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One of the most challenging endeavors that many library professionals will confront during their careers is the task of planning for the remodeling/renovating of an existing structure and/or planning for the building of a new library facility.

Over 100 communities in Indiana received grants from the Carnegie Corporation, worth a total of more than \$2.5 million, for public libraries. Carnegie libraries are a familiar sight throughout Indiana—many are serving their communities as they were built, many have undergone major renovation projects, many need renovation, and many have disappeared. One fact is evident: library structures in Indiana change, and library professionals continually confront the problem of “redo or build anew,” the theme of this issue.

Two librarians and two architects discuss issues relating to library buildings, all drawing upon their own experiences and perceptions. One element, however, reappears again and again; every situation is different and requires its own unique solution.

Carol Derner of Lake County Public Library describes the planning process, and its associated frustrations, as staff members and board members translated the needs of their library patrons into reality in “Building for the Future: A Continuing Process.” The project lasted six years, beginning in 1976 and resulting “in additions of 9,752 square feet to the Munster Branch, 6,100 square feet to the Hobart Branch, and 67,000 square feet to the Central Library.” Such a project requires not only the commitment of all personnel involved but also a “double dose,” as Derner emphasizes, of “patience and enthusiasm.”

In "The Evolution of a Capital Improvements Program," Raymond E. Gnat of Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library identifies many of the factors that administrative staff members and board members must evaluate in their planning deliberations. Gnat details items/elements that indicate the extensive service offerings of the metropolitan library, but the complexities of an urban center indicate that change, if not imminent, is evident. Planning, therefore, is essential to maintain existing services and to adapt services to the community's changing needs.

Todd R. Mozingo of James Associates Architects & Engineers, Inc., discusses "Change and the Older Library Building." Mozingo stresses the importance of library professionals and architects working together to attain success. He identifies four data tracts for evaluation, all requiring the establishment of priorities. This approach to the planning process, Mozingo states, "gives the building committee a clear understanding of the way the architectural planning and design will progress."

J. Parke Randall of Pecsok, Jelliffe & Randall Architects discusses the timely problem of energy conservation in "Remodeling to Save Energy: Is It Always Cost Effective for a Public Library?" Randall states at the beginning of his article that "there is no single solution to remodeling public libraries for energy conservation." He does, however, identify problem areas in the Carnegie buildings, suggesting possible solutions. Newer structures, those built between 1940-1975, and the steps needed to increase their energy conservation are also discussed.

In addition to these four articles, a list of library consultants is included in this issue. The list is prepared by the Indiana State Library; however, inclusion on this list does not necessarily indicate recommendation by the State Library.

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