ARCHITECTURE: SCOPE
SERVICES IN THE SMALL OFFICE
- LANDSCAPING IN THE BASE BID
- FURNISHINGS UNDER THE ARCHITECTS CONTROL
- PROJECT PROMOTION ASSISTANCE
YEAR-END REPORT
DONALD L. HORTON
President
Alabama Council of Architects

This column will be devoted to a “wrap-up” of the year’s activities of The Alabama Council. It has been a busy year, and I hope, a productive one.

The change-over three years ago to the Alabama Council and Four Chapters seems to have been an excellent change. Our dues structure is the highest ever but our organizations now represent a higher percentage of the profession than ever before. I think this indicates the profession’s interest in the organization and its activities. Along with this the establishment of an executive secretary’s office seems to have worked out well. Jay Leavell has done a yeoman’s job of “keeping the ends pushed up” and has also found time to organize and publish this bi-monthly magazine. This magazine has been “in the black” from the first issue and the March-April 1967 issue was selected as the Institute’s “Document of the Month” for July 1967, and was distributed throughout the country.

This was a legislative year, hence there was much activity.

We assisted the Architectural Registration Board in modifying and improving, in the public interest, the State Law in regard to registration of architects.

We assisted, along with the Southern Building Code Congress, in drafting a bill which will allow areas outside city limits to establish and enforce building codes.

The Council assisted Auburn University in the selection of a new Dean of the School of Architecture and Fine Arts. The new Dean, Dr. J. Ingraham Clark, has assumed his duties and is now busily engaged in setting up a program which we believe will be the best available.

The Alabama Council continues to offer its support and help to the school in every way possible and believes that individual professionals are aware of the benefits to themselves and the students to be derived from their “becoming involved.”

Our annual State Convention was held in Mobile, October 26, 27, 28th. The theme for the technical program was set to explore the “how to” of small offices offering expanded services such as landscaping, interiors, etc., to our clients.

I would like to close this last column of the year by thanking the membership for its help and support during the year and to all the committees for their hard work in making this a successful year for the Alabama Council of Architects.
Colonel LaMatt showed Sam Gould a thing of beauty, too!

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WATER HEATER SPECIALISTS FOR LOUISIANA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, TEXAS & TENNESSEE
Advantages and Disadvantages of the "Closed Shop"

What about the OPEN SHOP on the other hand? Too many larger projects, the real plums in all of our Alabama communities, are being then plucked (after having been ripened by many of our civic minded local Architects) by the large out of State Architectural syndicates, package-putter-togethers, who finance, plan, construct, lease, and even place the toilet tissue in the holders for the client who thinks he is getting a real "deal." Who pays through the nose? the client, but the Architect also suffers.

Why not add to the list of aids to the small office an incentive, a plan, an idea, whereby he can join together with other small firms. Then, in collaboration, they can go after these plums which are there for the picking—to provide a better service, and with local talent!!

Up in Louisiana friends just recently completed a State convention in New Orleans with the theme "PRODUCTION FOR PROFIT." Let me, in closing, quote from some of their "lesser literature":

"You can uphold the high ideals of your profession and produce good architecture only if you are in practice. You can stay in practice only if you make a profit. By learning to cope with the pressures of the profit squeeze, by joining together as necessary, by budgeting your time, by controlling costs and expenses, by pricing your services properly, and by using technical manpower effectively, you may even be able to get out of debt."

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**LETTER FROM THE EDITOR**

C. DEWEY CROWDER
AIA PE
Guest Editor

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Marshall Fischrupp

Program
Edward Baumhauer

Meeting Facilities
Tom Bealle

Registration
Rod Slater

Products Exhibit
James Martin Smith

Honor Awards
Dillon March

Finance
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Publicity
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Ladies Auxiliary
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The intent of the 1967 Convention Seminars was to provide a discussion of a practical nature directed more to the small practice. More and more, as architects, we are experiencing clients demanding services beyond that which we now call normal services. As a result of this, we are once again made aware of the importance of continued education. The client of today is demanding and expecting the architect to provide a complete building, and this of course includes furnishing landscaping—and in many instances assistance in promoting, and even participation in a project. Since the formal education of most of us has been seriously lacking in these disciplines, and since qualified personnel is virtually non-existent within this state the responsibility of adequately processing these functions must be borne by the architect.

Still another aspect of the architect entering into these areas that is of equal importance, is that of continuity of design. Many examples can be shown which clearly illustrate this lack of continuity as a result of the group effort with no decisive control by the designer, and it is only through this control that a satisfactory total design can be accomplished.

It was the desire that these Seminars be used as a vehicle to discuss the possibilities that exist within these areas, and to discuss in detail the mechanics of processing these functions within the limits of small practice.

The individual must of course make his own evaluation of the Seminars.

