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Who throws all those beer cans overboard?
Who's going to unpollute it all?

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9. There's only so much water. Don't leave it running. If it has to be recycled too fast, treatment plants can't purify it properly.
10. Measure detergents carefully. If you follow manufacturer's instructions, you'll help cut a third of all detergent water pollution.
11. Help get antipollution ideas into kids' heads. If you're a teacher, a Scout leader, a camp counselor, a summer playground assistant; teach children about litter, conservation, noise . . . about being considerate, which is what it all comes down to.
12. When you shop, take a reusable tote with you as Europeans do - and don't accept excess packaging and paper bags.
13. Care. Who will, if we don't.

The crisis isn't in our cities;
The crisis is in our hearts.
With a change of heart, we can change the picture.

A MESSAGE FROM THE ALABAMA COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTS A.I.A.
JOHN J. CAREY, FAIA, DIES

John J. Carey, designer of a number of public and religious structures during his 45 years as a Mobile architect, died Tuesday, July 13, 1971, in a Mobile hospital.

Among projects for which he was architect were the Mobile Municipal Airport Terminal, Little Flower Catholic Church, Catholic Boys Home and the restoration of the Cathedral Basilica of the Immaculate Conception.

Prominent in Catholic church affairs, several years ago he was made a Knight of St. Gregory.

In 1960 he was selected as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, which is the highest honor a member of the AIA can receive.

An alumnus of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., Carey was honored with an award from that institution for outstanding achievement in the field of architecture and engineering.

At one time he was president of the Alabama Chapter of the AIA and a member of the State Architectural Registration Board.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Esther Carey and a daughter, Mrs. Hays (Pat) Thompson, both of Mobile, and other relatives.

RESOLUTION

MOBILE CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

WHEREAS, the members of the Mobile Chapter of the American Institute of Architects sadly take note of the departure from our midst of John Joseph Carey, F.A.I.A.,

AND WHEREAS, John Joseph Carey has been a constant source of inspiration to the Architects throughout the State and Nation by his example of unselfish service to the profession and dedication to the ethical standards thereof,

AND WHEREAS, John Joseph Carey has served the profession as President of the Alabama Council of the American Institute of Architects, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the American Institute of Architects, as well as membership on countless special and standing committees,

AND WHEREAS, John Joseph Carey has served the profession and the public by twice serving as member and Chairman of the State Board for Registration of Architects,

AND WHEREAS, John Joseph Carey has at all times been receptive and responsive to the many requests, in particular of young Architects, for consultation and advice,

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Mobile Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that the deepest sympathy of the profession be extended to his family, and that this resolution be spread on the minutes and copies be extended to Mrs. Esther Carey and the State and National Offices of the American Institute of Architects.
CHAPTER NEWS AND EVENTS

AUBURN

No Major activities are planned for the summer, but plans are being finalized for the Chapter to host the state Alabama Council Convention this fall on November 12-13 in Auburn. It will be a seminar type convention with social activities planned for architects, wives, faculty and students. Richard Millman, president, will attend the Gulf States Regional Board meeting at Dauphin Island on September 18th.

BIRMINGHAM

The Chapter is considering several new locations to replace the offices on South 20th Street which have served so admirably as a central location.

Aubrey Garrison, Chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee, has written the City Council and asked that they reconsider their decision on the Sign Ordinance, which was unacceptable to the architects and many other concerned groups.

The Chapter has made its annual $500 contribution for a Scholarship at Auburn, the funding coming from its yearly Beaux Arts Ball.

MOBILE

Many members of the Mobile Chapter have been actively working with the Landmarks Study and the Fort Conde Plaza Reconstruction, as noted in the feature article in this issue.

Ed Baumhauer is heading the School Board Liaison Committee for the Chapter.

Vic Glazner is heading the Alabama Council AIA committee on Building Code legislation.

The Chapter will have a busy year ahead, as it is Mobile's turn to host the Statewise Council Convention in the fall of 1972. Their last convention, featuring a program on "Architectural Practice in the Small Office" and ending with a Mardi Gras Ball are still remembered fondly by those who attended.

The Chapter plans to start a Community Design Center program on a limited basis. John McArthur, Human Resources Council representative, is also Neighborhood Improvement Chairman, and states the Chapter members will give help through counsel and assistance on Saturday mornings to disadvantaged groups and persons who need planning and design aid.

