

P378
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LIBRARY
Montana State University
Bozeman

A PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR HELENA, MONTANA

Part I of a

Terminal Project in Architecture

By

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Submitted to the School of Architecture as partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture

at

Montana State University

Bozeman, Montana
Dec., 1972

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HISTORY

Local History-

Helena, the capital city of Montana and the county seat of Lewis and Clark County, is a busy and picturesque city located in the mountains of the western, central part of the state. With a 1970 population of 26,399, Helena is not a large city, however it's rich history and position as site of the state government give it an importance beyond it's size.

In 1864, a group of men, now known as the "Four Georgians", camped on Prickly Pear Creek and consequently discovered gold. The ensuing stampede was the foundation of Last Chance Gulch, the name now attached to Helena's main street. This name was coined because, for the Four Georgians, this was their "last chance" to discover gold before returning home to the East. It became one of the three greatest gold rushes in the territory with an estimated \$200,000,000 in gold being taken from the gulch. By 1870, Helena had become the largest city in Montana and it's wealth was second to none. Legend has it that Helena, at this time, had more millionaires per capita than any other city in the Nation. This wealth and affluent living of it's citizens is lucratively displayed in Helena's architecture.

Unlike most towns founded by gold, Helena has survived to the Twentieth Century. Several reasons have been attached to this. Among them are; the unusually large deposits of gold, the fact that much of the wealth remained in Helena, and its geographical location in respect to the

Mullan Road that connected the Missouri River with the Columbia River in Washington. This made Helena a trade center for most of the gold camps in Montana. This central location was also one of the major reasons that in 1874, the territorial capital was moved to Helena, a position it continued to hold when Montana became a state. Thus Helena has become the center of government for Montana, probably the major reason for Helena's survival.

Today Helena lies in an area important for mining and agricultural pursuits. It is a town with a four year college, attractive state and historic buildings, and a fine state historical library and museum. It has become a popular place for tourists and it is rapidly becoming the convention center of Montana. It is definitely a city to stay.

History of the Helena Library

The first library in Montana was a small subscription library organized in Helena in 1868. In 1883, a law allowing citizens to vote for tax supported libraries was passed, paving the way in 1886 for the Helena library to become the first free public library in the Montana Territory. In 1893, a city auditorium was built and part of it was set aside for the public library. This building was heavily damaged by earthquakes in the early 1930's, so in 1935 the First Unitarian Society donated its building (constructed in 1901) to the city for use as a library. This church building, located at the corner of Park St. and Lawrence Ave., still serves as the home of the Helena Public Library today.

In 1957, Fredrick Wezeman, Library consultant now head of Iowa's graduate school of Library Sciences, conducted a comprehensive study of the Helena library. He recommended a ten year program updating its service program and its collections, however no mention was made of the physical

structure. The reports of the former Helena librarian, Roger E. Spillers, called Library Development; A Five Year Report, 1960-1965 and The Helena Public Library Annual Report 1968-1969, POINT out the significant steps taken following Mr. Wezeman's study bringing the collections and services of the library up to date.

It was at this point, in 1970, that James Marvin, library consultant, was asked to conduct another study of the Helena Public Library. His conclusion very briefly, was "little or no more can be accomplished without a completely new structure, " supporting the finding of Community Facilities, a comprehensive study conducted in Dec. 1968, by Morrison-Maierle Inc., for the city of Helena, which states "the city of Helena should soon consider making provisions for a complete new library facility."

CONDITIONS CREATING A NEED

A very noble structure in its day, the Helena Public Library is totally inadequate and improper as a modern day library. Improper because the structure was never designed as a library with all the criteria befitting a complete library building and inadequate because of the growth in Helena's population combined with the very different role which the library has assumed over the years and the explosion of knowledge which has been witnessed over the same period.

As was noted before, Mr. James Marvin, along with many others, feels that the present library has reached a piont at which nothing more can be accomplished without a totally new structure. Presently large portions of the library's periodical collection are being stored across town in the State Library, and also in the basement of the Capital Laundry, due to space problems in the library. This is a very serious inconvenience for both library users and staff members. In fact, to quote Mr. Marvin again, "Helena's present library is only about one quarter the size it should be to meet minimum American Library Association standards".

The current city of Helena and jurisdictional area population is approximately 30,000. It is from this populus that the Helena Public Library receives the majority of its use. The library had a book circulation for 1971-1972 of 199,488 volumes or 4 per capita. The followong are projections prepared by the City of Helena's planning department for the city and jurisdictional area for 1970-1990:

"Projected Population 1968 - 1990"

	<u>"Projected Population 1970 - 1990"</u>				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
City of Helena	26,399	28,360	29,603	30,518	31,005
Helena jurisdictional Area	3,779	4,570	5,371	6,124	5,557

With efficient facilities and services, book circulation for the same period could be 6 per capita or higher. This would give the library a circulation of approximately 225,000 volumes in 1990, nearly twice what the present facilities are capable of handling.

Other characteristics of population change will have an influence on the libraries program. For example, the present Helena school enrollment figures of approximately 7,500 is projected to 10,000 in 1990, suggesting a need for even greater library services for children. Related to this projection is an earlier study for the Helena City-County Planning Board called The Comprehensive Plan, giving the following projection:

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
0 - 9 Years	6,058	6,750	8,150
10 - 19 Years	4,905	6,300	7,400
20 - 29 Years	3,020	4,000	5,200
30 - 39 Years	3,548	3,050	4,100
40 - 49 Years	3,635	3,300	3,100
50 - 64 Years	3,956	4,400	4,600
65 and over	<u>2,884</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,950</u>
TOTAL	28,006	31,400	36,500

These figures are for the entire country.

Within the past few years, Montana public library development has taken a giant step forward in adopting a program of library systems or federations, by which library service for an entire area is increased in quality and quantity. In an effort to build from strength, some of the stronger libraries were designated as headquarters of these federations. The Helena Public Library, in its position of leadership of the Big Sky Federation of Libraries, is scheduled to serve Madison, Beaverhead, and Jefferson counties with combined populations of 16,700. These counties are to be served mainly by bookmobile. In addition, the following counties may well become a part of this co-operative plan to improve library service within the next five years.

Lewis and Clark	30,000	(includes corporate Helena)	
Broadwater	2,800		
Meagher	2,600		
Gallatin	26,000		
Silver Bow	46,500		
Deer Lodge	18,650		
Powell	7,000		
Granite	<u>3,000</u>	<u>136,550</u>	<u>153,250</u>
			Combined Total

All together this would mean an additional 100,000 volumes in circulation annually.

In addition, as a Federation headquarters, the Helena Public Library should shelve at least 100,000 currently useful titles, at this time it supports only 68,000; it should have some 400 indexed periodicals, it presently has only 210; it should also have some 200 films in its own collection, 5,000 discs and tapes and a bookmobile service capable of handling its federation. The Helena Public Library currently relies heavily on other

libraries in the state for its films and discs, and the bookmobile has not functioned in over a year. All which points out a substantial need for an increase in the libraries current extensions service and facilities in the near future.

From the foregoing discussion it can be seen that a need for a new public library is indicated. That the present building is antiquated and in adequate. It can also be seen that the function and responsibility of the Helena Public Library is going to multiply many fold in the years to come and that the present problems can only become greater and new ones arise unless something drastic is done, mainly construction of a new structure. Thus the remainder of my report will be concerned with the programming of a new library facility for the city of Helena.

SITE SELECTION

The selection of the site for a new public library is one of the most important and certainly one of the most critical discussions to be made in the programming stage. The public library must reflect the growth and activity of a community, and it should also become a community focal point. The criteria used in choosing the site are many and varied. The library should have good visibility so that it will be in mind when an informational or educational need arises. The site should be as close as possible to the center of the office and business area, as well as the center of shopping. The building should be located in a neighborhood where users and employees will not be insecure as they come and go. Site location must give consideration to vehicular patterns and also pedestrian traffic. The building should be as close as possible to convenient street traffic routes, parking facilities and public transit routes, presently a city bus system. There must be room for loading and unloading and where trucks, bookmobiles, etc. can have easy egress and ingress to main street traffic. Finally the expenditure of public funds may also have a large bearing on site location.

Considering the above criteria, I have chosen a proposed site in the governmental-cultural complex in the cities Urban Renewal Project. Basically because in reality, due to the use of Urban Renewal funds, this is where the new public library will be located. However I do feel that with completion of the project that this will be the best possible site for the library. I also feel that placing the library at this site will have a large bearing on the success of the Urban Renewal Project.



Original Project Area

RENEWAL PROGRAM AREA 1 LAST CHANCE
PROJECT NUMBER: MONTANA R-3
CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
TITLE OF MAP: PROJECT AREA REPORT

DATE: 1-22

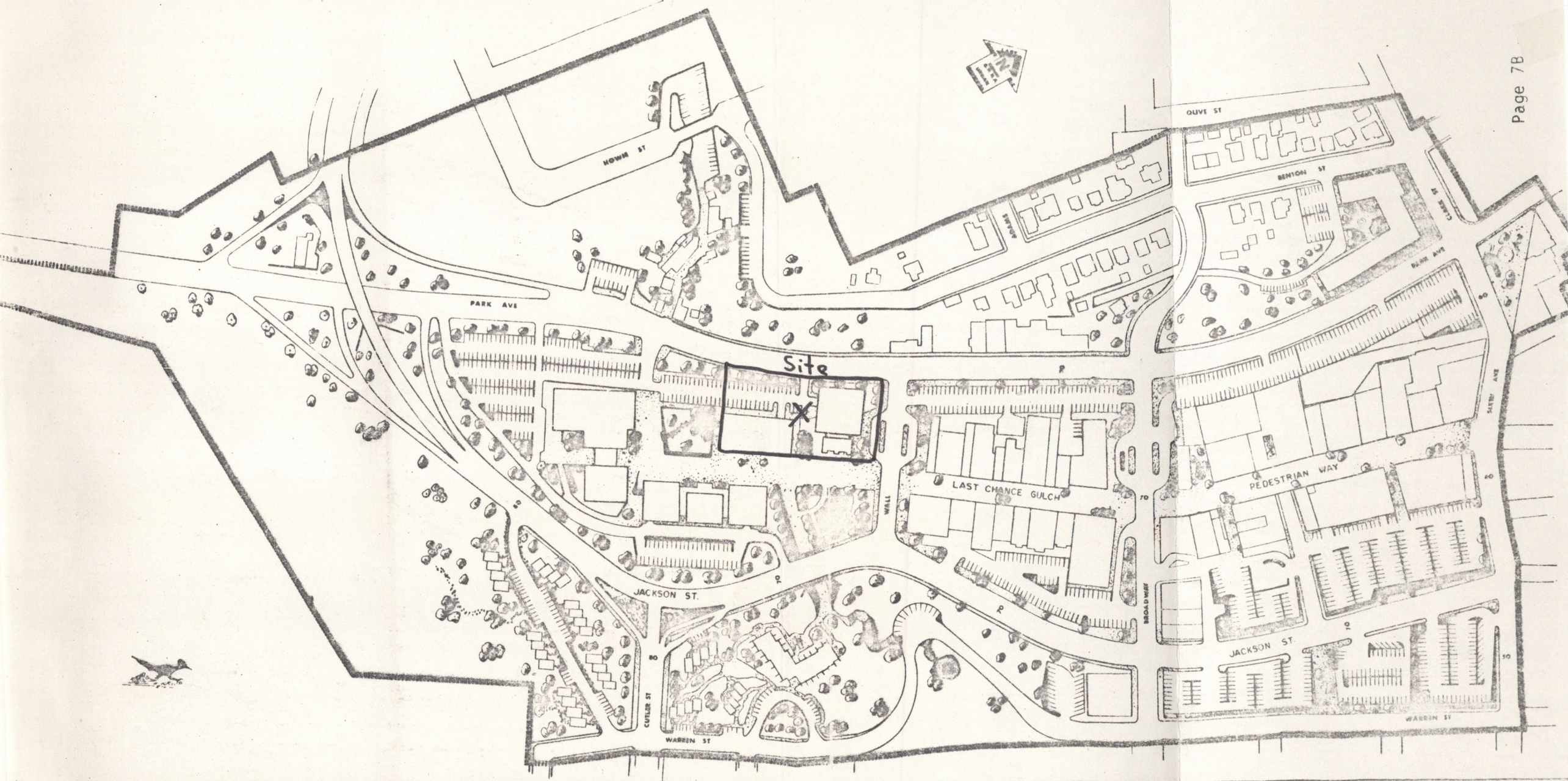
REVISIONS: As required for construction
8-1-19-1-22

MAP NO.

CODE NO.

The site presently lies in Helena's central business district and borders both major streets in and out of the area, Last Chance Gulch and Park Street. These are both two lane, one way streets, with Last Chance Gulch bringing you into the area and Park Street taking you back out. Last Chance Gulch also supports most of the pedestrian traffic in the area, for Helena's central business district is basically one street with most businesses and offices fronting on Last Chance Gulch. Helena's bus system also operates from this area. The biggest problems to the site are parking and the security to the neighborhood. However the most desirable aspects of the site lie in the redevelopment of the area by Urban Renewal.

The Urban Renewal Plan is an attempt to restore and improve the character and environment of the downtown area by breaking the present cycle of economic, cultural, physical and environmental decay. The plan proposes to redevelop the area in a manner which will balance the business area of the community and protect existing business developments. Other objectives of the plan are to create an atmosphere that will attract tourists and at the same time, service the needs of the community; to provide an area that can service the convention-motel-hotel needs of the central business district; to relieve vehicular and pedestrian problems in the area and to improve access to and from the area as well as improve circulation within the area; to provide ample space and a method of establishing parking facilities for all vehicular demands; to provide ample space for a governmental and cultural center; to rehabilitate residential areas so that all area residents have the opportunity to live in safe, decent and sanitary housing, as well as a safe and decent neighborhood; to provide spaces for new housing with special emphasis on



Original Illustrative

RENEWAL PROGRAM PROJECT AREA 1
PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-3
CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
TITLE OF MAP: LAND USE - ILLUSTRATIVE

DATE 6-26-69 JLP MAP NO. 3
REVISIONS 7-14-69 ada CODE NO. 2/3

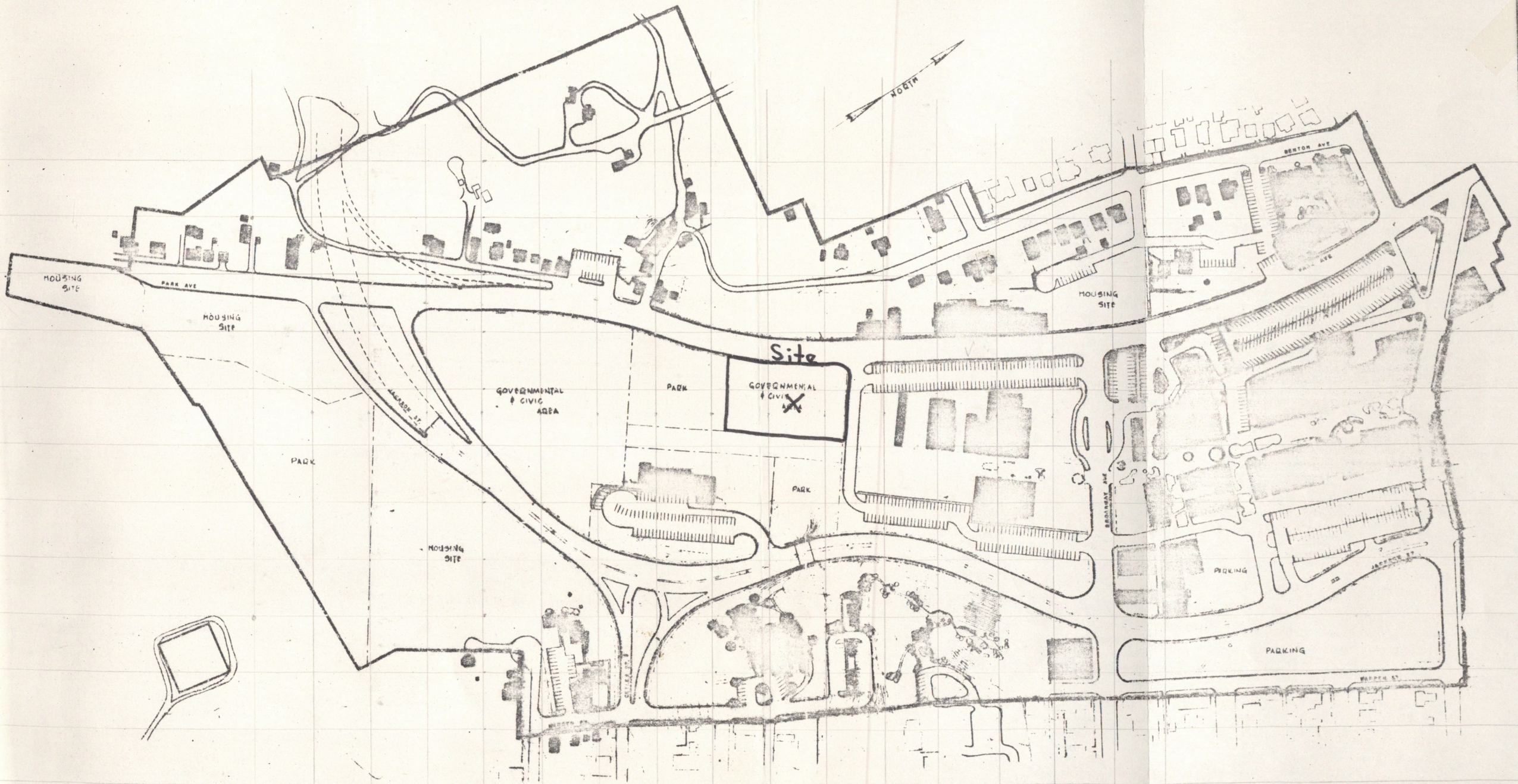
TAHARA & ASSOCIATES URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN 1036 GRANT DENVER COLORADO



the needs of low and moderate income families and elderly persons; to provide additional employment opportunities for residents through expansion of the local economy resulting from renewal activities and expanded economic development. In short the plan calls for the area to become a community focal point and it will definitely reflect the growth and activity of the community.

The area between 6th Ave. and Broadway is the heart of the present Helena central business district. Under the Urban Renewal Plan this area will receive minor redevelopment and rehabilitation. Between Broadway and Wall Street, an "Old Town" area will be maintained in order to maximize interest in the area and provide space for offices and small specialty shop activities. The area south of Wall Street will provide space for a governmental-cultural complex as the anchor to the central business district, drawing people back and forth along the gulch. The present Last Chance Gulch will be replaced with a mall to heighten interest in the area. The entire area will be perimetered by a four lane thoroughfare for ingress and egress, and ample parking to serve the entire project.

I feel the Urban Renewal Project and its physical adaption fulfill all the criteria of circulation, both vehicular and pedestrian, parking, and above all it will once again make this a desirable area to be in. Also siting the library in the cultural-governmental area of the Urban Renewal Plan will give the library quite compatible neighbors. Scheduled for development in this area are a federal office complex, neighborhood facility, post office, theatre, elderly housing project, and numerous housing projects.