In my own mind some questions were answered, some not. The most overriding aspect of the discussions was the apparent critical need for continued education, not only in the areas mentioned above, but in all areas related to the operation of a small architectural practice.

If the small office is to survive, in the growing atmosphere of "bigness", it must prepare itself to deal with the profit squeeze, partially thru a reappraisal of the traditional methods of processing the total architectural operation, and partially thru the creation of new fee sources in other areas such as mentioned above. It likewise must prepare itself to deal with the ever expanding requirements of clients well versed in the services of the package dealer and others. The small office must equip itself to fill the role of the family doctor rather than the specialist.

How can this continued education be accomplished? The various State Councils, in conjunction with the local Schools of Architecture, could develop a long range program of concentrated Seminars that could be held in a location readily accessible to all within a state, and could be financed partially through the Council and partially through registration. Since a program of this nature would be designed to serve the architects, it should be the architects through their various State Councils who should bear the responsibility for initiating and developing such a program.

I fail to see any satisfactory alternative.

—Marshall Fischrupp
General Chairman
1967 Alabama Architects Convention

AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO EXHIBITORS

Too often, we as architects, fail properly to express due credit to those many exhibitors and sponsors who, not only make our convention possible through their generous contributions to the convention, but who, throughout the rest of the year, remain as our right hand men, to supply assistance, design data, factory and production aid, etc. Don't fail, the next time you have the opportunity to thank these sponsors personally and more concretely, by studying and specifying their products:

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FURNISHINGS UNDER THE ARCHITECT'S CONTROL

LOUIS M. S. BEAL  
Executive Vice President

ISD was established not only to perform the services of planning from the inside out but to provide architects and clients with professional consulting and interior design services to coordinate the interiors with the building without any conflict of interests in the sale of furniture and furnishings.

On large projects, architectural firms call on firms such as ISD to look after the interior details and assist in the coordination with the building. After all, owners retain architects to build structures that are to house certain functions. If the building, regardless of how handsome it might be on the outside, does not work for the occupants, then in our judgment the building should not be considered as successful, not to mention the fact that one may have an unhappy client.

On smaller projects, it behooves the architects to provide an in-house interior design service for their clients with the same degree of professionalism as they have in providing architectural services, and the relationship between architect and manufacturers, contractors and suppliers should be the same as that outlined by the A.I.A. Code of Ethics. The most professional method is to relate one's services to a multiple of direct personnel expense and if necessary establish a fee limit based on a percentage of the costs.

The first set of plans shows the initial planning for officer dining facilities for the First National Bank of Memphis, and then the replanning of the same floor for the Summit Club. The requirements for the latter being maximum flexibility with an intimate social club atmosphere. This is illustrated by the introduction of a softened interior architectural motif translated into arches, coves, and sculptured furniture.

November-December 1967
FURNISHINGS UNDER THE ARCHITECT'S CONTROL

The second set is of C. H. Sprague & Son Company, Inc., occupying the corner of the 44th floor of the Pan Am Building. This illustrates the lions' share of business for most independent interior design firms. That is real estate developers of hi-rise buildings are in the business to sell space and they prevail upon interior design firms to help them in this endeavor by programming the requirements and translating that program into preliminary space plans, and hopefully well planned physically occupied space which reflects the organization and character of the occupant.

As I indicated, the earlier architects and clients recognize the importance of the interior program and determine it, the more significant the contribution to the project. Too often the architects are concerned with the large scheme of things and lose sight of the individual whereas they should be more sympathetic with the conveniences required to make life and work easier for their clients.

PROJECT PROMOTION ASSISTANCE IN THE SMALL OFFICE

John Hayes Pritchard, F.A.I.A., Tunica, Miss.

It is my purpose to try to discuss the ethical behavior of the small practitioner in relation to the work of the interior designer and landscape architect, and all of the other allied professions with which the architect must work day to day; and how all of this relates to the mandatory standards of the American Institute of Architects.

Of course, we all know that an honest man needs no code written by his Association (except possibly as a reminder to his conscience). In my work with the National Judicial Board, I have found that the two primary reasons which are almost synonymous for getting people into trouble with the standards are greed and stupidity. Many times friends in their eagerness to promote a job—and not being familiar with our professional ethics—will trap an architect into (first) giving advice, and (second) making sketches. Then, too late, he finds that someone else has already gotten the job and he's in trouble.

I have been asked many times which standards are most frequently violated. Well, it seems that they are: 1.3 (Contracting); 3.3 (Shall Not Knowingly Injure Another Architect) and 3.4 (Shall Not Attempt to Supplant Another Architect). Once in a while 3.10, and 4.3 will get into the picture.

It seems to me that the small office, which wishes to assist in the promotion of projects, should employ consultants in the fields of master planning, feasibility studies; existing condition surveys; landscape architecture; interior design, and any other special services the same as he now employs. Electrical, Mechanical, and Acoustical consultants. I would hope that for these preliminary services, he could be paid an equitable fee. All of this, in a way, tends to lead into a theory and practice of the comprehensive service. I would like to recommend AIA's book on the subject edited by William Dudley Hunt, Jr.

