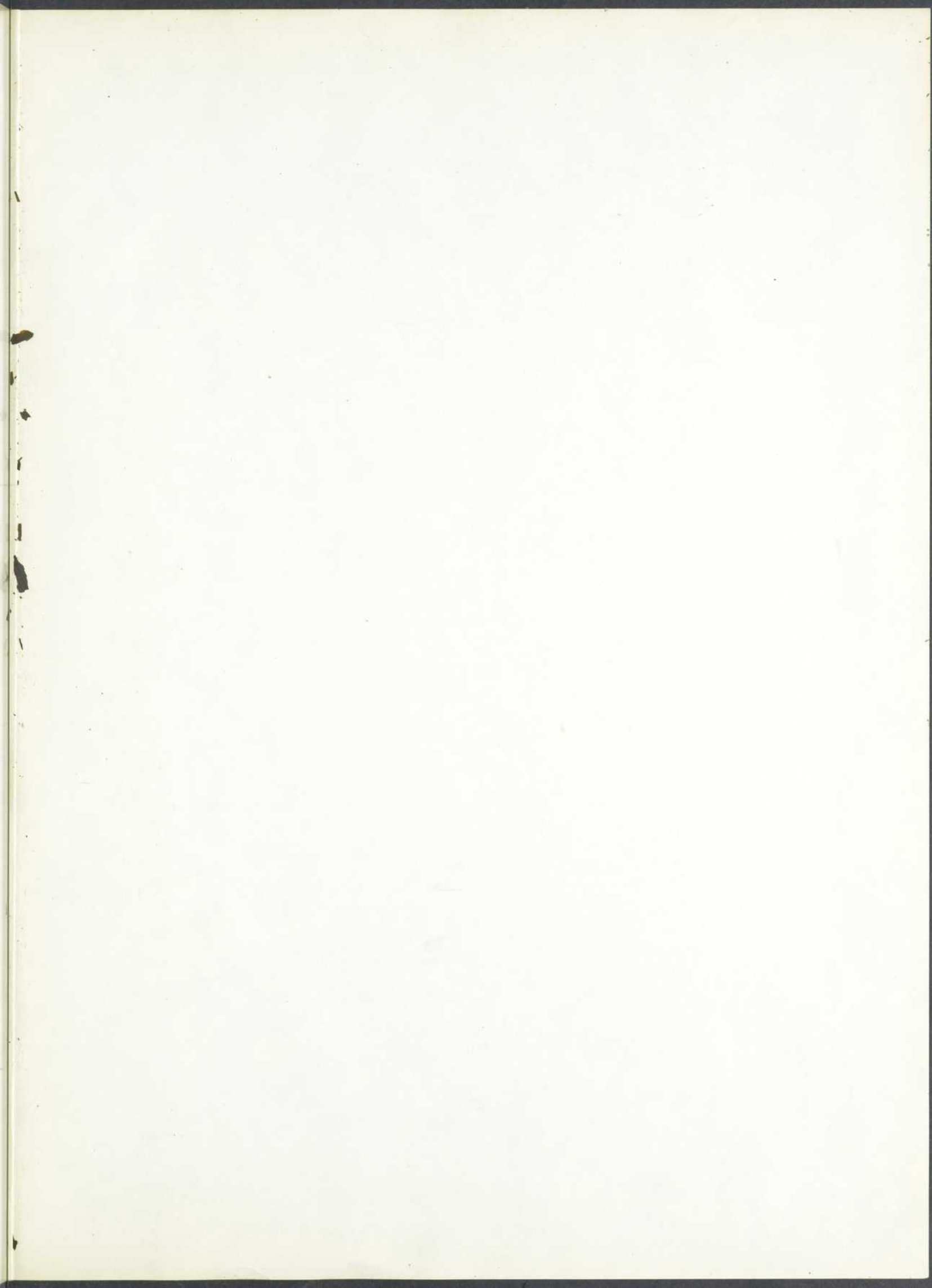
















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