Present Existing + Proposed

URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT AREA I
 LAST CHANGE
 PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-3
 CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
 HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
 TITLE OF MAP: ILLUSTRATIVE LAND USE

URBAN RENEWAL ENGINEERING DEPT. PROJECT OFFICE

DATE: JULY 7, 1972 MAP NO. 6
 CODE NO. 301
 Drawn By: F.B.
 Checked By: W.F.
 Appd. By:
 Appd. By:

Scale: 1" = 100'

LOCAL AND SITE CONDITIONS

Local Conditions

Geographical Location -

Helena is located about ten miles east of the Continental Divide in the valley of the Prickly Pear. This location is such that it is estimated that 65% of Montana's population and 90% of its wealth are within 125 miles of Helena. Helena is located half way between two national parks; Yellowstone National Park 200 miles to the south and Glacier International Park 200 miles to the north.

It is bordered on the west and south by the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and thus is prevented from expanding in these directions. Presently the expansion is to the east and to the north. Within 20 miles of Helena are three lakes which serve as centers of recreation; Canyon Ferry, The Gates of the Mountains (Holtzer Lake), and Hauser Lake, all part of the Missouri River. These along with the mountains and streams that surround Helena, provide ample opportunity for the sportsman.

Climate -

Helena's climate is temperate. The temperature ranges between 100°F and -40°F, with the average temperature around 43.8°F. The average annual precipitation is about 12.70 inches with a portion of this precipitation coming in the form of snow that falls from October through March. The wind averages about 8 miles per hour, gusting up to 50 miles per hour.

The sun angle varies from a high of 67° at noon on June 22 to a low of 18° at 6 P. M. on December 22, and swings in an arc 56° east and west of south.

Economics -

The years have not been as generous to Helena as in its earlier mining days. In 1870, Helena was the largest city in Montana, she has since been surpassed in size by several other Montana cities. The once hub of transportation with six railroads, is presently in danger of losing its only connection to railway passenger service. It has however become a center of governmental activity.

Helena lacks a wide economic base. Helena's occupational grouping include; 3,200 government employees, 2,300 engaged in sales, 1,200 in service, 800 in manufacturing, 400 in construction, 800 in transportation, 680 in finance, 675 in agriculture, and 50 misc. These employees receive annual incomes averaging \$9500 per household. Their incomes are handled by four commercial banks and two savings and loans associations.

Until the recent establishment of a Model City and Urban Renewal Program, Helena had become complacent. Decay and blight had settled in the central business district and Urban sprawl had developed and spread unchecked. The Model City Program and Urban Renewal Project hope to alleviate some of the city's problems. Although both these programs at times have been controversial, right or wrong, they have renewed the interest of the Helena people in Helena.

Site Conditions

Site Location -

My proposed site lies at the south end of Last Chance Gulch and the current central business district. It is also located at the southern end of the Urban Renewal area. It is currently boarded on the west by Park Street, on the east by Last Chance Gulch, on the north by Wall Street, and on the south by State Street.

The site is presently cleared for development as part of the Urban Renewal Program, except for Crane Fabric Shop and a small warehouse, in the southeast corner. The entire site lies at the bottom of the gulch and is relatively flat. The site rises from a low of 4,094 feet above sea level in the northwest corner to a high of 4,104 feet in the south. A difference of only 10 feet.

Soil and Vegetation -

The soil conditions in this area are quite variable and very irrational. Because this site is at the bottom of the gulch and at a point where several drainages converge, bedrock rises and falls in no regular pattern. In some places, the gulch bedrock is right on the surface and less than ten feet away it has dropped to over 20 feet. One newly constructed Motel -Hotel complex lower in the gulch has footings on bedrock about ten feet below the surface at one end and has had to sink piles up to thirty feet on the other end of the building.

The soils above bedrock in this part of the gulch are a mixture of gravels, silts and clays. In the rush of 1864, the entire gulch was dug up by placer miners. Thus this soil is too unstable to support any considerable structural load. Because Helena is in earthquake zone number three, the soil stability problem becomes more acute. The water table



Planimetric

RENEWAL PROGRAM AREA 1 LAST CHANCE
 PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-2
 CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
 HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
 TITLE OF MAP: PLANIMETRIC MAP
 Scale: 1" = 100' 0" 50' 0" 100' 0" 200' 0" 300' 0" 400' 0"

Date: 11-9-69 S.S. Map No. 6-4
 Code No. 872

here is only about four feet below surface and in the event of a major quake this soil might turn to a liquid state making the lateral support of piles insignificant. This might cause structural damage and even collapse.

There are no core samples for this particular site at this time. However, bedrock for the Neighborhood Facility, a nearby structure nearly completed, was found at sixteen feet. Loose fixtures of sand, silts and gravels were found above, with the water table at four feet. In the case of the Neighborhood Facility, the soil was dug out to the bedrock and footings placed and gravel filled back up to the basement level.

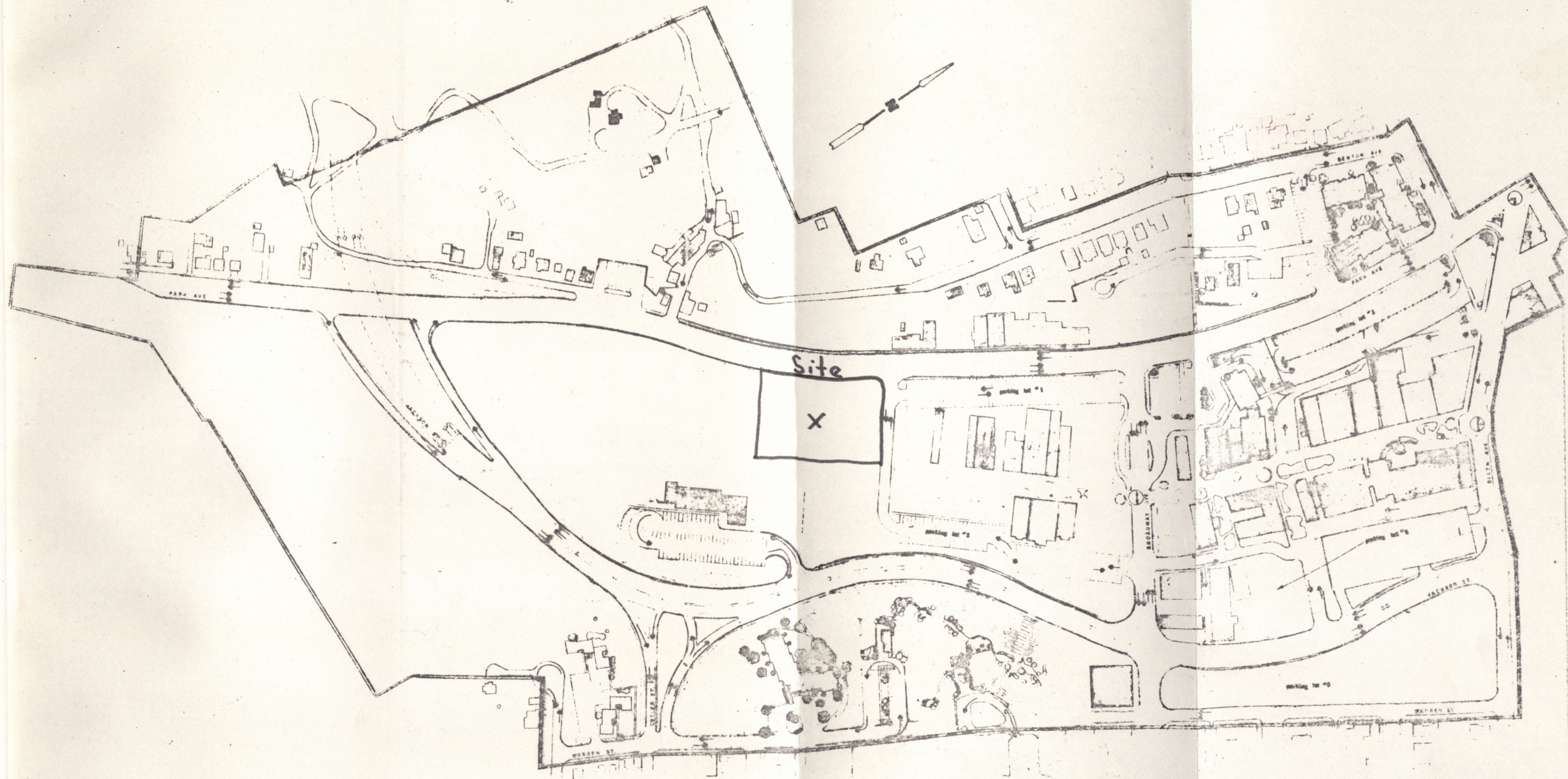
For the sake of my project I am assuming the soil conditions on my site to be the same as that of the Neighborhood Facility.

The vegetation in this area is non discript. It contains lawn grass and cleared areas covered with native weeds. The remainder of the site is covered with buildings, asphalt, and the exposed rock of the area, nothing worth saving.

Utilities and Streets -

The site presently has a complete set of utilities with telephone, power, and street lights above ground on poles. The Urban Renewal Project will place all utilities underground and update the present utilities to handle all proposed uses.

Under the Urban Renewal Project all streets in the area will be paved and improved. Presently, most are paved including all to and from my site. The present Last Chance Gulch will be closed to vehicular traffic and become a mall. Presently, it is a one-way street and the main access to the down town area. Park and Jackson Streets will be widened and realigned, becoming a four lane loop around the downtown area. Presently



Proposed Traffic Circulation,
Signals, + Parking



RENEWAL PROGRAM PROJECT AREA I
 LAST CHANCE
 PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-3
 CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
 HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
 TITLE OF MAP: PROPOSED TRAFFIC CIRCULATION,
 SIGNALIZATION, & PARKING
 URBAN RENEWAL ENGINEERING DEPT. PROJECT OFFICE
 HELENA, MONTANA

DATE: 7-5-1972 MAP NO. 13
 CODE NO. R-224
 Revisions:
 Drawn by: ALM
 Checked by: FAR
 App'd by: JZ
 Scale: 1" = 100'

Water Sys.
(Prop.)

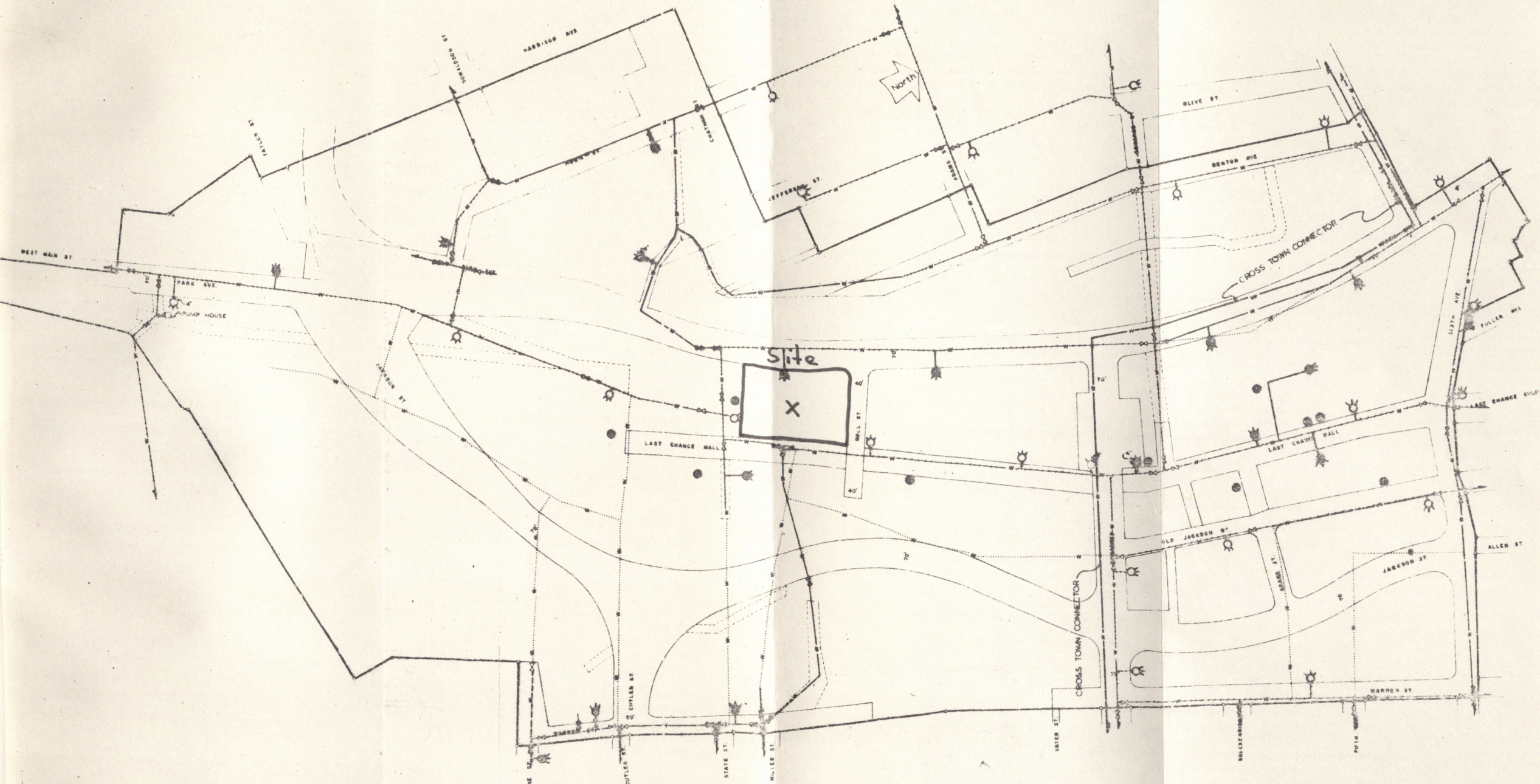
- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| ● | NEW SPRINKLER ALARM | — | NEW WATER LINE |
| ○ | PHONE | --- | (IN PLACE) |
| ● | NEW 5 INCH HYDRANT | --- | EXIST. WATER LINE (TO BE ABANDONED) |
| ○ | (IN PLACE) | --- | (TO REMAIN) |
| ○ | EXIST. (TO BE ABANDONED) | ● | EXIST. SPRINKLER ALARM TO REMAIN |
| ○ | (TO REMAIN) | ○ | PHONE |
| | | ○ | VALVE |

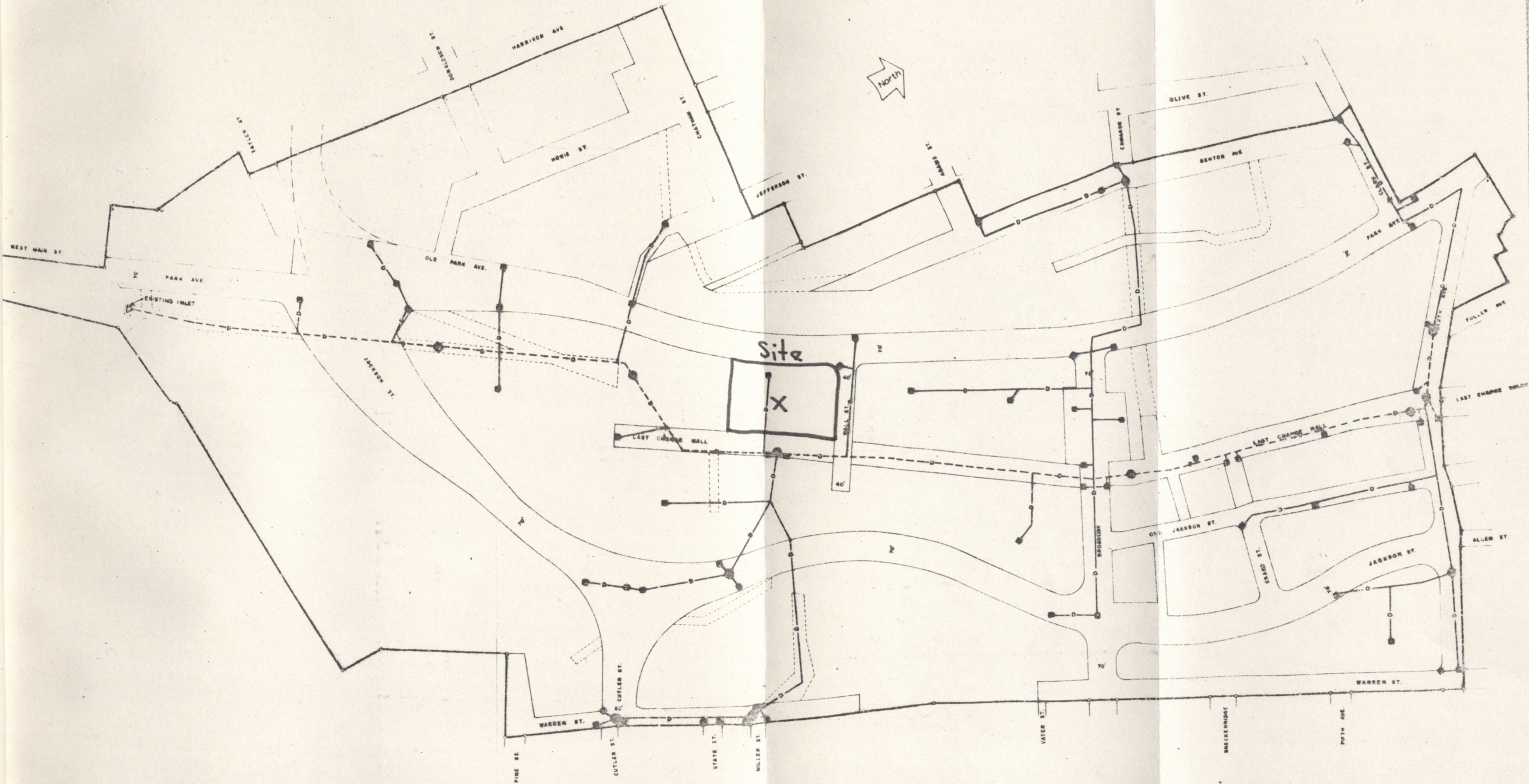


RENEWAL PROGRAM PROJECT AREA I
 LAST CHARGE
 PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA 2-3
 CITY OF HELENA SPECIAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT
 HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
 TITLE OF MAP: WATER SYSTEM (PROPOSED)

URBAN REVENUE ENGINEERING DEPT. PROJECT OFFICE
 HELENA, MONTANA

DATE: 6-28-1972 MAP NO. 10
 CODE NO R-224
 Drawn By: F.C.Y.
 Checked By: F.C.Y.
 App'd By: F.C.Y.
 Scale: 1" = 100'





Storm Drain System
(Prop.)

NEW STORM DRAIN
 (EXISTING IN PLACE)
 INLET EXISTING TO REMAIN



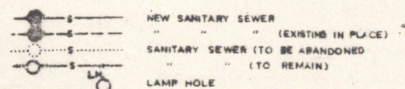
URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT AREA 1
 LAST CHARGE
 PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-3
 CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
 HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
 TITLE OF MAP: STORM DRAIN SYSTEM (PROP.)