We hear an awful lot about how we should "think big and do big things," but most of us do a great many small jobs and we should always remember that it doesn’t have to be big to be good.

EDITOR’S NOTE: This talk very well could be expanded into a full convention theme. Too bad there was so little time to explore some rather explosive bait John Pritchard threw out. It is sad and shocking to see grown men cry, but perhaps Ed Baumhauer and I both misinterpreted the parting shot. "It is alright to solicit, just don’t be crude about it!"

GUEST EDITOR

ALABAMA ARCHITECT
Landscape Architecture is one of the several related design professions that concerns itself with the shaping of man's environment.

Uniquely, the landscape architect is a three-dimensional planner who has as the tools of his trade these elements:

a. land
b. buildings
c. people
d. plants

He uses these tools to create pleasant and human spaces, in the design of such things as garden, public parks, subdivisions, college campuses, and a system of roads.

Basically, the landscape architect is an organizer of outdoor spaces. He can be of the greatest service in the collaboration with others in the designing profession; particularly with other architects.

He can assist or direct the process of design, depending upon the nature of the job and the stage of development. Some of these are in the design of a public park or a college campus.

Several considerations will be used for the site; for example: it's character, topography, ecology, neighboring land uses, and the weather. The proposed program of use may be changed upon thorough evaluation of the qualities of the site.

Not surprisingly, the initial design force may be that of the landscape architect as the primary designer to establish patterns of land use. Some of these uses are roads, utilities, and major open space. Then and only then should architectural decisions prevail. At this point, the role of primary designer passes to the architect.

Project for Marietta Square
Marietta, Georgia

EDITOR'S NOTE: By all means, those of you who did not attend the convention and obtain from Ed Daugherty a copy of "The Landscape Architect's Professional Practice and Basis of Charges," write for your copy c/o American Society of Landscape Architects, 2000 K Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20006. It is a must!
LIMESTONE COUNTY
OFFICE BUILDING
Athens, Alabama

NORTHINGTON, SMITH, KRANEFT
& ASSOCIATES, Architects

Building consists of two floors with a full basement. The main floor is designed for offices for the County Board of Education, Board of Revenue, and Anti-Poverty Staff; the basement for text book storage and general county storage; the second floor for future expansion of county offices. The building is of steel frame construction with exterior walls of concrete block and brick. Interior walls of stud and gypsum board and plastered concrete block. Gas-fired units located in the basement and on the roof provide heating and air conditioning.

JOHN L. HOWELL RESIDENCE
Mountain Brook, Alabama
FRITZ WOEHLE, Architect

Exterior walls — redwood, glass; Roof — built-up, cedar shingle; Interior walls — sheetrock; Interior floors — white vinyl asbestos; Exterior Deck — redwood
BAPTIST MEDICAL CENTER, BIRMINGHAM
DAVIS, SPEAKE & ASSOCIATES, Architects

The mountainside site, critical planning element of the 500 bed general hospital, resulted in separation of major functions on three levels and a fourth will connect the hospital with three proposed buildings; Doctors Offices, Nurses' Residence/School and Parking Structure, via tunnel beneath the main entry.

FORT RUCKER OFFICERS OPEN MESS, FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA
PEARSON, TITTLE, NARROWS & ASSOCIATES, Architects

Owner's Program Requirements: Provide supplementary and complimentary facilities as may be required for adequate fulfillment of the officers social program at the military facility.

Solution: Provide dining with entertainment facilities for individuals and groups ranging from 25 to 500 persons. Flexibility with areas is accomplished by extensive use of moveable wall panels. Dining and lounges with view of golf course is of prime importance.

Construction: The building is of steel frame construction, spread footings concrete lower floor and foundation walls. Roof structure is poured deck or steel joists with built-up roof. Exterior walls are faced brick and exposed aggregate precast panels with concrete block back-up.
DONALD COMER III RESIDENCE, EUFAULA
BLONDHEIM & WILLIAMS, Architects

The site of this residence, which slopes sharply, is on a large lake in Southeast Alabama and covers several acres of heavily wooded land. In designing the house, the architect took advantage of the view to the lake from the living, master bedroom and deck areas. In seeking the rustic atmosphere of outdoors, the architect sought to combine informality with nature.

FIRE STATION 6, BIRMINGHAM
POOLE, PARDUE, MORRISON DEAN, Architects

Fire Station 6, Birmingham, Alabama, houses Company 6, the city's fire alarm headquarters and fire prevention bureau. The construction was done by Domit Construction Company, Birmingham, Alabama, Contractor.
JOHN THOMPSON RESIDENCE, MONTGOMERY
JOHNSON & WILLIAMS, Architects
This two story residence is located in a heavily wooded subdivision in Montgomery. The plan consists of a bedroom for each of four children on the second floor and contains the master suite, living and service areas on the first floor. A separate garage with recreation room above is connected by a covered walk. The house is regional in character and is adaptable to a farm climate. Materials consist of brick, stucco and redwood. The landscaping has a natural effect and compliments the character of the house.