Also under consideration is a sign control ordinance, which is being prepared in cooperation with other interested groups. Like other AIA Chapters who have opted for sign control, they are meeting with entrenched opposition.

The Chapter plans to co-host the Gulf States Regional Council at its September 18th meeting, in conjunction with the AGC and CIA (Construction Industries Association).

MONTGOMERY

The Chapter has had a problem with attendance, but expects it to pick up beginning with a joint meeting in August with the Producers Council. Plans are underway for increased activity in September.

The Building Code Committee, with Charles Humphries and Robert Smyly, has been active. Frank Rosa and Pat Williams have been assigned to "Relations with Building Industry" Committee.

NORTH ALABAMA

During June the Chapter held a joint meeting with the Producers Council. Activity has continued on several different projects, among them the drafting of a sign control ordinance in which several members participated. Public hearings have been held and the ordinance is being revamped with several suggested changes.

NEW MEMBERS AND CHANGE OF STATUS


JAMES DALE CARPENTER, Associate, has joined the firm of Tiller, Butler, McElhaney, Rosa & Seay, 416 S. Perry St., Montgomery.

WILLIAM D. TOUCHSTONE, Associate Member, formerly of Milberger & Rutland, has now moved to the office of Fred N. Underwood in the firm of Barr & Tune.

RICHARD C. ROSENVOLD, AIA, has transferred his membership to the Jacksonville, Florida Chapter.

ELWYN REED, AIA, is now a partner of Crow & Reed Associates, Huntsville.

TERMINATIONS:

JAMES E. FORD, Corporate, Cobb, Adams & Benton, Birmingham.

JAMES E. GODWIN, Associate member with Pearson, Tittle, & Narrows, Montgomery.

DEATHS:

JOHN J. CAREY, FAIA – July 13, 1971, Mobile. Funeral held from Radney's Chapel, 10:00 am, July 15, 1971. (See article on page 4 this issue).

JOHN A. WETZEL, Member Emeritus and one of the founders of the first AIA Chapter in Alabama in 1916. Died in Birmingham earlier this year. Mr. Wetzel had been living at Fairhaven, and attended the 50th Anniversary Convention in Birmingham in 1966. Anyone with further details of his death please send them to the State Council office at P.O. Box 267, Montgomery, Alabama 36101.

NEWSNOTES

(Continued from Page 4)

Insurance program; the introduction of Building Code Legislation; the revamped ALABAMA ARCHITECT NEWSLETTER which is meeting with wide acclaim. They also heard chapter president's reports, and accepted Mobile's offer to host the 1972 State Council Convention.
REASONS FOR A STATEWIDE CODE

Alabama and Mississippi are among the few states who do not protect their people by enforcing minimum building standards.

In Mobile, architects saw the devastation caused by Hurricane Camille and were deeply concerned about the accidental deaths and financial loss directly attributed to unsafe buildings. They concluded that in most losses, whether by fire, explosion, storm or flood, the owner and/or public was the innocent party who suffered from inadequate building standards improperly enforced.

Flood insurance is only available under Federal subsidy in areas where a minimum building standard is enforced. Also, an immediate decrease in property insurance rates is effected in areas protected by building codes.

Council President William Pearson appointed a Committee composed of two informed and concerned members from each of the five Alabama Chapters. Under the chairmanship of Victor Glazner, they met and drafted the bill printed on these pages. The bill is being introduced by Rep. Robert M. Hill, Jr., of Florence. Co-sponsors include Bill Roberts, Jr., Jim Wood, and Mike Perloff, all of Mobile.

The bill contains several important elements:

1. No new building codes are introduced. It does adopt statewide the Southern Standard Building, Plumbing, Gas, and Housing Codes, plus the National Electrical Code.
2. Local governing bodies may exclude single-family dwellings, farm buildings, and duplexes.
3. The State Building Commission is directed to keep codes current. They are

Architects Urge Adoption

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

To adopt minimum standard building codes for the State of Alabama; to provide for the revision of these codes; to allow local modification of these codes; to authorize and direct local governing bodies to enforce these codes; and to authorize the prescription and collection of the fees necessary to effect the enforcement of these codes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. For the further protection of the people of Alabama, the State hereby adopts the following minimum building codes, which shall apply statewide to the design, construction, repair, use and alteration of all buildings for which it is applicable:


Section 2. Local governing bodies may exclude from the provisions of these minimum building codes the following:

2. Apartment buildings used exclusively as the residence of not more than two families.
3. Farm buildings.

Local governing bodies may modify these minimum codes for application within their area of jurisdiction by adopting broader or more stringent provisions, or by adopting more recent editions or amendments of the named codes. Said local provisions shall be filed with the Director of the State Building Commission.