URBAN RENEWAL ENGINEERING DEPT. PROJECT OFFICE
 HELENA, MONTANA

DATE: 6-23-1972 MAP NO. 8
 CODE NO. R-224
 Revisions:
 Drawn By: *SLT*
 Checked By: *SLT*
 Appl. By: *SLT*
 Appd. By:

Scale: 1" = 100'
 0 100 200 300 400

Sanitary Sewer Sys.
(Prop.)



RENEWAL PROGRAM PROJECT AREA 1
 LAST CHARGE
 PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-3
 CITY OF HELENA, URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
 HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
 TITLE OF MAP: SANITARY SEWER SYS. (PROP.)

URBAN RENEWAL ENGINEERING DEPT. PROJECT OFFICE
 HELENA, MONTANA

DATE: 6-23-1972 MAP NO. 2
 CODE NO. R-224
 Revisions: _____
 Drawn By: F.L.E.
 Checked By: F.L.E.
 Appd. By: F.L.E.
 Appd. By:

Scale: 1" = 40'

Electric Dist. Sys. (Prop.)

- P — EXISTING O.H. TO REMAIN
- P --- EXISTING O.H. TO BE REMOVED
- UG — NEW UNDERGROUND

- NEW PADMOUNT TRANS AND PULL BOX
- ▲ PADMOUNT TRANS. (NEW)
- NEW RISER
- EXISTING RISER TO REMAIN
- NEW PULL BOX
- SWITCH GEAR



RENEWAL PROGRAM PROJECT AREA I
LAST CHANCE
PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-3
CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
TITLE OF MAP: ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
(PROPOSED)

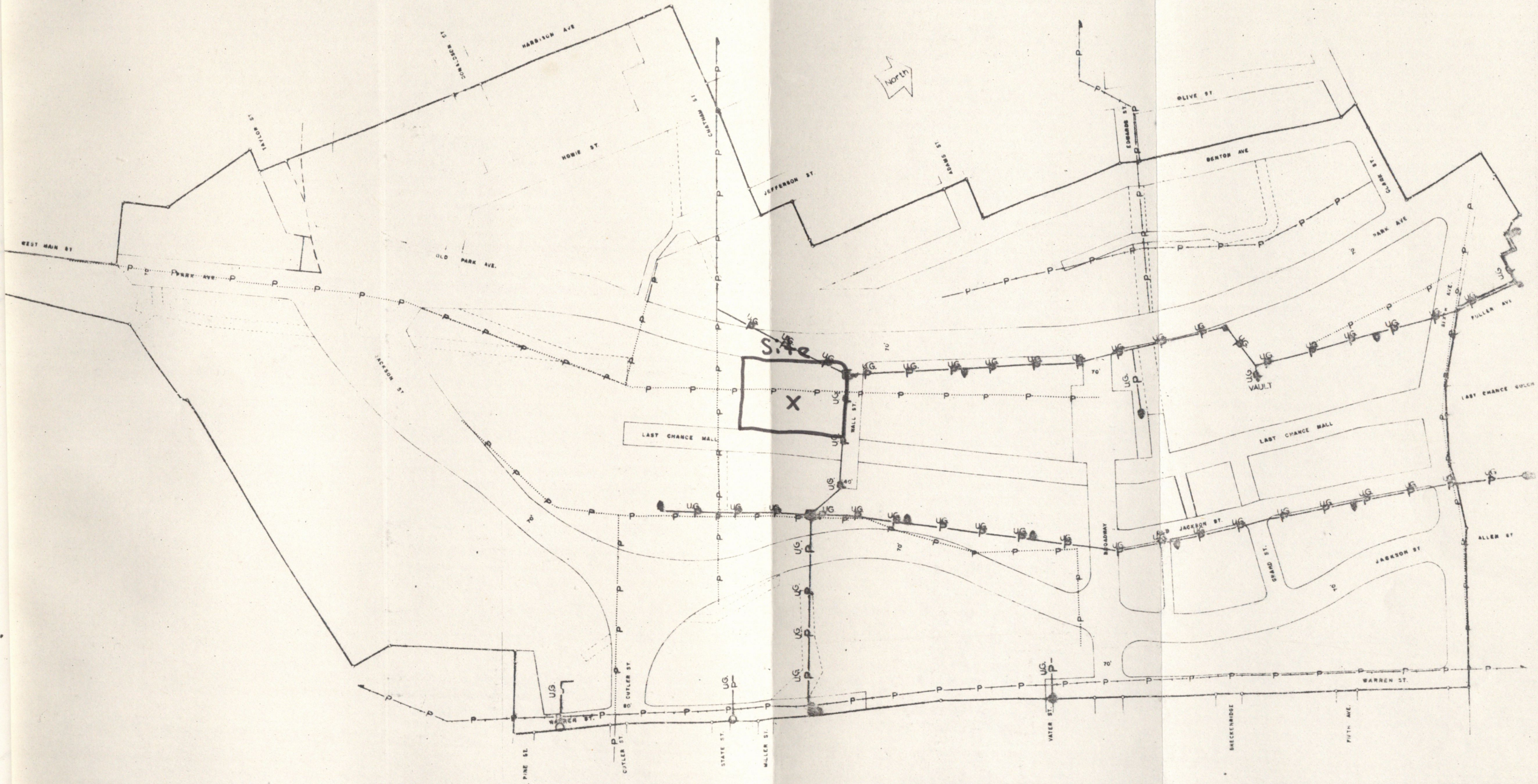
URBAN RENEWAL ENGINEERING DEPT. PROJECT OFFICE
 HELENA, MONTANA

DATE: 6-14-1972 SHEET NO. 11
 CODE NO. R-224

Revisions:

Drawn By:	J.C.
Checked By:	E.A.
App'd By:	M.E.N.
App'd By:	K.P.B.

Scale: 1" = 100'



Natural Gas (Prop.)

- G EXISTING GAS LINE TO BE ABANDONED
- G — NEW PROPOSED GAS LINE
- G — EXISTING GAS LINE TO REMAIN



RENEWAL PROGRAM PROJECT AREA I
LAST CHANCE
PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-3
CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
TITLE OF MAP: NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
(PROPOSED)

URBAN RENEWAL ENGINEERING DEPT. PROJECT OFFICE
 HELENA, MONTANA

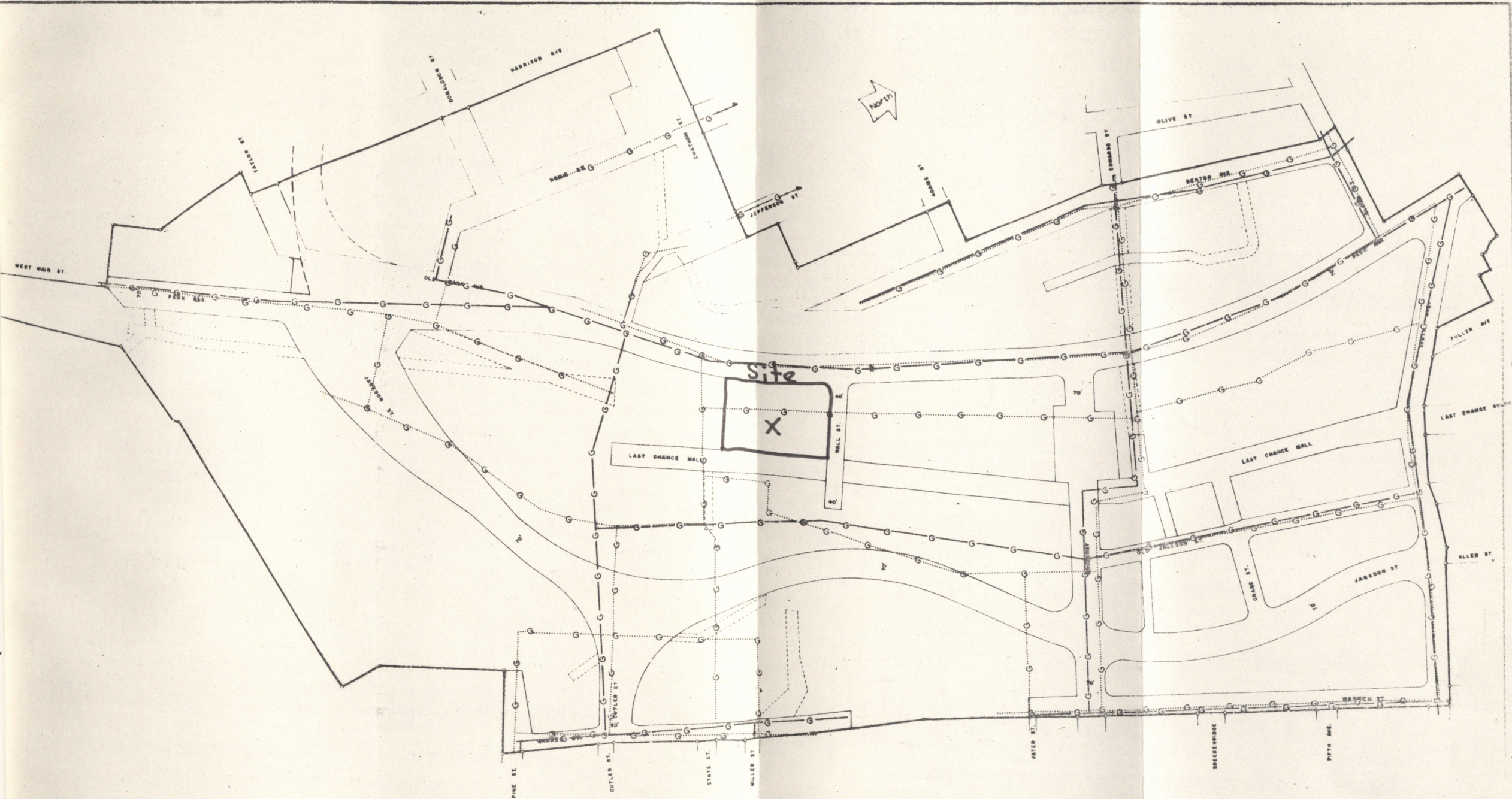


DATE: 8-14-1972 MAP NO. 15
 CODE NO. R-224

Revisions: _____

Drawn By: *E.S.Y.*
 Checked By: *E.S.Y.*
 Appd. By: *M.S.H.*
 Appd. By: *Thomson*

Scale: 1" = 100' 0"



Communication
Sys. (Prop.)

--- T --- NEW UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE (IN PLACE)
--- T --- NEW UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE (TO REMAIN)
--- T --- OLD (TO BE REMOVED)
--- OH --- OVERHEAD (TO REMAIN)
--- OH --- OVERHEAD
--- TV --- NEW UNDERGROUND TELEVISION LINE
--- TV --- OVERHEAD



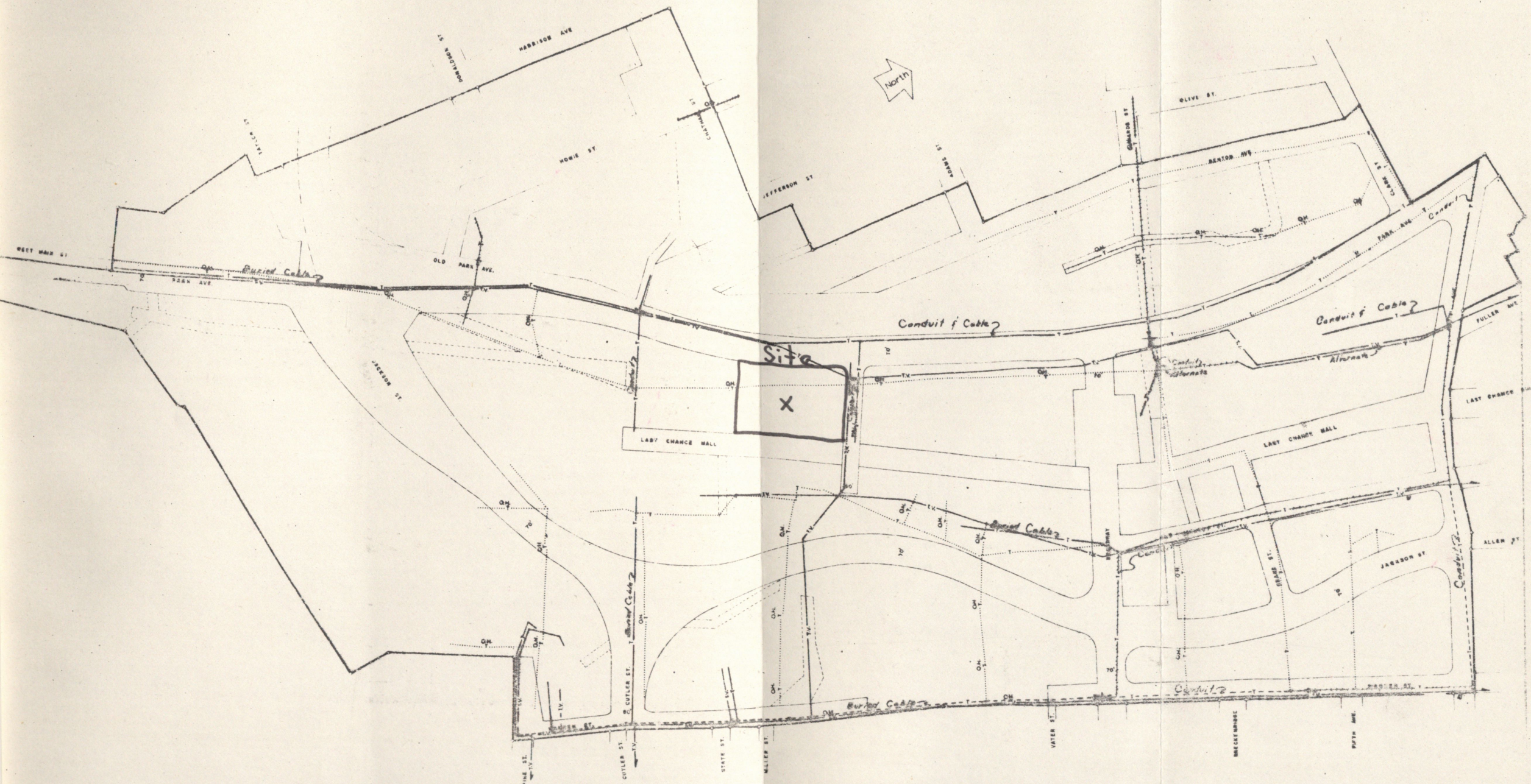
RENEWAL PROGRAM PROJECT AREA I
LAST CHANCE
PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-3
CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
TITLE OF MAP: COMMUNICATION SYS. (PROP.)

URBAN RENEWAL ENGINEERING DEPT PROJECT OFFICE
HELENA, MONTANA



DATE: 7-5-1972 MAP NO. 14
CODE NO. R-224
Drawn By: J.C.X.
Checked By: J.C.X.
App'd By: J.C.X.
App'd By: J.C.X.

Scale: 1" = 100'



Electrical Illum. (Prop.)

- ☼ 175 WATT MERCURY VAPOR LOT LIGHTER, MOUNTING HEIGHT 14 FT.; 62 LIGHTS TOTAL
- ☼ 175 WATT MERCURY VAPOR; 25 FT.; 40
- ☼ 400 WATT LUCOLUX; 34 FT.; 60
- (---) 110 OF LIGHTS IN AREA

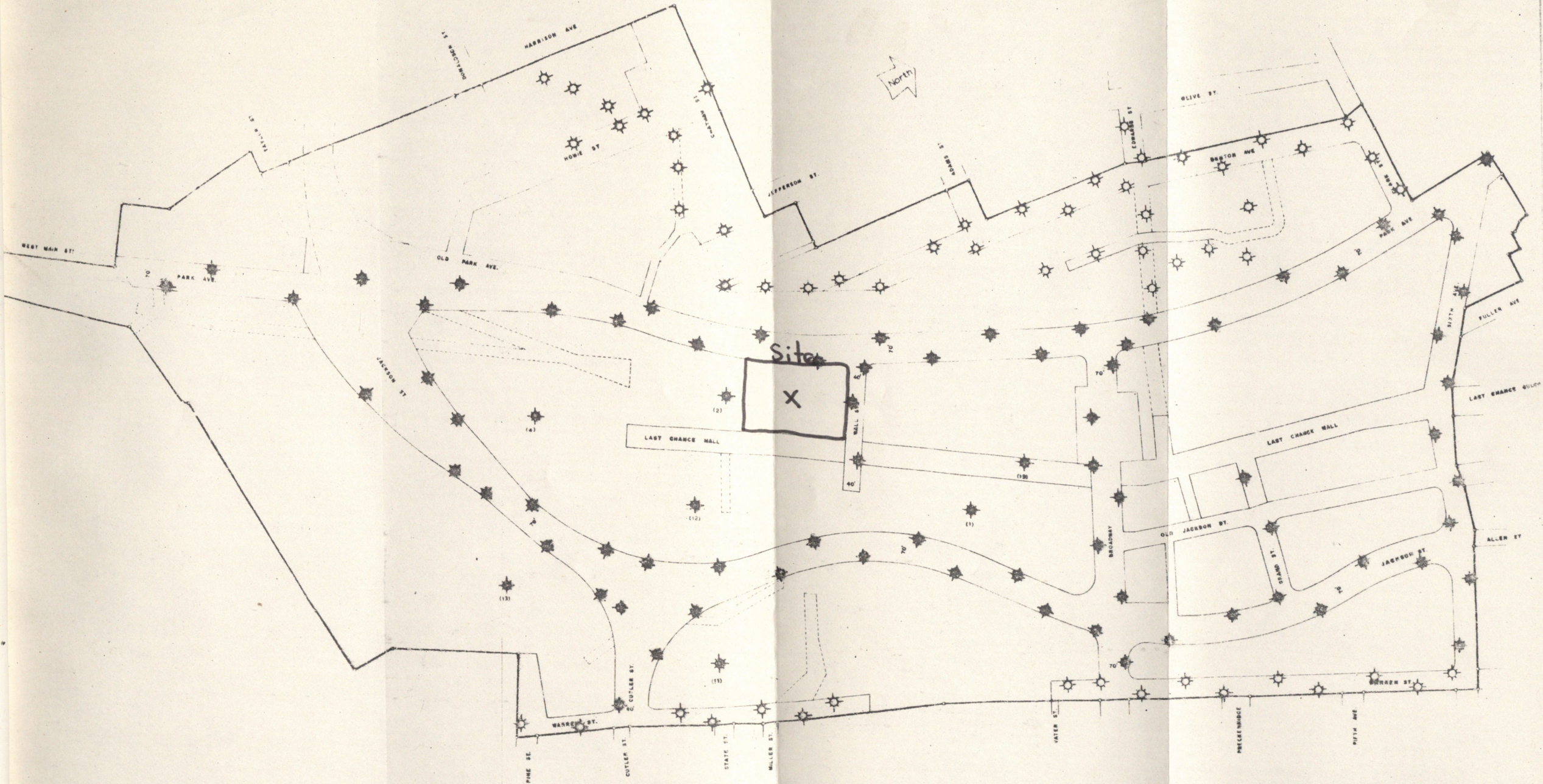


RENEWAL PROGRAM PROJECT AREA I
 LAST CHANCE
 PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-8
 CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
 HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
 TITLE OF MAP ELECTRICAL ILLUM. (PROP.)