STUDIO APARTMENTS FOR MRS. FRANCES HONOUR, AUBURN
ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC., Architects
The Apartments: Four units with backed-up kitchens and entry ways to provide sound privacy between the living areas of each unit. All wood frame finished inside and out with 3/16" Texture 1-11 plywood which is also the structural sheathing. Floors are carpet and soft tile on slab on fill and grade. Batt insulation in walls and ceiling. They have very good spacious variety and flow. Clerestory windows over the mezzanine provide north light and a view into the tree tops. Mezzanine is suitable for studio, office or second bedroom. Sliding glass doors provide view and access to wooded landscape. All electric and fully air conditioned with individual central units. Project cost including paving, sitework and carpeting, $40,000. Floor space each unit — 850 sq. ft.
A SUMMING UP

by J. INGRAHAM CLARK, Dean
School of Architecture & Fine Arts
Auburn University

Here is a brief evaluation of the award winners at Mobile to go with some of the comments which came from the jury. I might say that the opinion of the jury was unanimous on the eight awards. This, in itself, was quite an accomplishment as you can well understand. Each member of the jury worked separately and seriously on the individual projects before getting together to see if there was a consensus.

We were all impressed by the fact that the entries presented a very workman-like and competent group of buildings. These words describe a quality which most of the buildings share. We found that none of the architects had tried to be intensely personal or make dramatic efforts nor to attract attention. All the work was obviously performed by skillful and conscientious designers. In these days when architects are so often accused of building "monuments to themselves", it was a refreshing experience to find these entries, while being both genuinely creative and designed with originality, they were not trying to be simply different, unusual, or arresting.

It was too bad we couldn't have awarded prizes to them all. As I noted in announcing the awards at the meeting, the jury thought the residential entries showed a particularly high level and that they perhaps demonstrated a greater restraint on the part of the designers. We also noted that in the future there might be a more specific program since we felt that the method of presentation varied quite widely and that site plans were either non-existent or non-informative. Some of the particular comments of the jury included:

The Limestone County office building in Athens, Alabama by Northington, Smith, Kranert and Assoc. achieved a simple monumentality without ostentation and demonstrated a sincere effort on the part of the architects to save the clients money while still achieving an aesthetic quality in meeting the clients need.

The residence for Mr. and Mrs. John L. Howell designed by Fritz Woehle showed an excellent use of simple materials in achieving a straightforward and simple arrangement for family living.

The Baptist hospital by Davis, Speake & Associates was considered a superior solution to a very difficult problem on an extremely difficult site.

The officer's club at Fort Rucker designed by Pearson, Tittle, Narrows & Associates demonstrated a powerfully logical plan which obviously served the function desired.

The residence for John A. Thompson by Johnson and Williams in Montgomery was commended for its successful site planning work in the blending of a contemporary structure in a traditional neighborhood. The two-story arrangement was a difficult problem nicely solved.

The four studio apartments in Auburn for Mrs. Frances Honour designed by Edward Rickard achieved a simplicity and economy which is very difficult today with any kind of speculative or multiple residential-type building.

The Birmingham fire station by Poole, Pardue, Morrison and Dean was a straightforward solution on a rather tight city site utilizing materials which demonstrated an understanding of the complete function of the fire station. One point the jury made was the fact that the emphasis on the expression of structure almost detracted from the summation.
A HISTORY OF THE
PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE
IN THE
STATE OF ALABAMA IN GENERAL

by JOHN J. CAREY
Fellow, American Institute of Architects
Mobile, Alabama

Mr. John A. Wetzel and Mr. D. O. Whilldin are the sole survivors of the Ten Charter Members of the Alabama Chapter of the A.I.A. formed July 16, 1916, of the American Institute of Architects. While the writer has only practiced Architecture in Alabama a little over 40 years, he is the sole surviving member of the first Alabama Board for Registration of Architects. From this coincidence I can not avoid thinking that it was something like being at the top of the list of the FBI’s most wanted men, though it is just time that is catching up with us. We can still appear in public and look back with some gratification for whatever contributions we have made to an honored profession and a wealth of friendships we have made, which to me are as important as any professional accomplishments.

We had Mr. Wetzel and Mr. Whilldin as honored guests at the meeting of the Alabama Council of the American Institute of Architects in Birmingham during the first few days in November, 1966.

Of the ten Charter Members of the Alabama Chapter of the A.I.A., I have had the pleasure and the good fortune to personally know eight of them and I enjoyed meeting Mr. Wetzel and seeing Mr. Whilldin again at the Council meeting in Birmingham.