Section 3. The State Building Commission is hereby authorized and directed to review and adopt or reject more recent editions or amendments of the named codes, which shall, upon proper notice, apply statewide in lieu of the named code which was thereby amended or supplanted.

Section 4. Local governing bodies are authorized and directed to adopt rules and regulations pursuant to the administration and enforcement of the State code, and to establish agencies or departments which shall have the authority for and responsibility of enforcing provisions of this act.

"Local governing bodies" is defined as all county governments, and all incorporated municipalities of 2500 or more population. Incorporated municipalities of less than 2500 population may adopt or not adopt the terms of this act as they choose. The area of jurisdiction of an incorporated municipality shall be the area within its police jurisdiction. The area of jurisdiction of the County shall be all the area of the county excluding that within the jurisdiction of a municipality which has established its own code enforcement agency.
Two or more local governing bodies may join together for the creation of a single agency for the purpose of administering and enforcing provisions of this act.

Section 5. Local governing bodies having established an enforcement program may prescribe and exact fees to be paid by the owners of the buildings inspected and permitted to be built.

All permits and inspection fees collected pursuant to this act shall be paid into the treasury of the county or city prescribing them and used for the purpose of enforcing this act.

No person shall erect or construct any building or structure, nor add to, enlarge, move or demolish any building or structure, excepting Section 2 exclusions, in this State without first obtaining a permit therefor. This act shall not, however, apply where the total cost of the construction, enlargement of, addition to, moving or demolition of such building or structure is less than $500.

Section 6. The State Building Commission shall establish criteria for the education, experience and certification of officials of local building departments, with respect to the classification and responsibility of the position held, and shall issue appropriate certificates upon request to individuals who are deemed qualified. Local governing bodies may require or not require such certification of their building department officials, as they see fit.

Section 7. Any person knowingly violating any of the provisions of this act or failing to comply to any of the provisions of this act after thirty days written notice of an enforcement agency shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or thirty days in jail, or both, and a penalty of fifty dollars per day during the continuance of the violation.

Section 8. This act shall not be construed to impair or limit in any way the power of incorporated municipalities to enjoin or abate public nuisances within their corporate limits.

Section 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed as abrogating or otherwise affecting the power of any state department or agency to promulgate regulations, make inspections, or approve plans in accordance with any other applicable provisions of law not in conflict with the provisions herein.

Section 10. This act shall be liberally construed as being additional authority of incorporated municipalities to adopt ordinances relating to the establishment and enforcement of minimum standards for building, dwellings and structures of all types and descriptions used for human habitation and occupancy. The authority conferred on municipalities by this act is cumulative to and in addition to other existing legal authority. Nevertheless, all laws which conflict herewith are repealed.

Section 11. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of the act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, such declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 12. This act shall become effective upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming law; however, no person shall be guilty of violating any provision hereof as authorized in this act until the first day of the third month beginning after this act becomes law.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP ADOPT LEGISLATION

Each architect should immediately contact his legislators and urge his support of the measure. Contact your representative and senator in person or by phone. Write a follow-up letter to emphasize your support. Urge other persons in the construction industry to do likewise. Contractors, builders, plumbers, electricians, all should be urged to support this legislation.

Chapter presidents should get a motion for support through their meetings and write local legislators of this support. Follow-up is important if this bill is to get out of committee and secure favorable passage. The legislature faces a log-jam of bills, it is true. Nevertheless, much legislation will be passed. This important bill should, too. Give it your active support.
The concept underlying the proposal for Fort Conde Plaza is that of an outdoor museum of Mobile architecture. The project will not be a restoration of the area as a historic district but, rather, the bringing together of structures having architectural character typical of Mobile.