URBAN RENEWAL ENGINEERING DEPT. PROJECT OFFICE
 HELENA, MONTANA

DATE: 6-30-1972 MAP NO. 12
 CODE NO. R-224
 Drawn By: [Signature]
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Scale 1" = 100'



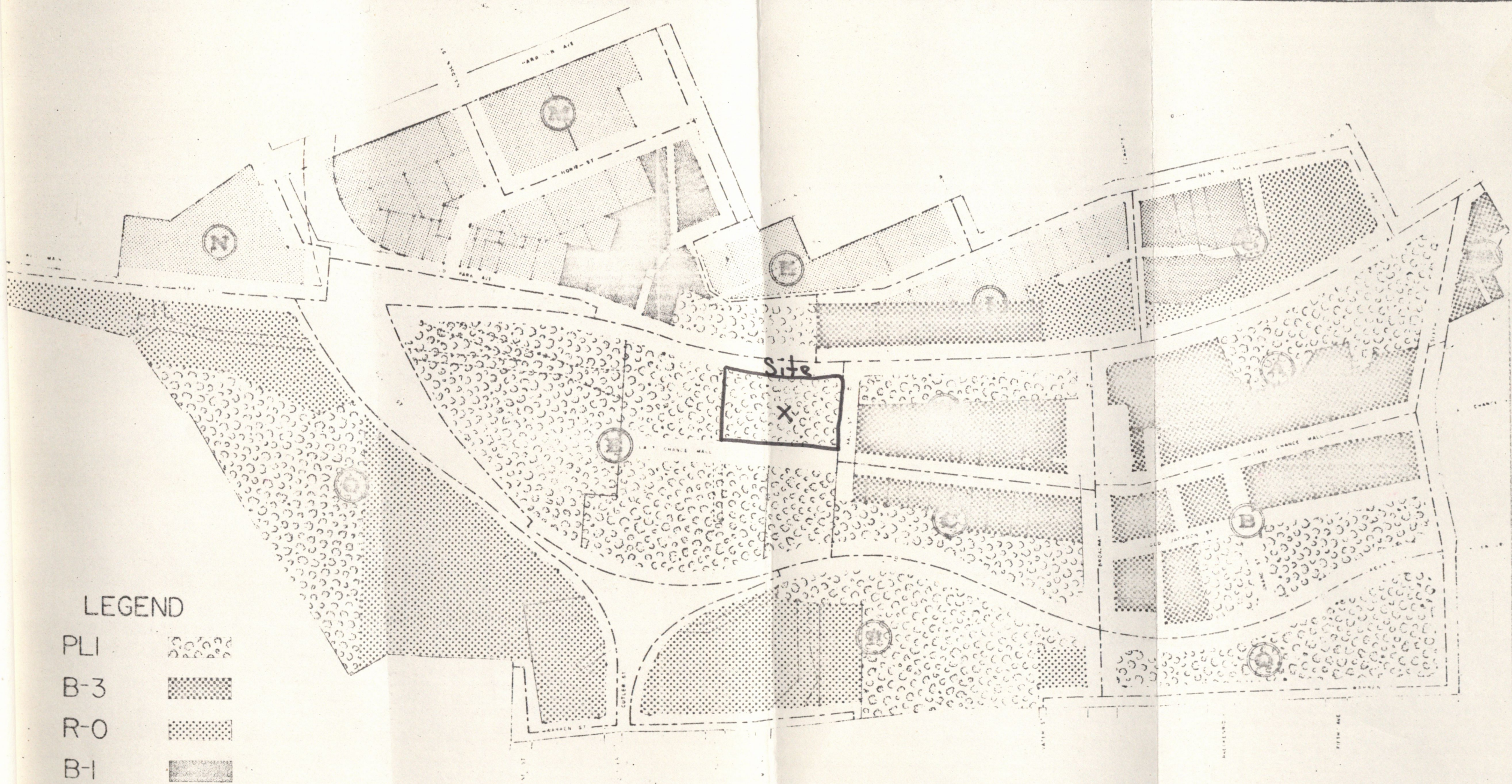
Park Street is a one-way street and completes a loop with Last Chance Gulch, sending traffic back to the north.

Zoning -

Under the Urban Renewal Plan, which is the current, official zoning for this area, the proposed site will be zoned PLI or Public Land and Institutions and be restricted to governmental or cultural uses. Land coverage may be 100% of the site; buildings may be built to all property lines and at the second level on any adjoining and officially designated mall may project over the right of way up to five feet from property lines. There shall be one parking space for each four seats of for each 400 square feet of floor space. Also no building shall exceed seventy feet in height.

Design Standards -

Design standards for construction in the Urban Renewal area are not stipulated in detail. However, it is the intention of the city that all new and rehabilitated buildings in the area will retain compatibility with the topography, the remaining buildings, and the mall; "in general the character of the Gulch." The Urban Renewal staff, the officially appointed Architectural Review Committee, and the City Commission will review and approve all architectural plans that are in keeping with the spirit of the Gulch, which is characterized by the revival periods of the late 1800's.



LEGEND

- PLI
- B-3
- R-0
- B-1
- R-3
- R-2

Zoning



RENEWAL PROGRAM PROJECT AREA I
 LAST CHANCE
 PROJECT NUMBER MONTANA R-3
 CITY OF HELENA URBAN RENEWAL DEPARTMENT
 HELENA, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
 TITLE OF MAP: ZONING

URBAN RENEWAL ENGINEERING DEPT. PROJECT OFFICE
 HELENA, MONTANA



DATE: 7-7-72 MAP NO. 5
 CODE NO 225-301
 Revisions: _____

Scale

BUILDING FUNCTIONS

Overall Function and Concepts

The basic function of the Helena Public Library is to service the informational needs of the community as well as supplying a recreational outlet for its citizens. The use of this facility by the public is free and completely voluntary. The library then, collects, organizes, and dispurses information of all sorts: educational, recreational, cultural, current publication, etc. It also represents an opportunity for continuing education, in addition to and after formal education for all ages.

As well as serving the community it should become involved in the community. It should become active in current and local issues, offer programs, films and speakers, and be a center for people to congregate both formally and informally. In a sense using human resources as well as literal resources. Above all it should be a source of public pride.

Convenience is the guide to designing a building which functions well. The library staff as well as the patrons must have easy access to the library facilities. The organization of libraries and library systems must be thoroughly studied and the spaces co-ordinated with each other and these spaces integrated into a total plan.

The building should be designed with maximum flexibility in mind to permit the library to make relatively painless transitions to different kinds of library service, as conditions and technology change for example,

the eventual addition of microfilm. Interior load bearing walls should be at a minimum since they limit flexibility. Provisions should be made at the beginning for eventual building enlargements when the population served and size of collections make this necessary. Libraries have a tendency to become full well before predicted.

The Library belongs to all the citizens, thus Helena's new Public Library building should be totally user - orientated. First of all, a walk-in main entrance directly at street level is in order, a requirement for the handicapped and elderly and an end to the present, very dangerous flight of steps. The library building should be both inviting and easy to use. An attractive, colorful environment should greet the user as well as a clear organizational plan. There should be space to move about in the bookstacks without bumping your immediate neighbor. Appropriate and adequate quality and quantity of lighting and other mechanical equipment should be provided.

The library should be designed so there is an economic use of staff and maximum visual control of public areas from staffing points. Wall coverings and other construction materials should be used with ease of maintenance in mind, as well as general attractiveness and durability. Finally consideration might be given to the majesty of Helena's mountain view and the character of the proposed mall.

Departmental and Service Inter-Relationships

The Helena Public Library is broken down into four basic groups of functions; public services, administrative services, extension services, and to a lesser degree, technical services.

Public services include the full range of services for children through adults, including the storage, display and circulation of books and other

library materials, provision of factual information and sources for locating it, advice on appropriate books or information and, or how to find it, films, story hours, programs, instruction on library use, etc., compilation of special booklists and reading lists on a variety of subjects, such as local and Montana history or current events, also necessities as toilet rooms, coat rooms, public telephone, etc.

Administrative services include the direction of the library operation by the librarian and his staff, fiscal control, and public relations. This function also handles all business transactions such as purchase and upkeep of materials, perpetual inventory, personnel records, mimeographing, and supervision of maintenance, as well as visual control of the library.

The extension services include basically that service which is provided to branch libraries and communities in its federation. It selects, assigns, and rotates materials to small communities needing them from its bookmobiles. These bookmobiles could also be an eventual intra-Helena service. The services also include professional guidance to all branches, plans and conducts in-service training programs, and supervises intra-library loans.

Technical services generally include the selection, ordering, receiving, cataloging and processing of books and other library materials. Because the Helena Public Library has an arrangement where its books are cataloged by another federation center, its responsibility is lessened to a great degree. Regular book collections, however, still need upkeep. This involves evaluation of materials for replacement, discard, repair and finally the selection of new material to buy. Montana State Library Officials have indicated continuing interest in state wide cataloging of books so provisions in this area can be modest.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Circulation Department:

The circulation area should centralize all circulation to children and adults and is responsible for the circulation of materials for home use. The circulation area includes material checked out, returned, readied for shelving, reserves, overdues and registration. It also handles quick assistance to readers, directional information to general areas, organizes tours and handles returns from book chutes into the building.

This area must be near the main entrance for control reasons and in a position of maximum visual control of the public service areas. Along charging desk somewhat parallel to the borrower's line of movement as he enters, is desirable. It should also be close to both the childrens' card catalog. Consideration must also be given to proper location of drive-up return to be handled from this area. Obviously this is the control section of the library.

Space designations and equipment

Square feet

Charging, circulation desk and adjacent shelving for 200 reserve books, returns, etc.; telephone; space for 2-3 book trucks	420
Office area, semi-screened but with control of desk	1,000
Department head's office	150
7 assistance desks	560
2 work tables	160
5 book trucks	40
3 typewriters	
drive-up window and book chute	70

film shelving
 talking books shelving
 staff personal storage
 telephones

Reference Service:

This service includes helping readers to find information that requires more time and research, from a special collection of library materials. It includes selecting, receiving, processing vertical file material, which include; maps, documents, pictures, compiling bibliographies, receiving and maintaining periodicals, indexing papers, maintaining microfilm, etc.

It is desirable for this area to be near the collections, especially the adult stacks, the periodicals, reference books and materials, and the card catalog.

<u>Space designations and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Desk space for library assistant; telephone	125
Shelving for 4,000 reference books, some semi-closed, come counter high units, most on 90" high shelving	570
Space for 50 readers at combination of 4-place tables; individual carrels	1,500
4 microfilm readers @30=120	
5 microfilm files @10=50	
mapcase or jumbo file 20	
4 unabridged dict. stands @10=40	<u>600</u>
2 atlas cases @40=80	
2 rental typewriters @40=80	
Some provision for sound conditioning	
photocopier, coin op. Xerox 720 type 50	
10 pamphlet files @20=160	

Reader's Advisory Service:

The Readers Advisory Service offers consultation for program planning, reading problems, and compile book and reading lists. It is also important in instruction of use of the card catalog and the library in general.

It is important to be in position near the public card catalog; browsing or popular book area; stacks; periodicals and reference service.

<u>Space designation and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Desk space for assistant on duty	100
Extra chair at desk for patron	25
Book truck for R.A. materials telephone	

Browsing, Popular Library:

The browsing area offers patrons an opportunity to browse through recent additions. this area would include displays of new books, records, art work, current periodicals and newspapers, and special displays. Thought may also be given to splitting the adult stacks into fiction and non-fiction, with the browsing area being directly associated to the fiction portion.

This area should be positioned near the reference area, adult stacks, card catalog, and have some supervision from the circulation desk.

<u>Space designation and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Shelving for 500 books, low, counter height type, A-frame, etc.	100
Current newspapers, 50, on display shelving; 5 units with heavy plastic hinged covers	75

Current periodicals, 400, on display shelving, similar to newspaper units	500
Phonorecord collection, 1000, discs, some in browsing bins, some upright, divider type shelving	60
2 listening units for records @40	80
50 readers, browsers, some low tables, mostly browsing furniture @40	2,000
Display unit for framed reproductions; hinged, wall hung	50

Adult Stack Area:

This area handles the bulk of the adult books and the periodical backfiles. It is important that this area works in harmony with the reference, reader's advisory and browsing areas.

As well as the above the adult stack area should have good access to the public card catalog and should be arranged so as to give good visual control from the circulation or reference desks.

<u>Space designations and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
¹ / ₂ Area for 100,000 adult books and shelving, primarily 90" high double faced units. As space runs out on the first floor a portion of this shelving could be located on a storage floor, for lesser used and older materials. It should have good access for the staff.	10,000
Area for 400 periodicals for the last 15 years. Shelving on first floor near reference area for 5 most recent years. Additional and older 10 years can be kept on another level. Again this area must have good access for staff, possible served by a dumbwaiter.	3,000

Card Catalog for Adult Books:

This area contains the author, subject and title cards for the entire collection.

The area should be near the stacks and circulation desk and have good access to the reference and readers advisory area.

<u>Space designations and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Cards for 80,000 adult titles @4 cards per book, or 320,000.	213
Telephone in catalog area for staff use	
Card catalog consulting tables 2@26	72

Montana Room:

This room will handle a collection of valuable and pertinent Montana as well as Helena material. This will include old and new newspapers and clippings, books, documentaries, etc.

This room should be near the reference area for control reasons and have limited access.

<u>Space designations and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Shelving for 6,000 books and bound newspapers	600
Space at tables for 6 readers @40	240

Children's Department:

The children's department provides books, magazines, and library material for all children through the 8th grade. It also conducts story hours, provides instruction in library use, and prepares displays.

This area must be positioned near the circulation desk and if possible have proximity to the reference service, since it is sound practice to introduce children to adult materials through reference.

<u>Space designations and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Office for department head telephone	150
Semi-closed work space for 3 assistants	240
30 juvenile readers at tables @25	750
Shelving for 30,000 books	2,500
Assistant's desk plus extra chair, for reader's advisory work-telephone	100
Magazine display unit, 25 titles	15
Phonorecord display unit, 200 discs	12
Picture file, 2@20	40
Card catalog for 15,000 titles @4 cards per book=60,000 cards	40
Atlas case	40
2 unabridged dictionary stands @10	20
Story hour area for 30 children, desirable to have floor seating	300
Thought should be given to seperate toilets for this department.	
Visual control from staff area.	

Community/conference/adult education room:

A community service area is needed for film showings, discussion groups, book reviews, lectures, exhibits, room for adult education activities, conferences, and community meetings of a public nature.

This area should be planned so that groups can enter and leave without passing through public service areas, so the area can function even while the library itself is closed, for security reasons. It is also a good idea to have some kind of kitchenette which can be locked up when not in use. This room should have some means of breakin it down into smaller areas for smaller groups and multiple use.

<u>Space designations and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Space and seating for 100 @10	1,000
Kitchenette	30
Coat facilities	50
Storage for extra chairs	50
On wall, mounted, dual purpose screen, wall board	
Thought should also be given to including provisions for separate film projection area for noise control.	

EXTENSION SERVICE

The extension service includes the full range of services to communities and libraries in the federation. In addition to consultation and professional guidance, this is primarily the bookmobile service. It is responsible for the updating and rotation of the bookmobile collections, and supervision of the delivery of all materials.

This area must be capable of receiving the bookmobiles both for storage and loading. It must also have some access to the public services part of the library, especially to the stacks. Because this area is not a public service area and it is related in function to the technical services these two areas could be combined in some manner. If there is more than one floor planned the extension service should have access to all.

<u>Space designations and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Office, department head; telephone	150
Work room, two assistants at desks and work table	300
Shelving for 10,000 books	1,000
Garage facility for 2 bookmobiles with ramp loading provision	1,000

Garage and loading area could double for loading, receiving mail, sorting for entire library

The largest bookmobile now available, a trailer unit plus tractor-type power source, is 9' by 40'.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

This service includes the librarian and his assistant, secretary, the fiscal controls, public relations, and a board of director's room, which is also the conference room.

This area should be an area of concentration and should not take up prime space, but be accessible to the public in a lesser used area. The librarian's office should also be adjacent to the director's room, so the latter can double as the librarian's supplementary work area and conference room.

<u>Space designations and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Librarian's office; telephone	250
Assistant librarian's office; telephone	150
Business Office, secretary, includes desk, 5 files, work table, 2 chairs for waiting visitors, telephone	500
Board of Directors' Room, for 12@25, Includes table, 12 chairs, coat facilities, telephone	300

TECHNICAL SERVICES

This service is in charge of the ordering, receiving, and processing of books and other library material and the repair or discarding of such material. Because much of the traditional work of this service area is performed outside of the library, primarily cataloging, this area could be used for a print or graphics shop for the Federation and related tasks and could work closely with the extension services.

This service should be near or have access to the public card catalogs, as well as the reference and bibliographic services and the stacks. The department should have some kind of loading facilities, this could mean good access to the loading facilities of the extension service.

<u>Space designations and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
3 assistants at desks	240
work tables, 3@80	240
Shelving for 2,000 books	200
telephone	
Shelf list files, 16 drawers and if desired machines for graphics included in table space	
Contingency space	200

STAFF ROOM

The staff room provides a space for breaks, lunch areas, and recreation for the staff members. There should be a lounge area, a small lunch area, a quiet room with coat, and toilet facilities.

This area need not be in prime space and might even be out of the way.

<u>Space designation and equipment</u>	<u>Square feet</u>
Lounge space for 20 staff members @30 includes seating at table	600
Kitchen facilities	100
Locker space, adjacent to if not inside staff room, 20 lockers	160
telephone	

OTHER SPACE AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Space and planning of heating, cooling and mechanical equipment

Public rest rooms

If only one elevator, it should be convenient to both public and staff

Entry vestibule, related to lobby and circulation control point, double doors needed in Montana weather, is also place to wipe shoes and to wait inside for rides.

Periodic display cases, example, in vestibule or children's department

Drinking fountains, clocks, public telephones, and place to leave packages

Coat hanging facilities, to be placed periodically throughout public service areas.

Custodial quarters 200 square feet

General supply room for library, office, etc. 150 sq. ft.

Stairways

Incinerator, complying with all codes

Sound and communication, paging, etc. throughout library.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

A major area of consideration, is the lighting requirements of a library, both in terms of quality and quantity. It is suggested that the following "maintained" intensities are adequate for different areas in an average library.

1. Thirty to 35 footcandles is sufficient for 70 to 80 percent of the general reading areas at the working surface level on tables, desks, and carrels in reading areas and book stacks or other places where continuous reading is carried on. This intensity should be satisfactory for a great majority of persons consultin or reading most printed books, or reading or writing their own notes with a jotter or ink pen or pencils, unless a hard pencil or poor print or poor carbons are being used. The 80-percent figure should be satisfactory in an undergraduate library, but as little as 70 to 75 percent may be preferable in a research library where there is a larger percentage of material with poor print and there is more use by older or defective eyes.

2. Sixty to 70 footcandles is adequate for most of the remaining 20 to 30 percent of the general reading areas. In a room utilizing both lower and higher intensities the higher ones should be confined to one portion, preferably the far end from the main entrance and possibly cut off partially by standard height book shelving or screening of some kind. This protection is not necessary if the intensity is not more than twice as much as in the rest of the room. The higher intensity areas should include the accommodations where maps, manuscripts, archives, and rare books are used and for faculty studies and a limited amount of readily accessible space

elsewhere.