Speaking of being the sole surviving member of the first Board for Registration of Architects in Alabama, I was privileged to be Chairman of the Committee in drafting the law for the Legislature creating the Board of Registration of Architects in Alabama in 1931.

When I was asked to prepare this history of the Practice of Architecture in the State of Alabama, I thought I would try to be an updating of the brochure which was prepared by the Alabama Chapter of the A.I.A. on the occasion of the 25th anniversary and which was written by the late, lovable Hugh Martin, one of the Charter Members of the Chapter, and later a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Upon inquiry to the Executive Secretary of the recently formed Alabama Council of the A.I.A. Mr. Jay Leavell, I was informed that I could cover the history as far back as I wished.

In view of the above instruction (for which the editors of this brochure may be sorry) I will start with the year 1826, and will mention only the buildings which are still in existence and all of which are fine examples of their particular style. I will speak mostly of the buildings in the Mobile area since the buildings that had been built in this area appear to have influenced the early architecture of the rest of Alabama. Mobile was settled by the French in 1702, which was 2 years after the Spanish had settled in Pensacola, Florida. Mobile later became a Spanish town until 1813, but strangely there are no buildings still standing that show the influence of Spanish architecture until 1899, when Mr. George B. Rogers, a Charter Member of the Alabama Chapter, designed the still beautiful Government Street Methodist Church, at the corner of Government and Broad Streets, which is a fine example of the Spanish style. The Murphy High School, in Mobile, designed also by Mr. Rogers, and built in 1926, is of the same style.

Among the early buildings still standing are the Bishop Fortier Home, built in 1826, and purchased by Bishop Portier as his home. It has been preserved as originally built, though the separate stables and slave quarters have been removed. This home is a raised cottage type that is common in Bayou areas along the coast.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, now one of 17 Minor Basilicas in the U.S.A., which is on the opposite corner from the Porter Home, was started in 1835 and completed in 1850. It is of French Renaissance style, designed by an Architect by the name of Beroujon whom Bishop Portier brought from France.

Mobile’s larger buildings built about this time, including some residences, were Greek Revival. They included Barton Academy, built in 1836, and the Old Mobile General Hospital, built around the same time. The latter has been replaced by a new, modern hospital, and it has been suggested that part of the old building be used as a Museum.

The best preserved and maintained building of Greek Revival is the Government Street Presbyterian Church, built in 1836. The Architects of this building were Gallier of New Orleans and Dakin Brothers of Mobile.

Oakleigh Mansion, built in 1833, is now the headquarters of the Mobile Historical Society and contains a museum of fine period furnishings.

The Mitchell Home on Spring Hill Avenue was built for Judge John Bragg in 1855 and is beautifully maintained by the present owner. During the azalea season this home is open to the public, and Azalea Trail Maids, in anti-bellum costumes, act as guides through the home.

Some of the residences still standing show the Greek Revival influence, but most of the old residences built in this era are of Colonial style.

The writer is indebted to Mrs. Nicholas H. Holmes, Jr., President of the Mobile Historic Development Commission, for the dates of construction of most of the old buildings referred to in this history.

Colonial residences and some larger buildings are still being built but in the last couple of decades we have seen more of the so-called Modern influence developing in some residences and many schools, churches and commercial buildings.

The Modern influence, with its concrete block and metal screens, developed in some instances to hide
the facades of old buildings, has been more recently used on new buildings as sun screens, but I feel that this phase of the Modern style has pretty well run its course, and will we are passing through an era of tall arched arcades with slender columns surrounding the buildings, which I believe was first used by the outstanding Japanese architect, Minoru Yamasaki, in his design of the McGregor Memorial Conference Community Center at Wayne State University, which is a gem of delicately developed simplicity and offers both sun and weather protection. It has inspired many other architects to incorporate its features in their designs.

The advent in this country of the use of prestressed and post-stressed concrete has developed the use of folded plate and arched roof decks as well as the thin shell dome roofs, which because of their long span carrying capacity has eliminated the use of interior columns or greatly decreased the number required. This development has given the architect much wider latitude and variety of design. The sandwich type panels for exterior walls, now used extensively, not only decreases the load on the exterior column footing but also allows the architect unlimited possibilities for the use of color in the facades.

The Alabama Architect, a bimonthly publication of the Alabama Council of the American Institute of Architects, which is edited by the Executive Director of the Council, Mr. Jay Leavell, in cooperation with all of the Alabama Chapters, features in each issue photographs of the outstanding work of one of the Chapters.

This publication was only started in 1965, when the Council was formed and the photographs of the work shown should be an inspiration to all the architects in Alabama.

I feel that simplicity is the keynote of good architecture in Modern times, and most of the work illustrated in these publications shows that the Alabama architects have given this a great deal of thought.

Since most of the outstanding architectural design produced in Alabama, in simplicity and dignified good taste, in all categories of the profession, has been produced by members of The American Institute of Architects for the past half century it is appropriate to mention the names of the members of this organization who have done so much to advance the progress of the profession, cooperation with other architects of the State, establishment of recommending committees of recommend——

John Carey with Allen L. Bartlett (left) former president Alabama Chapter of Architects, A.I.A.

Nelson Smith of Birmingham, who became a Fellow of the Institute in 1956, started his practice there in Architecture in 1937. Nelson's entire career since has been devoted to civic affairs and the welfare of the profession of Architecture in Alabama and the nation. He was Secretary of the Alabama Chapter in 1940 and President in 1950. In addition to his efficient work on Chapter committees and in Chapter meetings, where his soft-spoken logic usually prevailed, he has made significant contributions to the profession on the National level. Part of his work at this level was the framing of a new policy on ethics begun during his service on the Committee on Judiciary Procedures and followed by the Committee on Office Practice. As Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Standards of Professional Practice, Nelson Smith, more than any one else, was responsible for the development of this important statement of Institute policy.

Clyde C. Pearson of Montgomery, joined the Alabama Chapter in 1958 and was made a Fellow of the Institute in 1952. He has been a member of the Alabama Board of Architects, and was Secretary of the Architectural Board and was its Chairman in 1942. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Chapter in 1942 and President in 1943 and 1944. He was Regional Director of the Gulf Coast Regional Council of the A.Y.A. from 1953 to 1956. He has served on Institute Committees and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute while serving as Director of the Gulf Coast Council. While on the Board of Directors he was instrumental in having President appoint a Fellow of the Institute to the point Clear Hotel, at Point Clear, Ala., for a regular meeting of the Board. For years after that President Clyde left nothing undone to make it a gay and happy trip. Living in the Capit okre and being President of the Montgomery Chapter of Commerce and President of the Auburn University Alumni Association he made many friends among the members and staff of the Legislature who were very helpful to the profession, whenever we had occasion to seek amendments to the Act creating the Alabama Board for Registration of Architects.

Moreland Griffith Smith of Montgomery, joined the A.I.A. in 1938 and was a member of the Institute in 1961. He was President of the Alabama Chapter in 1939 and 1939. Again he served as Vice-President in 1960 and in 1963 during the formative years of the establishment of separate Chapters of the A.I.A. in Alabama in conjunction with the establishment of the Alabama Council of the A.I.A. Moreland's firm won many awards for excellence of design for schools, apartments and hospitals. He also arranged and headed a three-day seminar in Biloxi on hospital planning and published a brochure, at his own expense, covering the accomplishments of the seminars.

Professor E. Walter Burkhardt of Auburn University, Auburn, Ala., joined the A.I.A. in 1938 and was Chapter Vice President in 1938 and 1939 and President in 1940 and 1941, and was made Fellow of the Institute in 1964. He received his B.S. in Architecture at Washington State University in 1917 and his M.S. in Architecture at Columbia University in 1922. He has served as Professor of Architecture in the School of Architecture and the Arts at Auburn University since 1929, and has only restricted himself to the educational phase of his career to devote his full time to his private practice, in which he has been engaged for many years with some of his associates. In his earlier years he was 3 times Medalist at the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design and 2nd Prize Competition in Architecture. His principal works included the Auburn Opelika Airport Building, Office Building for the Mobile and the National Homes and many fine residences, all in the Auburn area. He was a delegate of the U.S. State Department and the
A.I.A. to the 14th International Congress of Architects at Paris in 1937. He was instrumental in building the first 5-year course in architecture, the first 5-year degree offered in the South. He placed early emphasis on the integration of city planning and the decorative arts with architectural design and has maintained his office here ever since, as a Navy Lieutenant from 1943 to 1946. His practice includes "public, commercial and industrial buildings, city planning and urban renewal. His principal buildings were the YWCA Youth Center and Residence in Mobile and the Isle Dauphine Club on Dauphin Island, Alabama. He has made the Master Plans for Mobile and Gadsden, Ala.; Natchez, Miss.; Shreveport, Bossier City, Natchitoches, Monroe, Bastrop and other Louisiana cities. The "tradition" of Urban Renewal work includes Mobile, Gadsden, Elba and Florence, Alabama; Louisville, Kentucky. The plans for Downtown Columbus was given an A.I.A. citation for excellence in community design. His work on National Committees includes the A.I.A. Engineers Joint Council Committee 1957-59, Community Planning (now Urban Design) and was a member of the Committee of 100, 1964. He was the A.I.A. delegate to the Working Commission on Urbanism, ULA, at Athens in 1962. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Planners, Southeast Chapter. He was General Chairman of the Gulf Coast Regional Congress held at Dauphin Island, Ala., in 1963, which many will remember as an unusually outstanding success. Arch is the nominee from Alabama for the position of Chairman of the Regional Director for a 3-year term beginning in 1968.