3. Areas with 90 to 105 footcandles separated from general reading areas should be available for the few persons with defective vision and also for anyone who has a personal preference for it. This space should not be in the same room with intensities of 30 to 35 footcandles, but could be adjacent to areas with 60 to 70 foot candles. Few libraries should need this very high intensity at more than 3 percent of the total seating accommodations for readers.

4. Seventy footcandles is recommended for the staff, the catalog, and the service desks. In most academic libraries these areas include no more than 8 to 10 percent of the total library building. The higher intensity of 70 footcandles for staff members is recommended because they work long, consecutive hours with all kinds of printed and manuscript materials, and they cannot shift from the seats assigned to them without upsetting a basic functional equipment layout. Local lamps to provide part of the intensity are often suitable in administrative offices.

5. In most libraries students can and should be allowed to shift from one reading area to another at will if they prefer different lighting intensities or different seating accommodations of any kind.

6. In book stack aisles 30 to 35 footcandles should be provided on the horizontal plane at 30 inches above the floor. Light-colored floors and ceilings will help because they provide good reflecting surfaces.

7. Fifteen footcandles, if well distributed, is adequate for vestibules and entrance lobbies, corridors, toilet facilities, stairs, and elevators. These areas are not used for reading, and when one goes from them to the reading areas where the intensity is higher, the eye, having adjusted to the lower intensity, should find intensities recommended for the reading areas and work room entirely adequate.

Florescent lighting is considered to be the best quality for libraries. Also reflectance should be considered in the selection of finished materials.

Furniture should be chosen on the basis of style, finished materials used, and construction standards. It must be well constructed and of durable finish to withstand heavy use. Colors, styles, and finish should be chosen in compliance with total interior finish and aesthetics. Reading tables of 4 feet to 6 feet in size for four readers are recommended, any more than this brings about confusion. Also the use of single tables, and carrel units are desired. In adult areas 90 inch high metal stacks are recommended and 5 foot high shelving in children's areas.

Both stacks and staff and users all do better when air conditions are controlled. The temperature should be kept constant near 70 degrees but can vary between 68-74 degrees. The humidity should be held between 45 and 55 percent.

Flooring should be chosen on the basis of durability, resiliency, noise control, color, pattern and texture. It is desirable to have carpeting in all public service areas and staff areas where practical.

Ceilings should be chosen on the basis of good accoustical sound conditioning as well as maintenance.

A floor load of 150 pounds per square foot should be considered in stack and heavy load areas in structural design. Sixty pounds per square foot should be used in all other areas.

Finally consideration should be given to the installation of fire, smoke and theft protection devices during the initial planning stage. It is impossible to have too many electrical outlets, conveniently located.

The electrical equipment in use in libraries is increasing rapidly. Care should also be taken to avoid unusual glare and sun problems, which must be solved through the use of expensive drapes. It is nice to be able to view the interior of a busy library, it is good advertising, but not at the expense of light control loss.

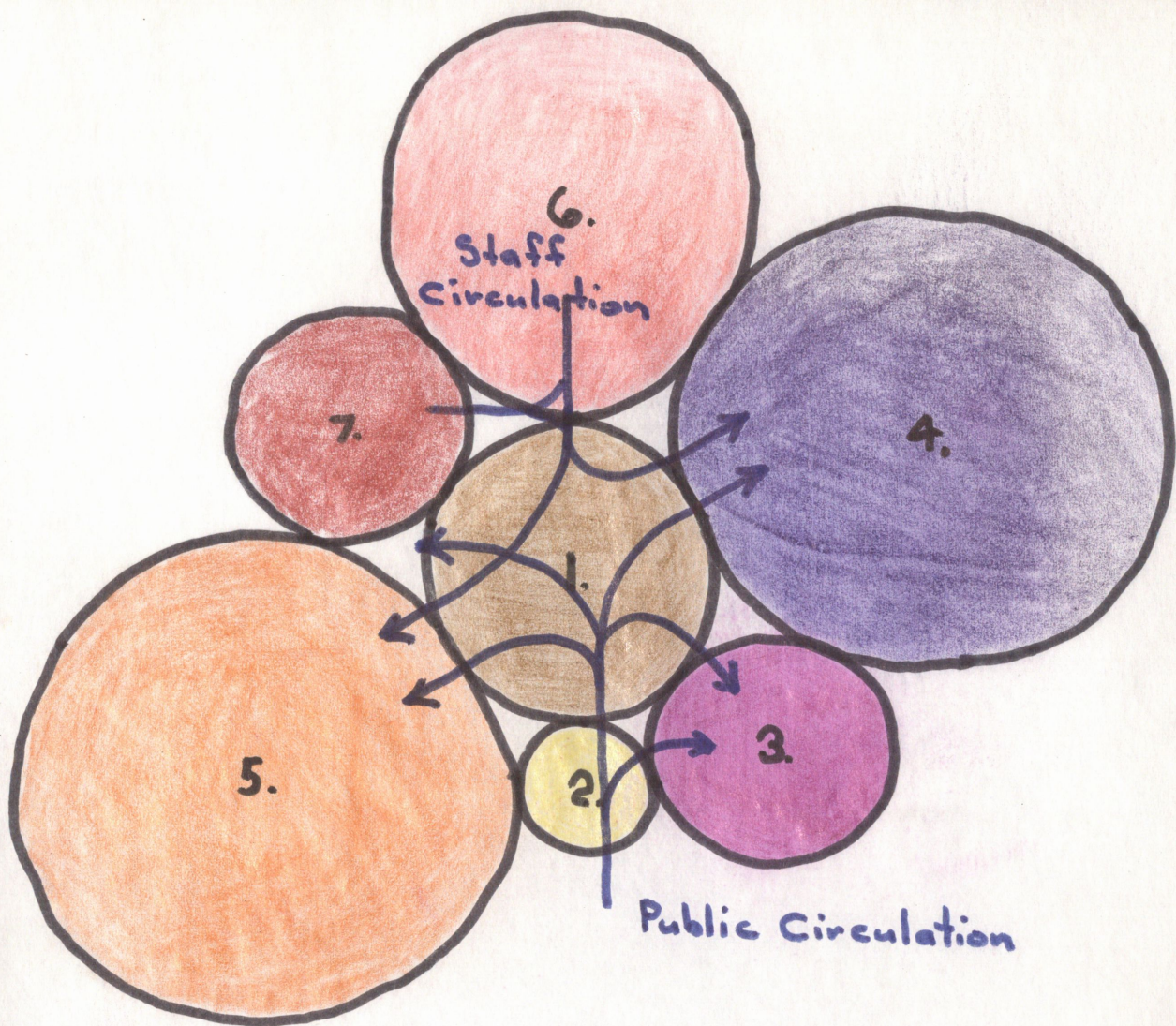
There are many variables in estimating the cost of a project in the programming stage, and there are many unknowns. Thus I will use an approximate cost per square foot used over the total square footage system.

Of the new libraries built in the last few years, the average construction cost was \$21.95, equipment \$2.87, site \$3.45 per square foot of building, architectural and other \$2.45, or about \$30.00 per square foot. A maximum building size of 40,000 square feet is indicated for this library putting the total building cost at approximately \$1,200,000. However, because site conditions, location nationally, current building and labor costs, type of construction, etc. are not considered in these figures. The figure of \$1,200,000 is a rough estimate.

This building will be financed basically by a public bond issue. If the Urban Renewal site is picked the site is already owned by the city and Federal funds may be available through the Model Cities Program. A public donation project may also be conducted to buy furniture.

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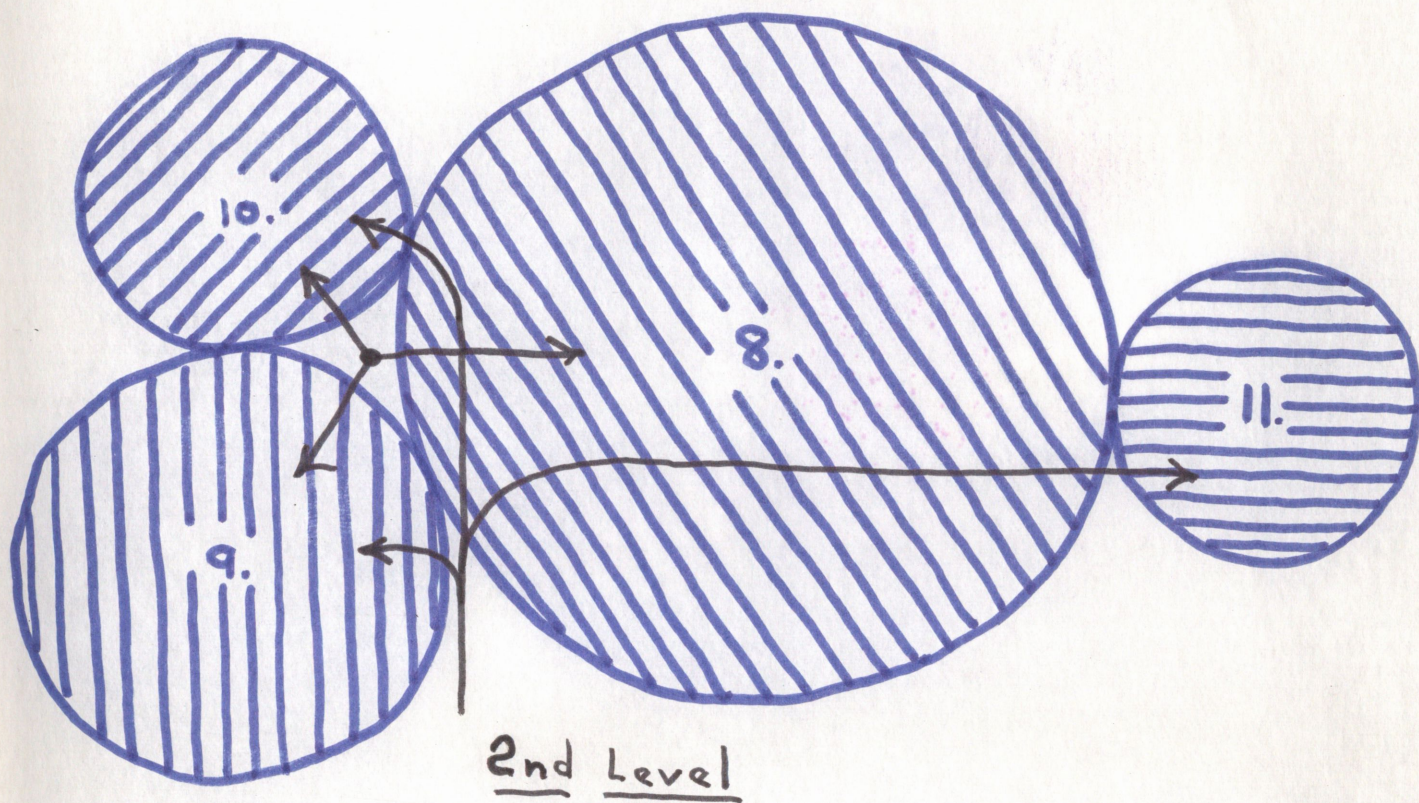
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1st Level

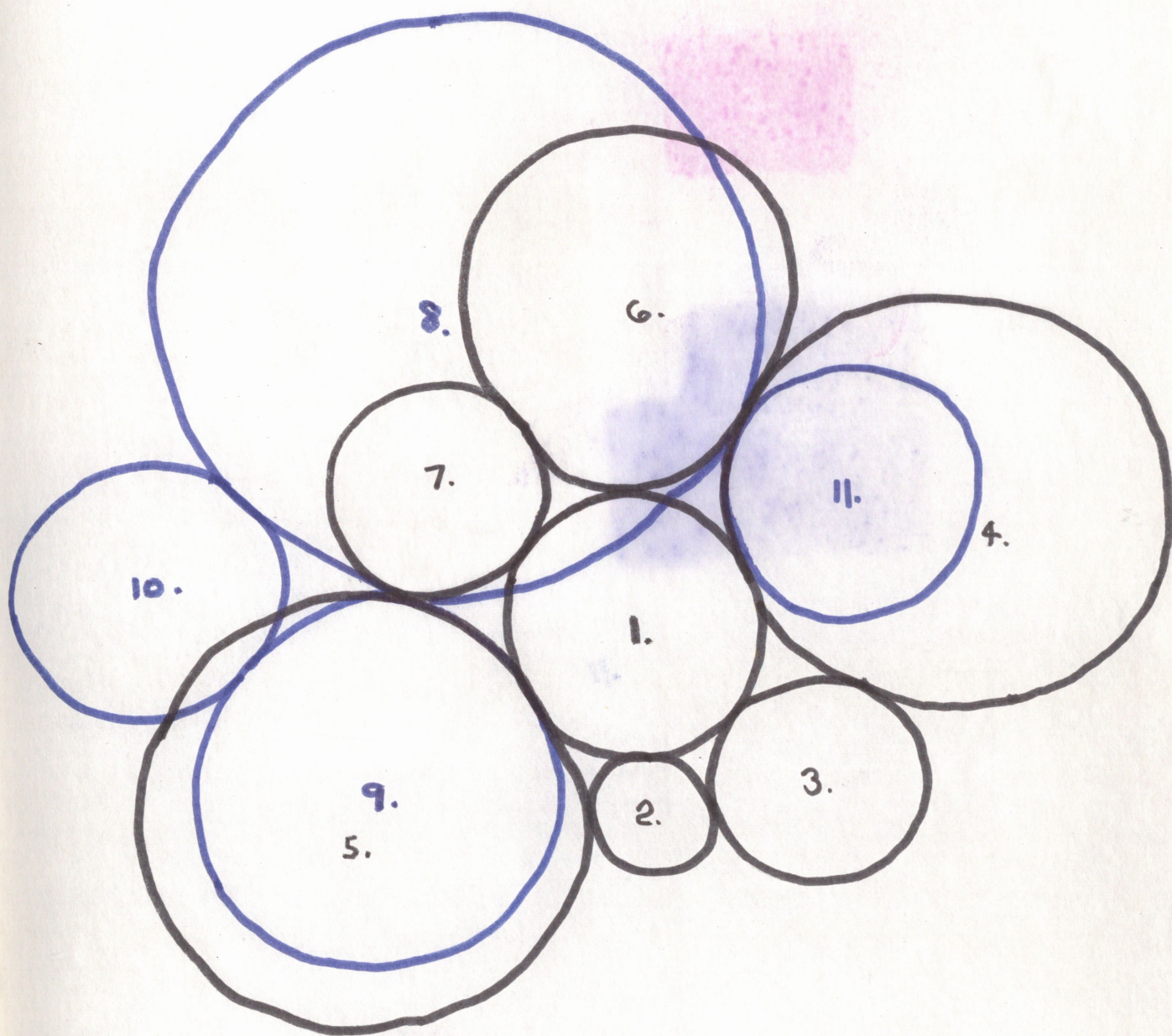
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- 2. Entry
- 3. Community Room
- 4. Childrens Library

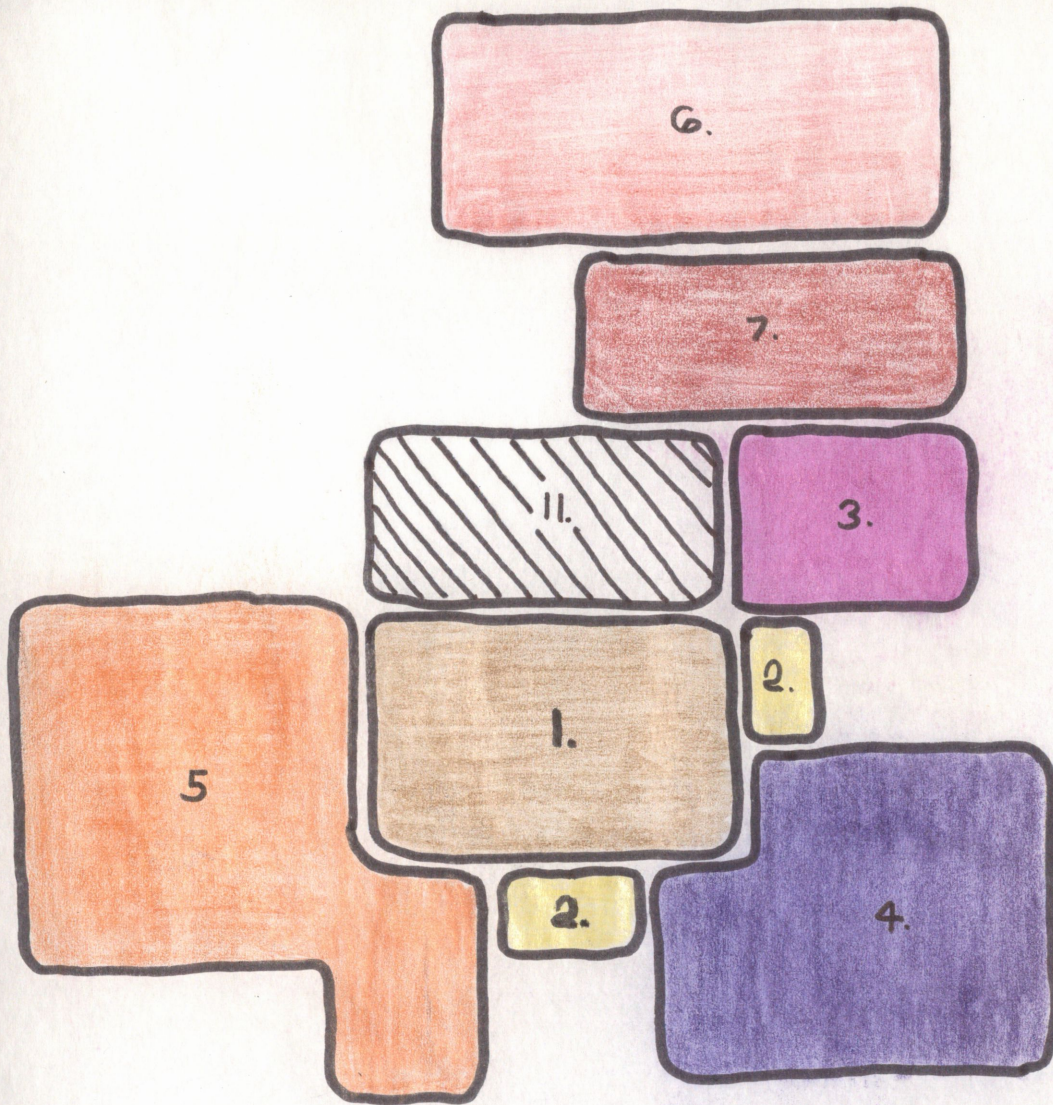
- 5. Popular Library
- 6. Extension Service
- 7. Technical Service



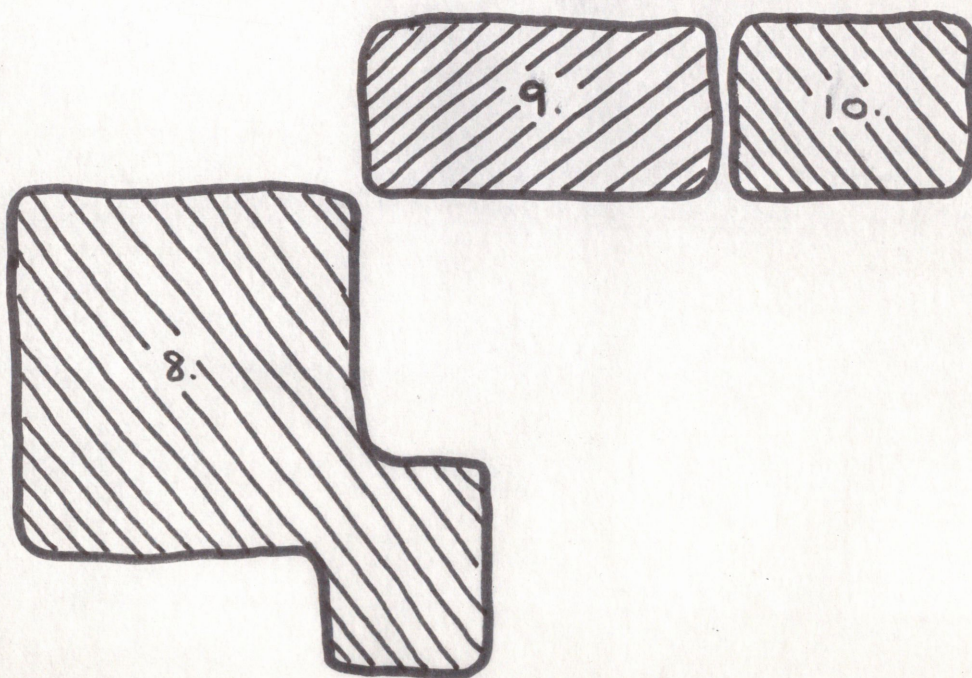
8. Adult Library
9. Reference Service

10. Montana Room
11. Administration

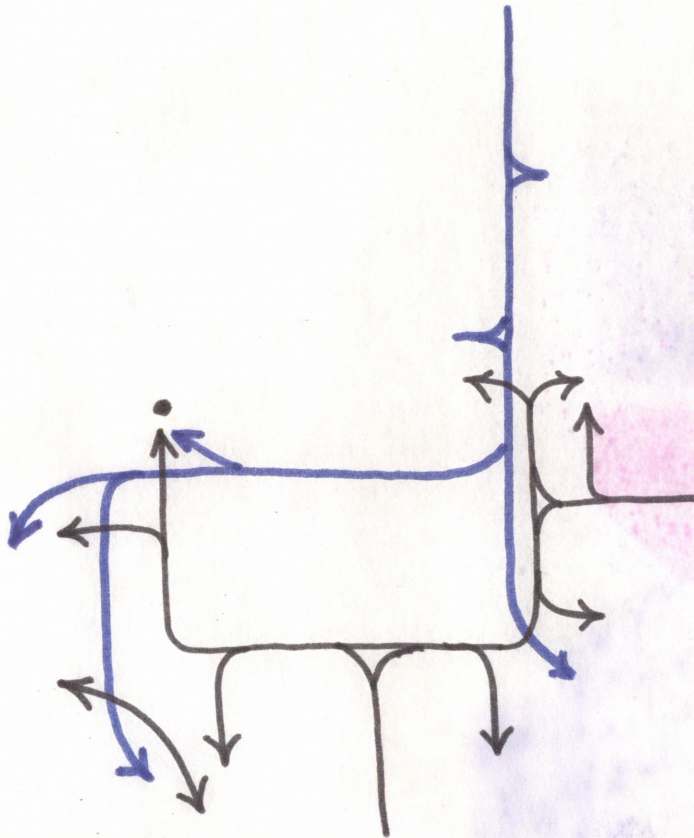




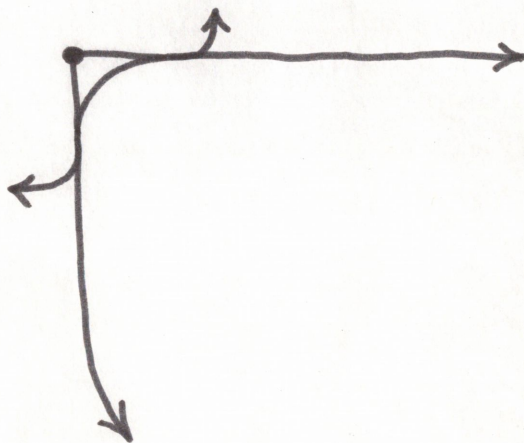
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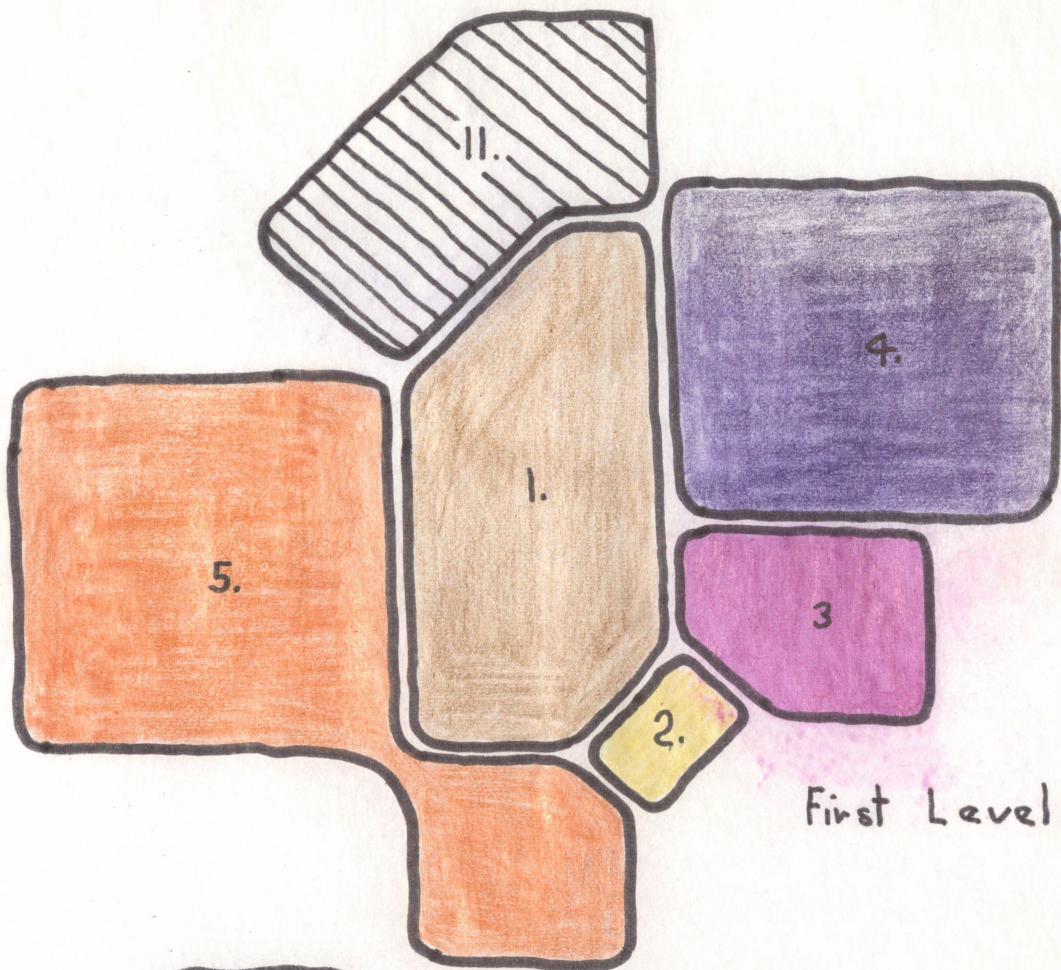
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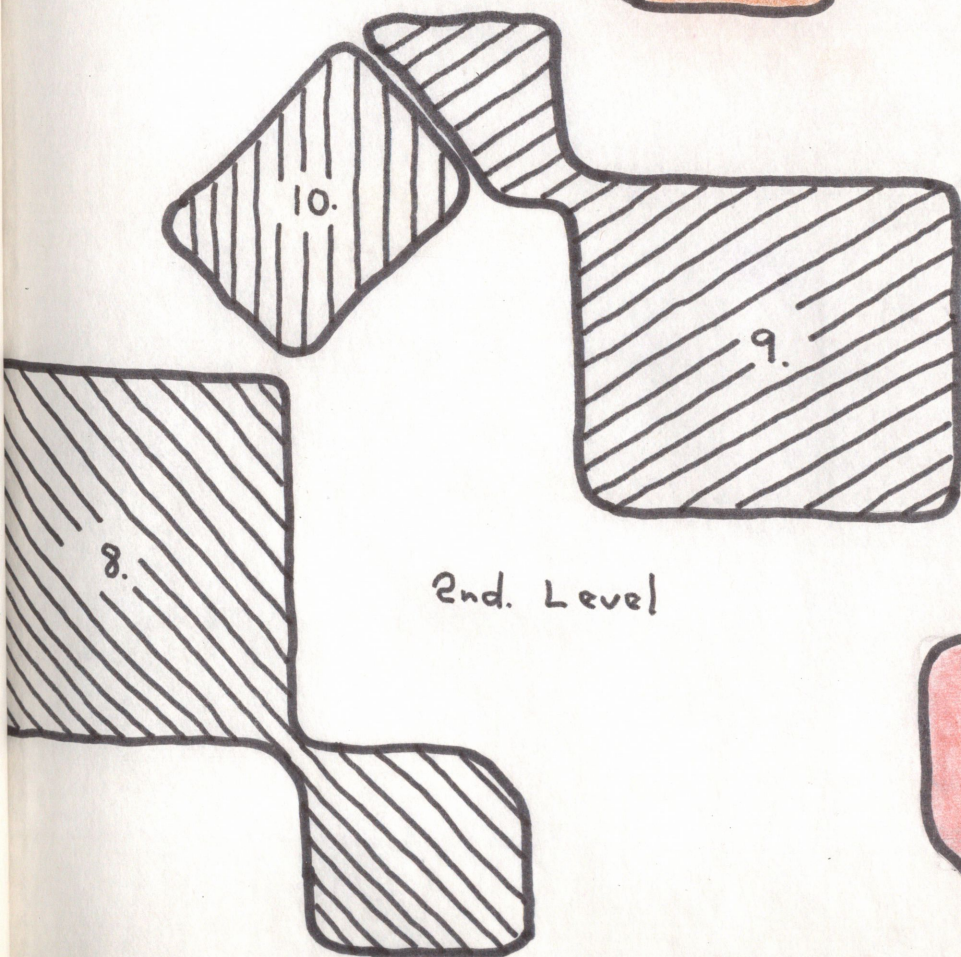
Public Circulation — Ist. Level
Staff ..



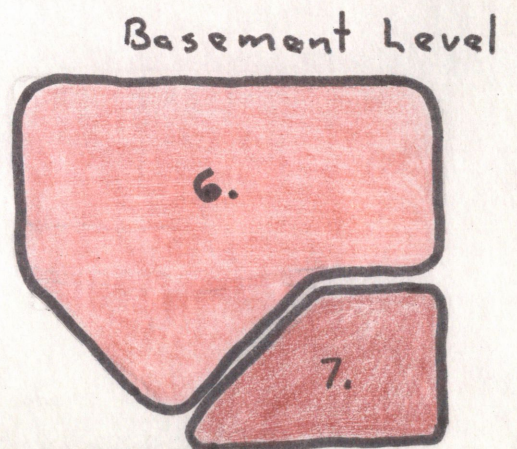
Public + Staff Circulation — 2nd Level



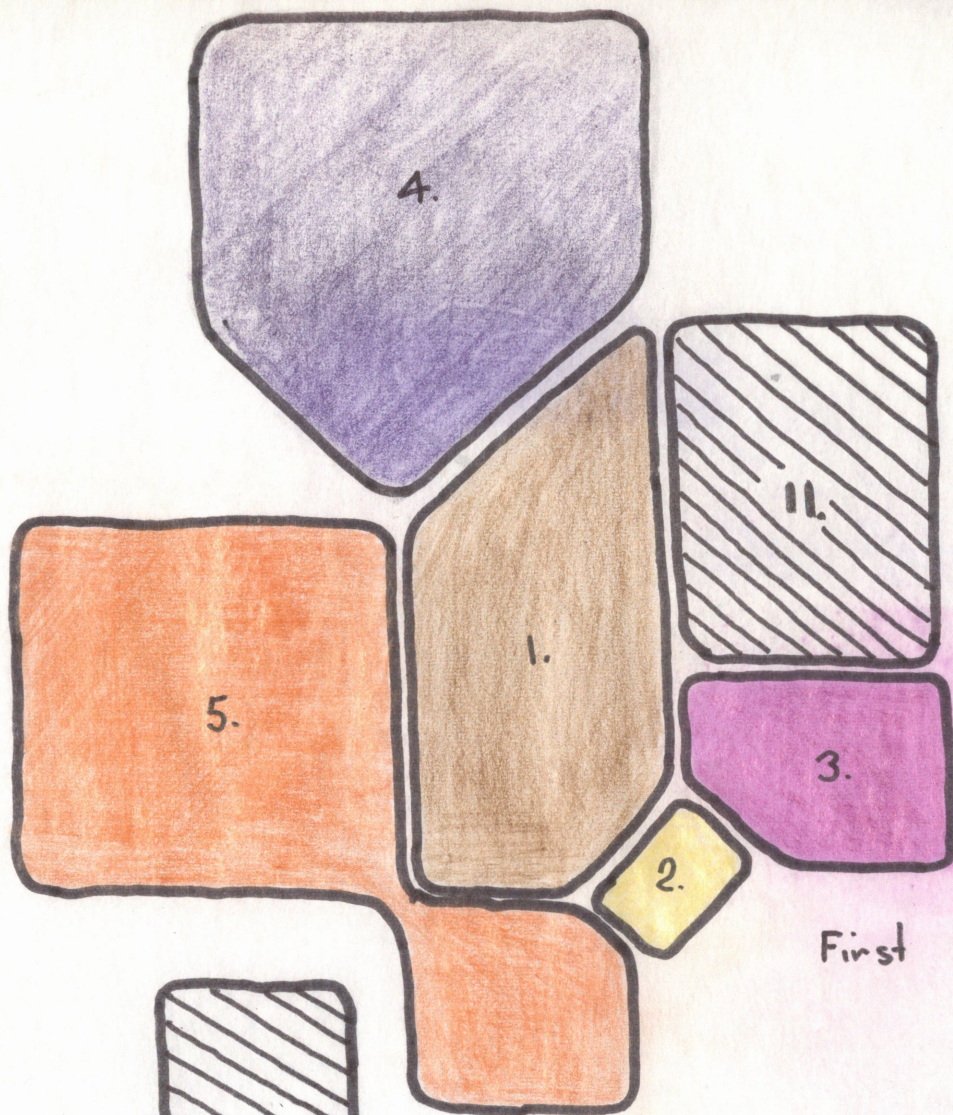
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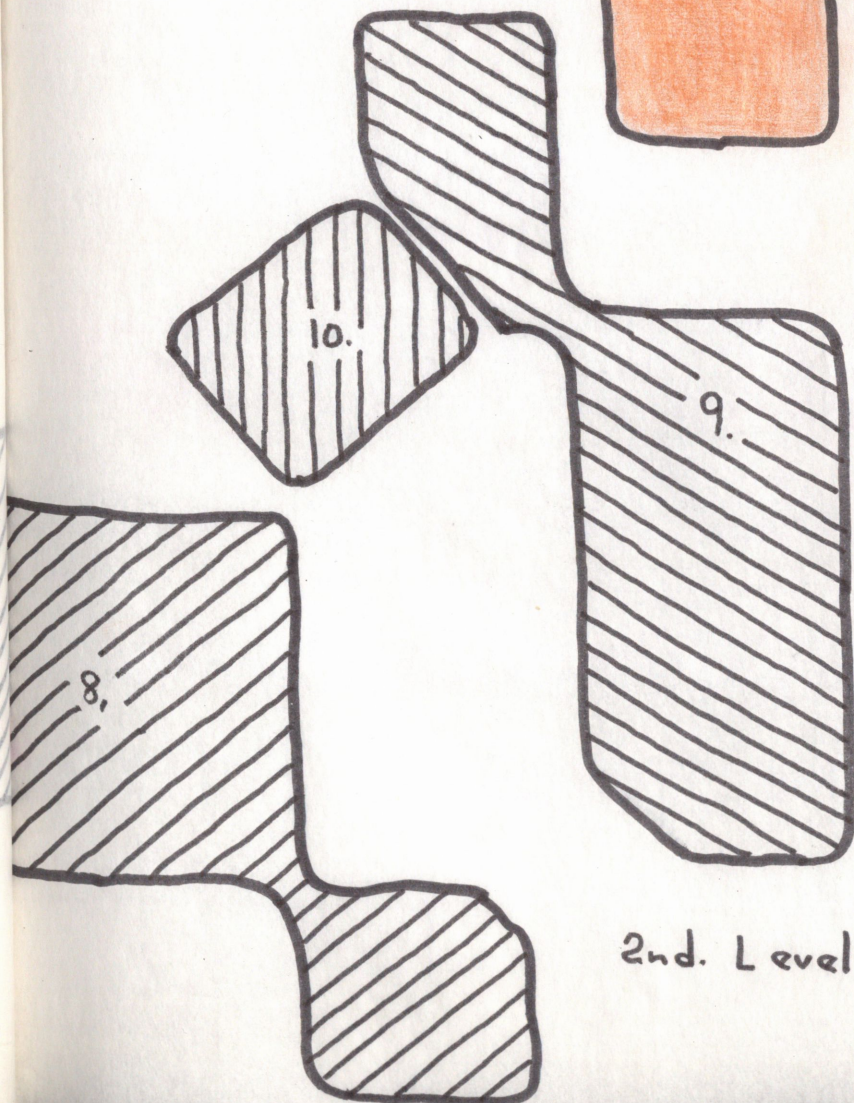
2nd. Level