Since the establishment of the Board of Registration for Architects in Alabama in 1931, it had direct bearing on the improvement of architectural design and building construction. The Board is certainly appropriate to include some of the early history of the passage of the Act. An early experience of my own may help to illustrate this point. When I first came to practice in Alabama in 1926, having already been registered in the District of Columbia and the State of Florida, my first move was to make an application for a license to practice Architecture in Mobile. When I arrived at the office of the Licensing Commission of Mobile to tell the clerk I was referred to that branch of the board for a license to practice Architecture. The clerk reached for a book, inserted a carbon sheet under the top page and proceeded to ask me my name, address and telephone number. When I gave this down he pulled off the top sheet and handed it to me and said "That will be $39.50." This shocked me and I guess my blood pressure and my voice raised at the same time. I said to the clerk "Do you mean to tell me it costs $39.50 for the form to apply for a license?" Then his voice rose too and he said to me, "Mister you want a license to practice Architecture, don't you, well there it is." This was the situation in 1926. I might say that I brooded over this, as I found that Real Estate firms, contractors and building supply houses throughout Alabama were preparing plans for residences, industrial buildings, stores, etc. This does not mean that all architecture in Alabama was "profession" except by comparison with the work of the many fine architects who were doing outstanding work in the State. At this point I lived locally when I brought up the question in discussion with other architects who said they had tried to get a Regis-

tration Board established several times in Alabama, but always without success. As I got to know more of the Architects of the State and pressed for legislation, I finally arranged for committees from Mobile, Birmingham and Montgomery to meet in Montgomery to explore the chances of getting this legislation, where we received encouragement through legislature friends of the Montgomery architects. After several days of discussion of what kind of a law we wanted and reviewing a few Registration laws from some other states the group elected a committee of five, of which I was Chairman, to stay in Montgomery to prepare a draft of the law, and the rest returned to their homes. As I recall, Mr. Silas D. Cater, the Clerk of the House, was one of those who helped us in reviewing our draft and impressed on us that we would have to compromise on some of the demands which would stir up opposition. He told us to try to get the law on the books first, and then we could amend it at a later date. The time Mr. President Johnson would have said "Let us reason together," the committee stayed in Montgomery about 10 days to try and get support. We lost some of our original backers but Mr. Cater got some of the original opposition members to swing our support and the legislative Act was finally passed. Mr. Brown's prediction proved true. With the full support of the Governor and the Board the Alabama Chapter several good amendments have been approved by the Legislature and time has developed a need for additional amendments that are badly needed.

In the first year of the Board's operation, we had 51 Registered Architects and most of these came in under the "Grandfather" clause of the Act that allowed 90 days for any architect then practicing to become registered without examination. The writer served on this Board for a total of 15 years at 2 different periods and under four different Governors. He has served eight years as Chairman of the Board. When I left the Board in 1964 there were 525 active Registrants, of which 252 were non-residents of the State of Alabama.

Since 1958 the Board has been fortunate in having the services of John M. Morton as a paid Secretary. Mr. Morton is a Registered Architect and a Registered Engineer who practices principally as a Consulting Structural Engineer. In addition to being an efficient Secretary, his dual professions has enabled him to develop and maintain a harmonious relationship between the two professions.

It is my opinion that the young men of the profession now, because of their very long academic training and the expanded scope of the activities, will raise the standing of the profession to even greater heights than it has enjoyed in the past. Some of them have already begun to show this promise.

END
40 WEDGES OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE ROUND OUT A STRIKING 2000-TON ROOF

The spectacular new Convention Center in Phoenix is roofed by prestressed concrete wedges supported entirely by peripheral T-columns precast in concrete. Wholly unencumbered interior space, 180 feet in diameter, is effected by this unique design, along with superior acoustical qualities. Concrete provided the design versatility needed to achieve exceptional visual interest. The wedge-shaped roof sections, radiating from a center ring, are of alternating flat and "high-hat" double tees. This creates the decorative geometry of the roofline and also produces a dramatic "beamed ceiling" interior. Everywhere today, concrete structures of all types are receiving recognition for their bold concepts and fresh, imaginative design treatments.
NCARB BOARD MEETING

ATTEND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE NCARB MEETING —
Beginning at left: Dean James Clark, School of Architecture, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama; Martin J. Lide, chairman, Alabama Board for Registration of Architects; Robert Bradley, Asst. Attorney General, Alabama; Charles H. McCauly, member Alabama Board for Registration of Architects; John M. Morton, secretary Alabama Board for Registration of Architects; Murray Watson, member Alabama Board for Registration of Architects; Charles A. Blondheim, Jr., member Alabama Board for Registration of Architects.

The Southern Regional Conference of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, held at Point Clear, Alabama on October 20-21, 1967, was attended by 26 Board members representing 10 Southern states.