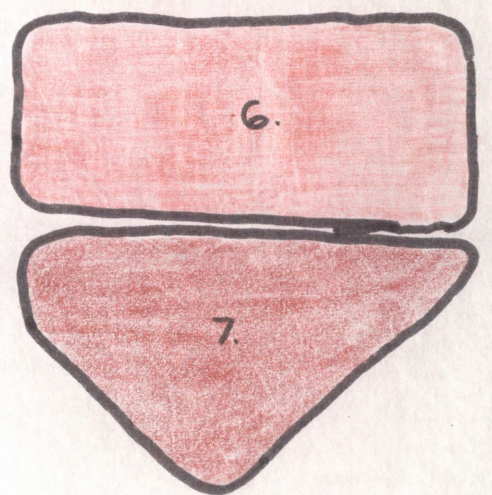
Basement Level



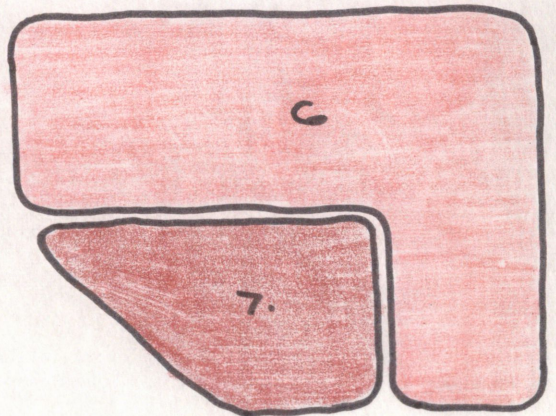
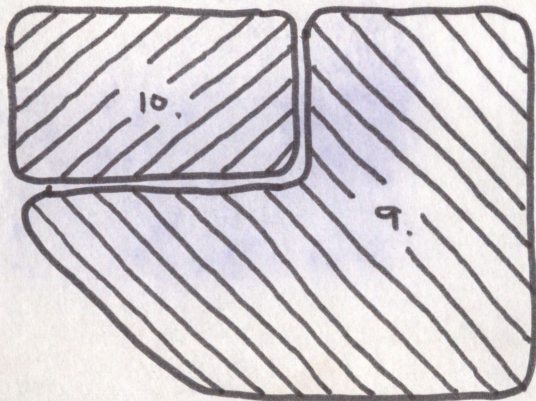
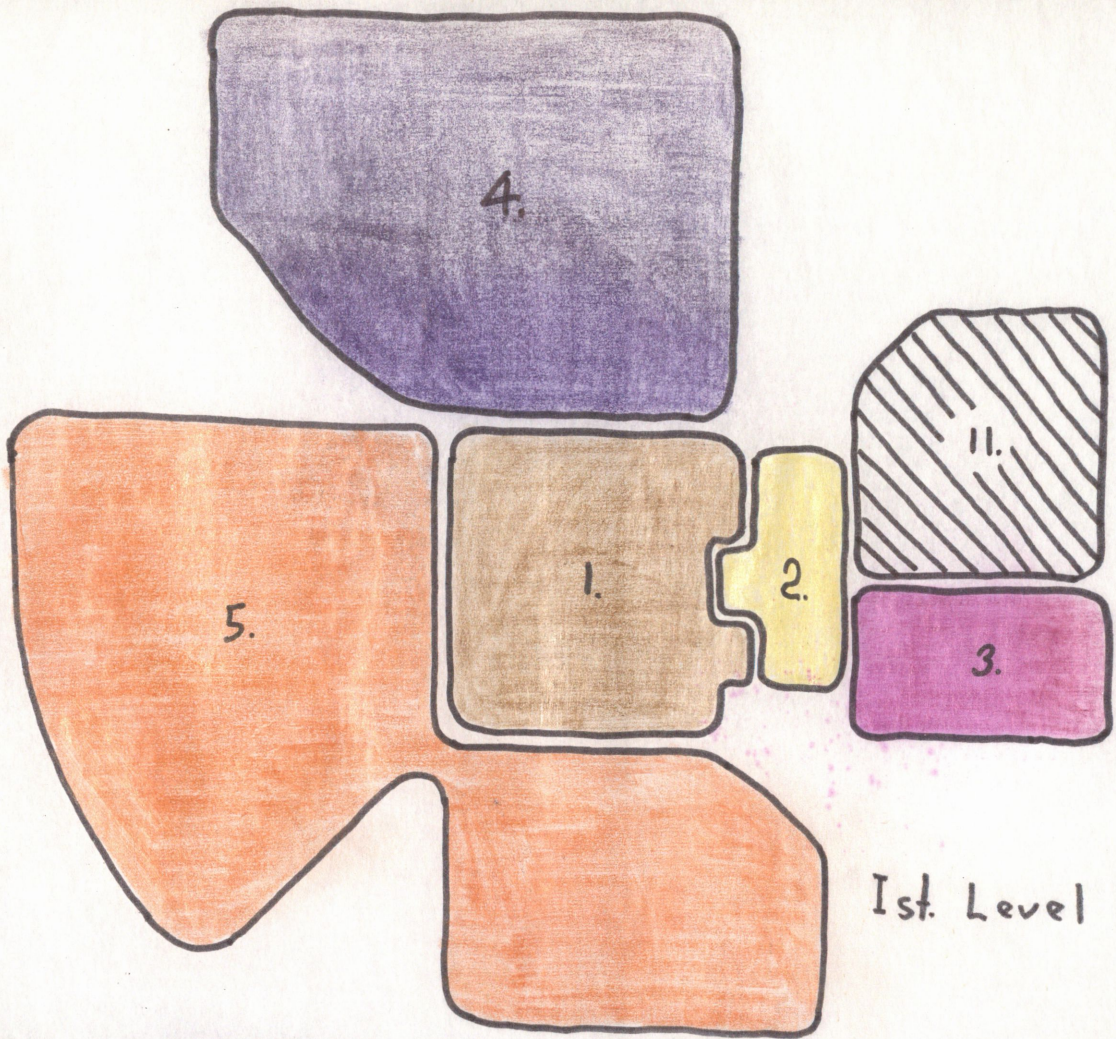
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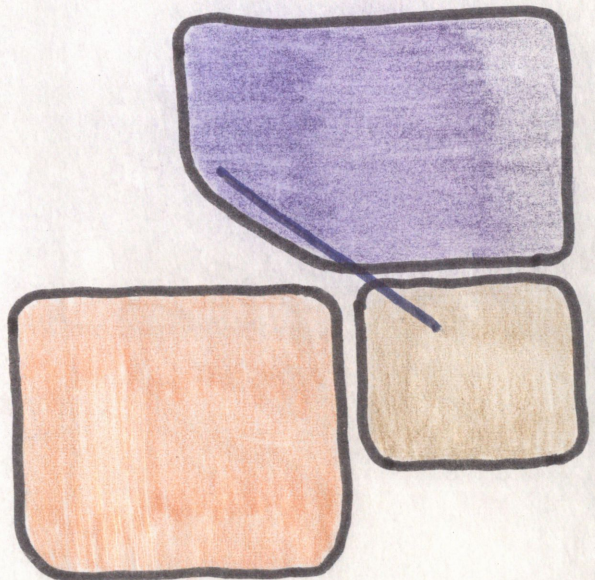
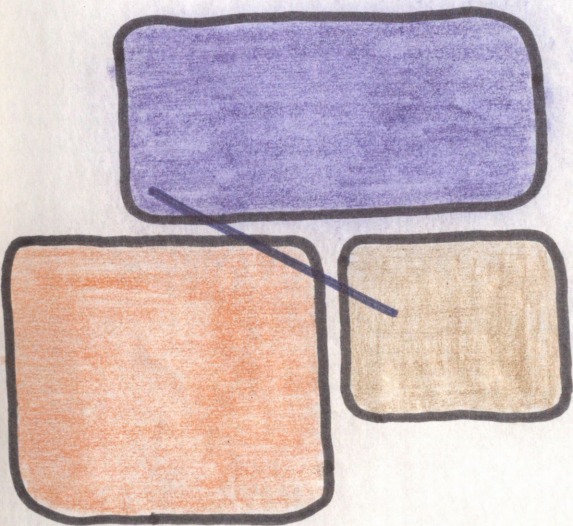
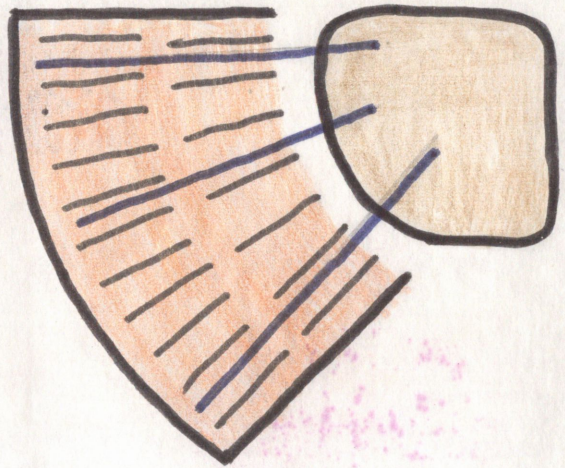
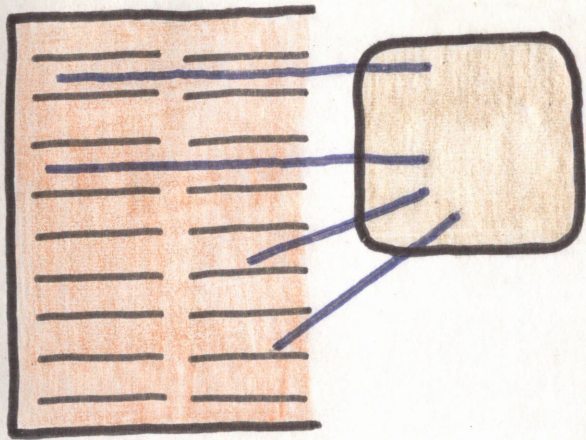


2nd. Level



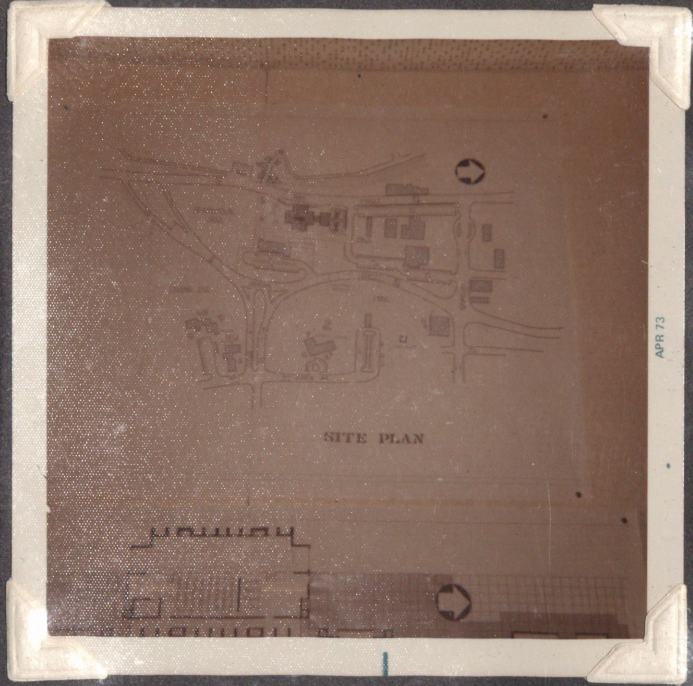
Basement Level



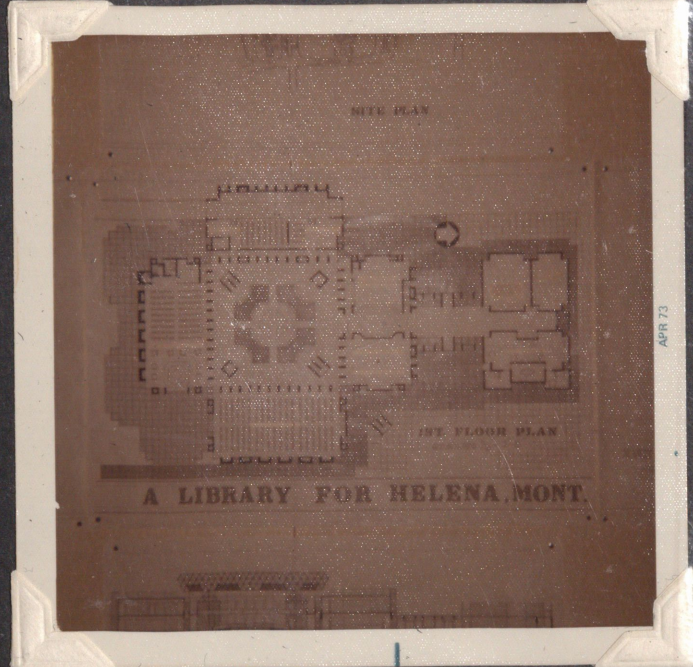




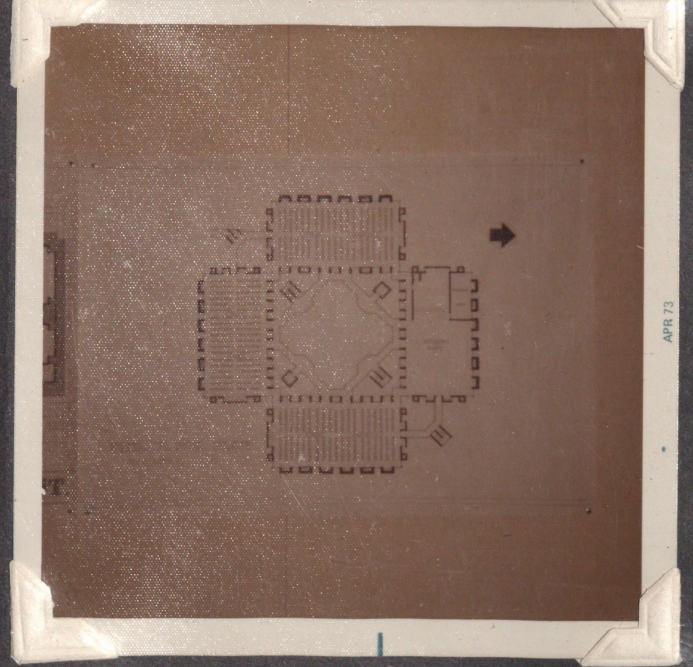
APR 73



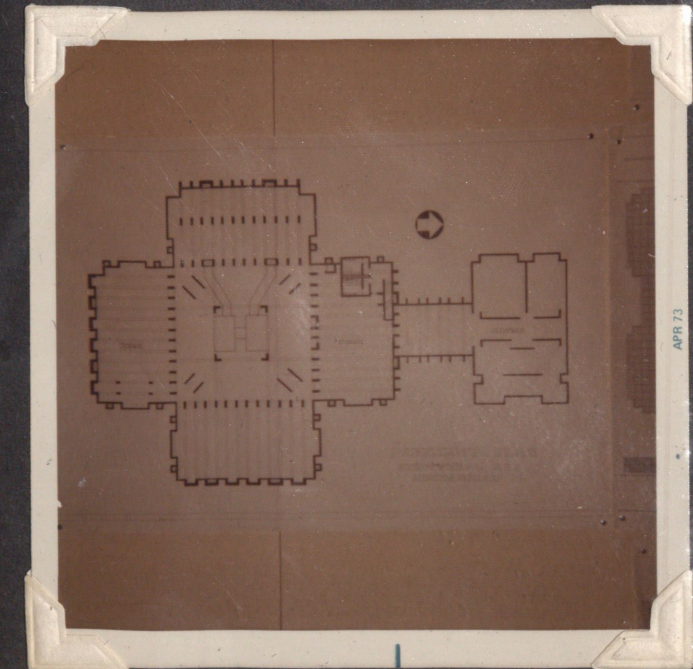
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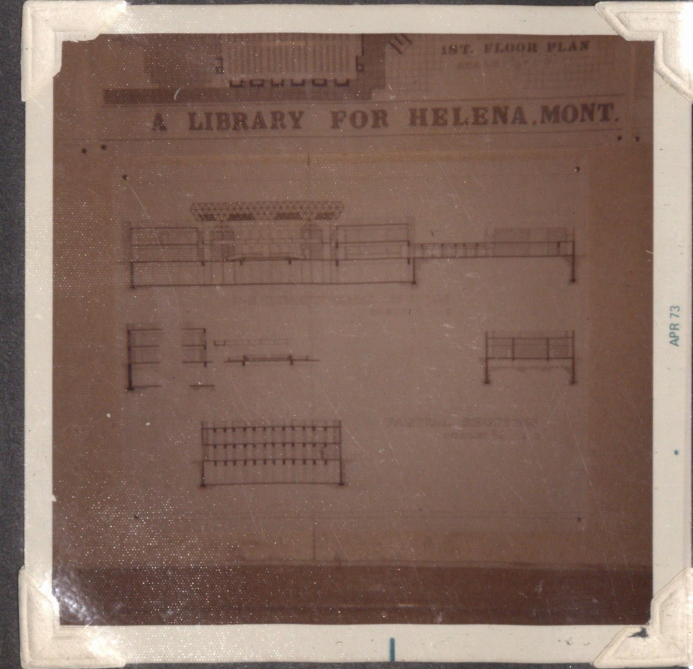
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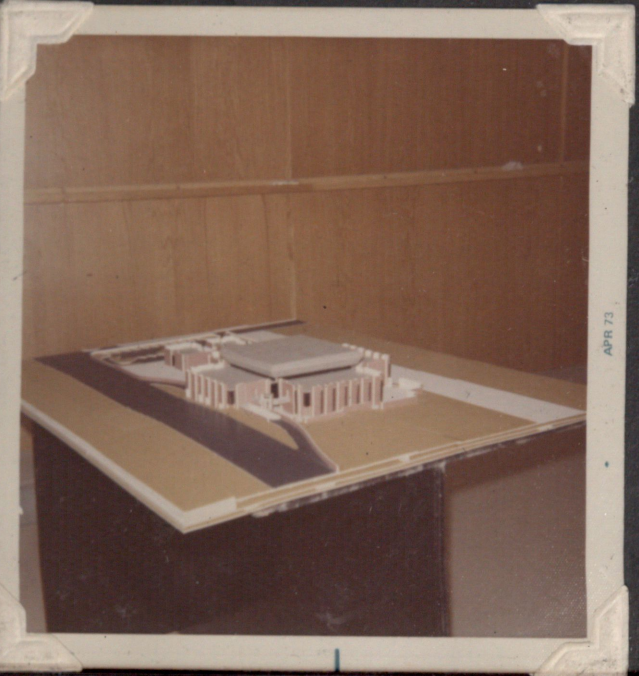
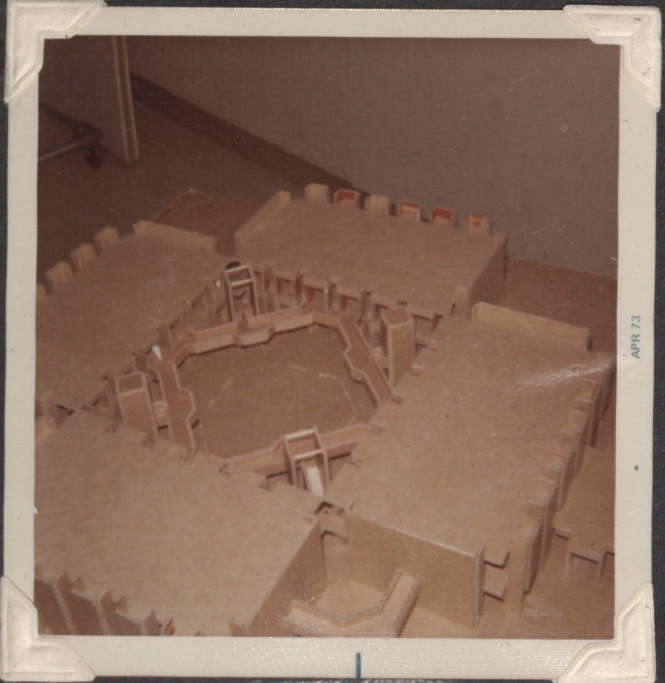
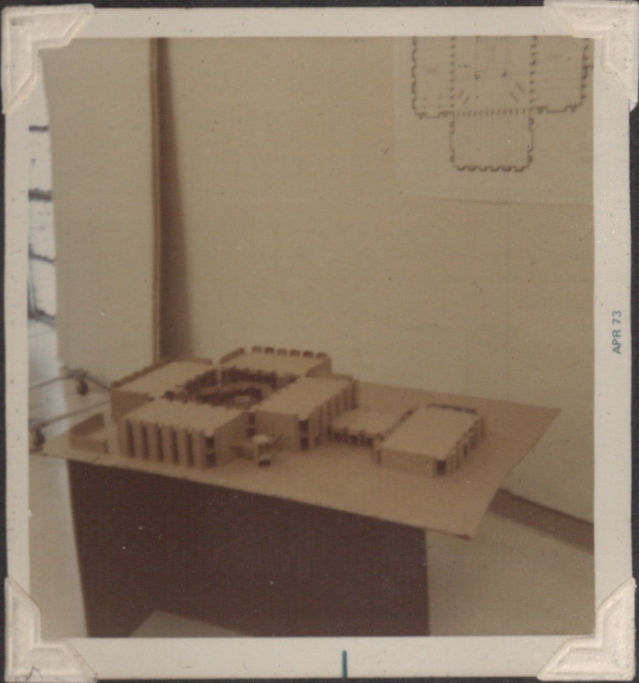
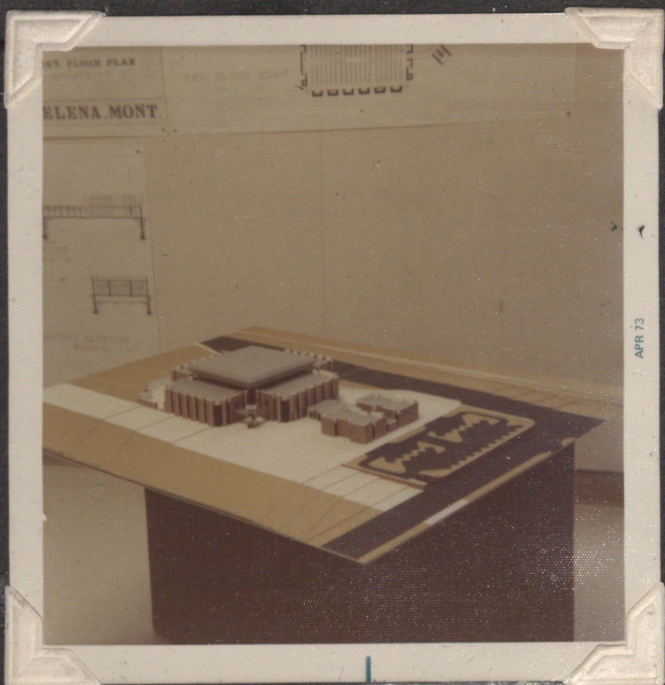
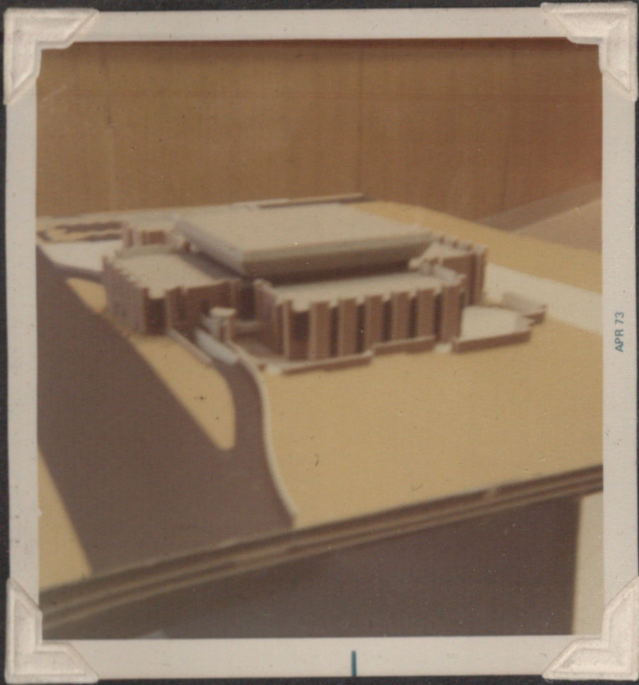
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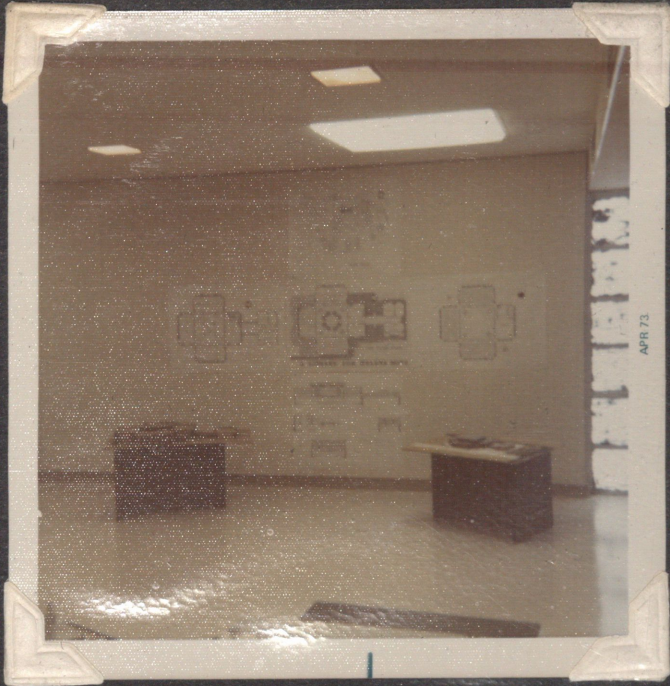


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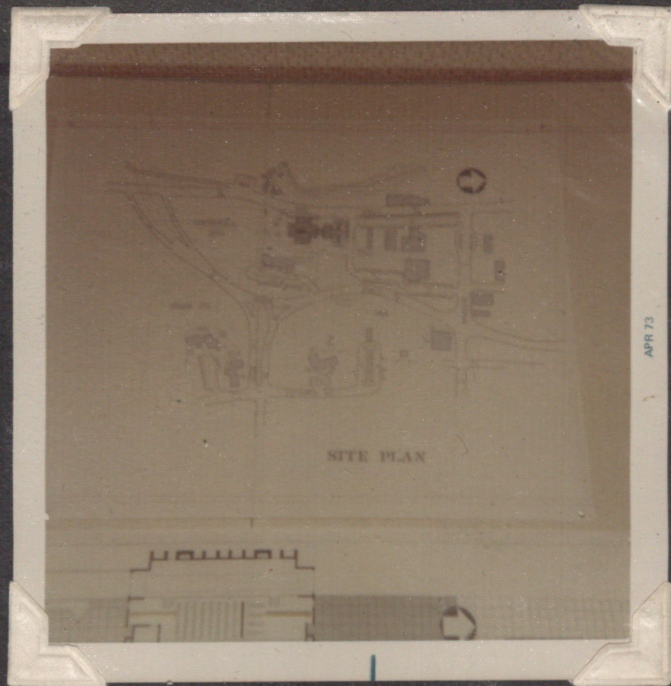


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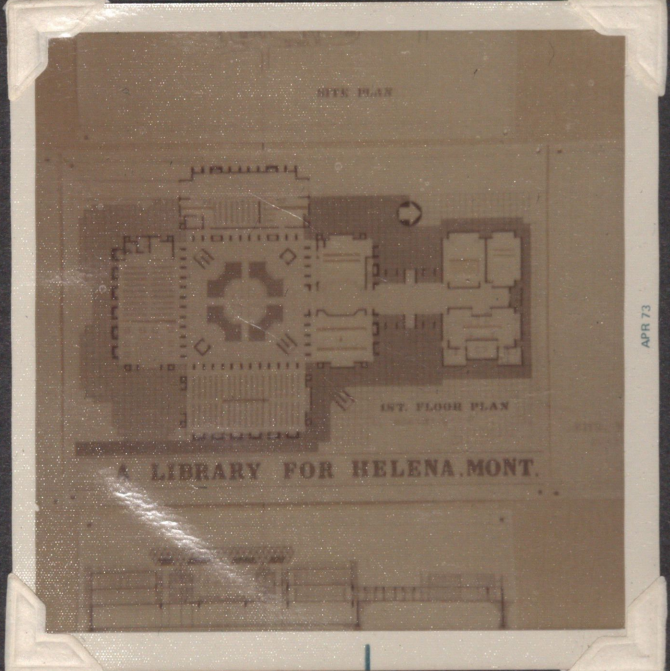




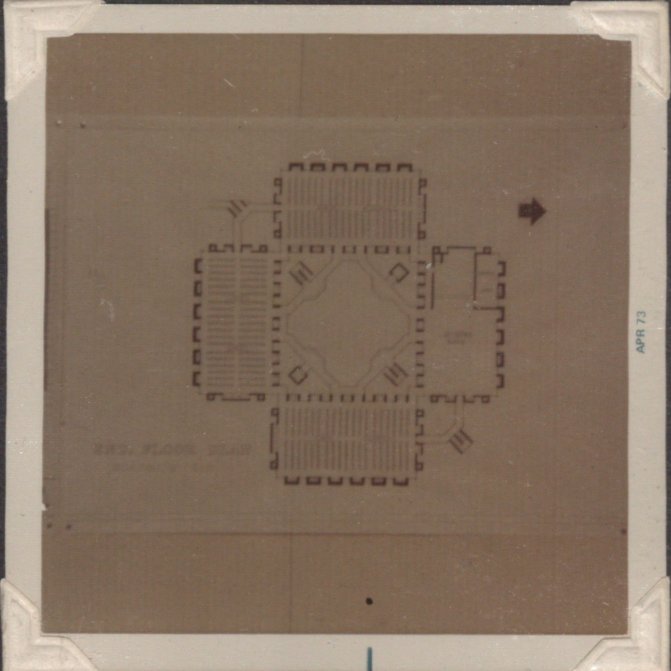
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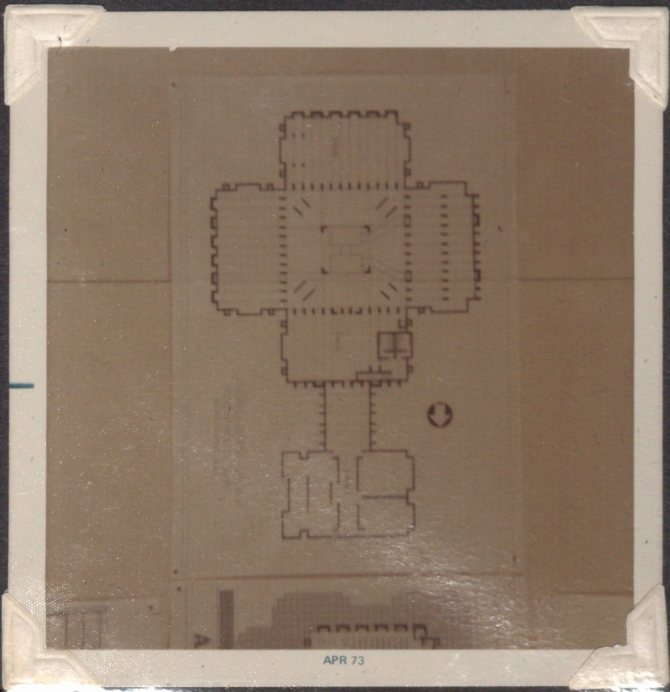
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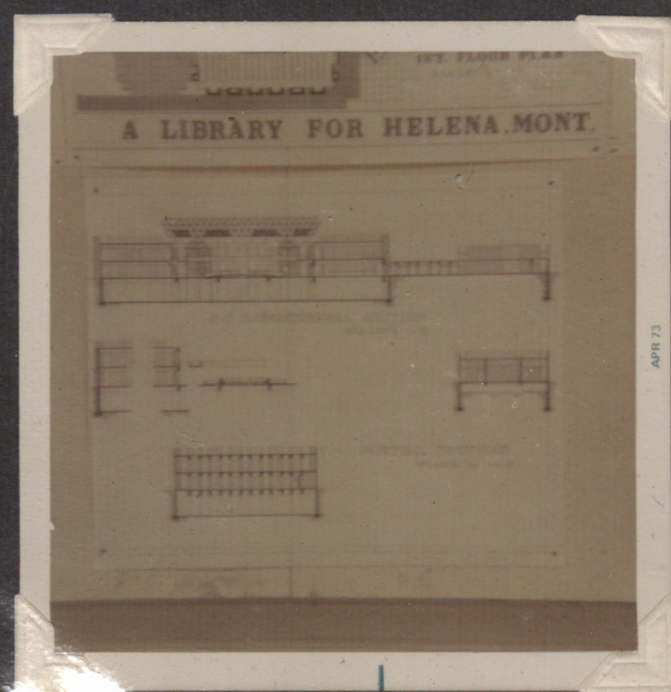
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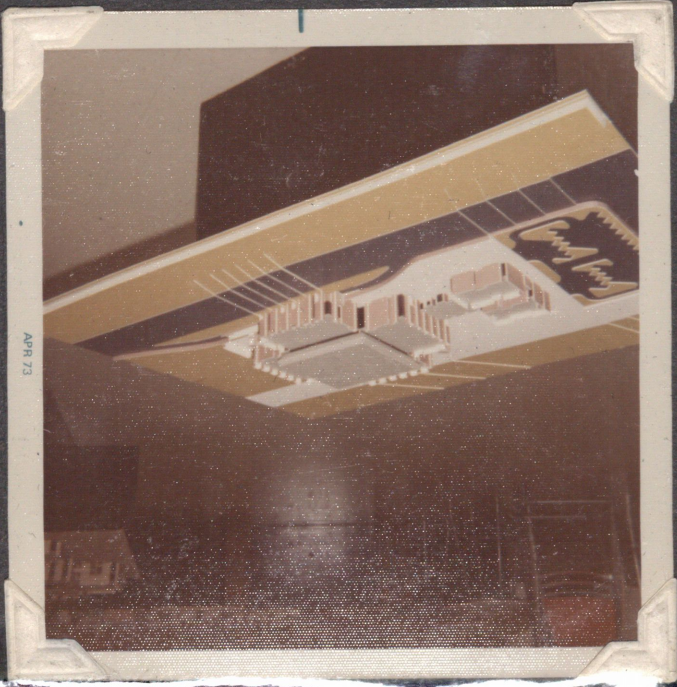
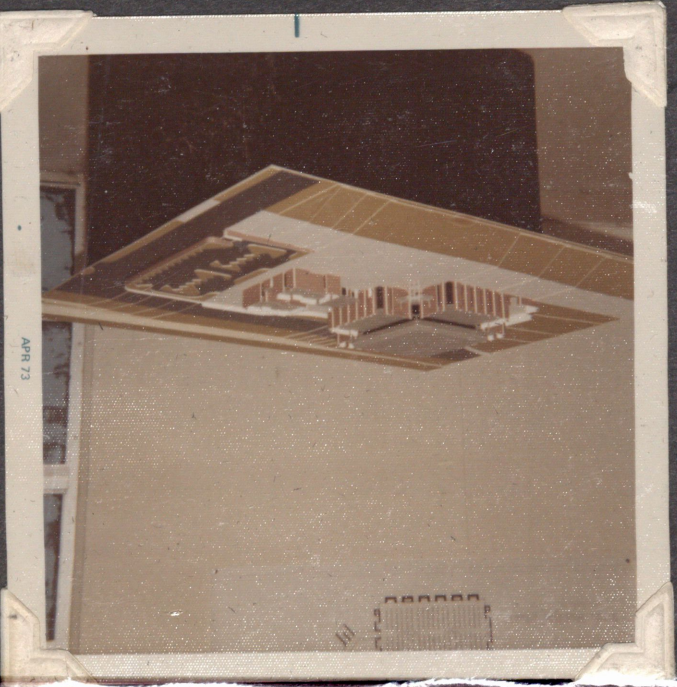
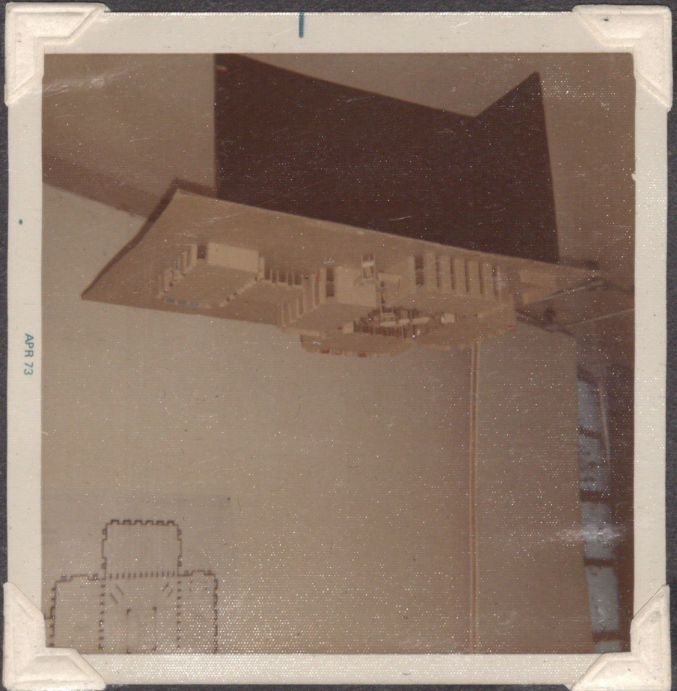
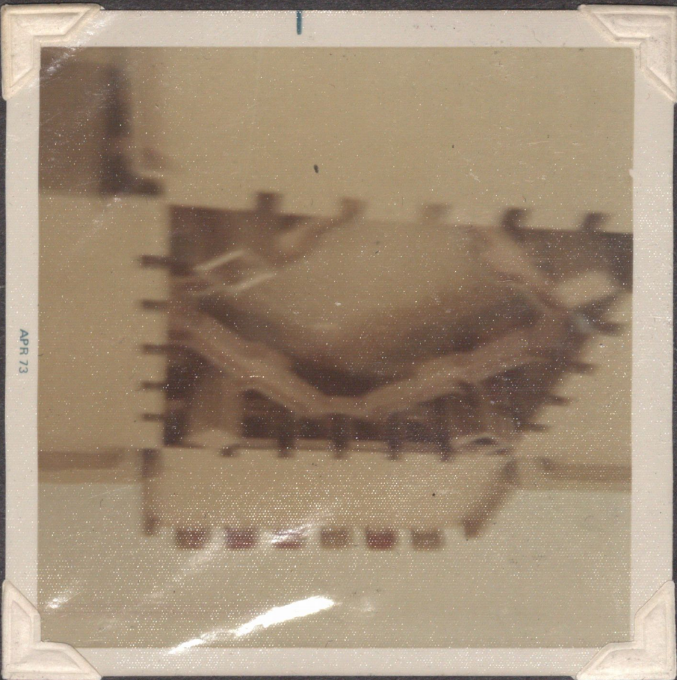
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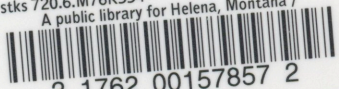


APR 73



APR 73



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