Earl Mathes of Louisiana, immediate Past President of the NCARB, opened the meeting and discussed the past accomplishments of NCARB, closing with the following statement: "Much has been done and much is still being done to achieve the original assignment when our organization came into existence almost half a century ago. This assignment was to take steps to bring all of the various state examining officials together into one strong organization in an effort to facilitate interchange of information, reciprocal registration, uniformity of license and registration laws; discuss the merits of various examining methods, scope of examinations and other means of improving the general education standards of the architectural profession of the U.S." Committee reports on Continuing Education, Design, Site Planning and Education were presented and discussed in detail.

The main address was presented by William J. Geddes, NCARB New England Director and a partner of TAC of Cambridge, Mass. In his presentation, Mr. Geddes stressed the goals of NCARB. He stated that the present structure must be overhauled to meet the changes and advances in our profession and gave the following specific examples:

1. The profession must work more closely with the schools or internship and continuing education programs.
2. Studies should be made on model registration laws.
3. Thought should be given to increased legal responsibility and involvement now encountered by our profession.

— CHARLES BLONDHEIM
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REPORT OF COMMISSION ON ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

FROM: Nelson Smith, F.A.I.A., Commissioner

TO: ALABAMA COUNCIL A.I.A.

This is a consolidated report of Committees under my Commission for 1967.

Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings

A duel with the bull-dozer, and he is the favorite. Voluminous reports each from Gene Gray (Mo) Chairman, Roy Hitchcock (B) and Luther Hill Mergy. Gray outlines Mobile Activities: preservation, re-use or removal; salvage, record drawings, review of plans within "historic districts"; urges an armed stand at proposed cloverleafs, maintenance by local, a fine program which should be enhanced. Hitchcock tells of communication direct and indirect with National Trust for Historic Preservation and lists documents and slides available; praises proselytes (few but vocal); describes personal efforts in Tuscaloosa County, and reports a Preservation Lecture to the Birmingham Chapter AIA in August after which the lecturer surveyed the City and recommended steps. There is apparently an effort to encourage the Legislature to create an Alabama Historical Commission. Hill tells of Montgomery Historical Commission (to select areas for preservation) and Historical Review Board (to act on proposals for demolition), both of which are in the formative stage.

Committee on Aesthetics

This is unfamiliar ground, in which we are prone to feel undressed. Don Morrison (B) Chairman, tells of an exciting meeting with the Planning Director at the Mayor's request, which saved twenty trees in the park; urges the appeal this committee can have to the AIA younger member, as well as to the nature lover. A well-organized and exemplary report of North Alabama activities by Gene Burr showing Huntsville activity which should bring lasting values in public relations for the Profession, and perhaps, improved aesthetics.

Committee on Collaborating Arts

The activity charged to this title is almost never considered. But then, after the collaborating engineers have their round with the Budget, little is left for 'architecture' and nothing for art. Fritz Woehle (B) Chairman, reports collaboration by Birmingham Chapter in the Festival of Arts, receipt of a punch bowl for community service, sponsorship of an historic episode and an Architects Ball. Seems more fraternization than collaboration somehow, but Fritz gives a fine party.

Committee on Institutional and Commercial Buildings

This is where we came in; the bull-dozer has done its work and the landscape is being filled in with used-car lots, junk-parks, kudzoo and Commercial and Institutional Buildings. Our committee-members are busily engaged doing their part in respect to the latter, and had no time for a report.

For the Year of 1968:

It may be stupid to think that things happen in any other way, but several of us who have done the poorest job realize that a start should have been made at the beginning of the year, not during the last month. The Huntsville Program has been truly fine for the last two years, and it might be good to have a meeting of the state-wide council members of this committee in Huntsville to review their efforts and be sparked thereby. I urge that this receive consideration by our replacements.

This is the first in a Series of Commission Reports which will appear in issues of the ALABAMA ARCHITECT.
STUDENT CHAPTER  
AUBURN UNIVERSITY

As Architectural students, we are astounded by the vast numbers of Architectural publications that pass before us. However, these are our only link with the building activity going on in the rest of the world.

This summer a group of twenty-three architecture students from Auburn was given the chance to see some of this building activity first hand. The tour originated at Auburn on June 2 and returned to the loveliest village after two weeks and 3200 miles of traveling to Atlanta, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Hartford and climaxing in Montreal and Toronto.

We found that most of the structures that we viewed were very much different from their pictorial counterparts. Any judgements must be made by moving through the parts that comprise the structure. And only when we see it function can we say, "It works".

Too many buildings are judged in terms of the publications and because of this they usually attain much more of it than they deserve.

As a result of this trip we have learned to be more critical of the published buildings and therefore more anxious to put ourselves in physical contact with these structures.

—WILLIAM R. EADES III

A slide lecture entitled: "This is Auburn" will be available soon for meetings, etc. For further information contact Stan Tomblin, Department of Architecture, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36830.

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