The key structure will be the Fort Conde bastions. Then, those buildings existing within the plaza area (the highway interchange) which have intrinsic architectural significance will be restored. Structures lacking architectural merit, or otherwise alien to the concept, will be removed and their sites made available for other buildings. Finally, to complete the illustration of the range of 19th century domestic architecture, certain houses displaced elsewhere in the city will be moved into the area.

The extensive restoration of Mobile's historic districts has seldom been motivated by preservation for the sake of preservation. Rather, it has been done with a view to creating, or re-creating, inviting, close-in, sections for today's urban needs. The East Church Street Area is a public and commercial district; the De Tonti Square Area is a town house and apartment district; the projected Church Street Graveyard Area is to be a combination of old town houses, restored and newly designed ones, with contrasting tall apartment towers in carefully selected places.

The Fort Conde Plaza will be none of these things. It will be, frankly, (always outside and sometimes inside) a museum, a representative collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century Mobile architecture. But it will be a museum in the best sense of the word – colorful, inviting, living. It will shake us into an awareness of the past upon which the present is based. The uses to which the buildings are put will begin with that concept. Some will pursue it. The reconstructed Fort Conde will house numerous artifacts of Indian, French, Spanish and Early American origin that were uncovered in the recent excavation of the site. Similarly, the Fort Conde-Charlotte House, owned and maintained by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and other buildings will contain displays appropriate to their original purpose of their new sponsorship.

Those interested in more complete information may contact the Mobile City Planning Commission, Mobile, Alabama.
The reconstructed Fort will be the only example of 18th century architecture known to exist in Alabama. In its form, size and position, it will be the dominant structure in the Plaza, standing apart from the other buildings.

The Fort Conde-Charlotte House will receive emphasis by being the only other building retained in Block One. This is fitting, not only because the Fort Conde-Charlotte House was located adjacent to the site of the Fort, but because some of its materials are believed to have been taken from the ruins of the Fort. Indeed, this is how the house assumed its name. The main portion of the building was erected before 1840 and served as Mobile’s first courthouse. Some parts of the main structure are believed much older — possibly of early 18th century construction.

There are two existing buildings of architectural significance in Block Two: The Ford House at 165 Saint Emanuel and the Spear-Barter House at 163 Saint Emanuel. The Ford House, constructed in 1832 in the Greek Revival style, has a double pitched roof pierced by dormers and a front galerie extending the full length of the facade — typical elements of Creole cottage design.

Just north of the Ford House is the Spear-Barter House, a Mobile town house of brick construction with cast iron porches. Here, another small, bright tale is told. This house, constructed in 1853, has a hipped roof, rather than a gabled roof found in many of the town houses in the Federal style. As that stylistic influence took on the idiom of indigenous forms and the trimmings of fashion, the brick lintels were replaced by exposed stone, ironwork was added, and the structure was raised on a half-basement.
The plan for the Plaza calls for a rounding-out and so makes a suggestion. It is this — that a typical 19th century Mobile town house be reconstructed on the northwest corner of Block Two, adjacent to the Spear-Barter House. To exemplify its period, the structure should embody certain elements of the Federal style, including broad, plain surfaces, flack brick arch lintels over the windows and door, a shallow recess of the enframements around the openings, and a gabled outline of the end walls. There are many structures of this style in Mobile which are available for relocation in the Plaza.

Block Four, a partial city block, contains three houses which, by remaining just as they are, will help to complete the outdoor museum of architecture.

The first is the Batre-Saad House, constructed in 1856. It is typical of the brick-and-cast-iron town house with rear wing running back on the right side. A unique feature of this example, however, is the projecting frieze. The end walls are of local, irregular brick laid with thick mortar joints. The street facade achieves higher aims. It is faced with much finer brick imported from the East and laid with exceptionally thin mortar joints.

Just around the corner from the Batre-Saad House in Block Four is a house (presently numbered 202 Saint Emanuel Street) that gives an interesting example of last-century pretension. At the time of its construction in 1870, this structure was probably a town house quite similar to the Spear-Barter House. But, later, a masonry sheathing was attached to the surface of the exterior to give the appearance of heavy stone construction. Underneath this sheathing, however, is brickwork of quality. Coarseness hid refinement — not for the first time in human history.

There is another interesting example in this block of last century ways. At the corner of Saint Emanuel and Monroe Street stands a commercial structure also erected in 1880. It has a porch of cast iron extending over the sidewalk. This porch, a typical feature of nineteenth century commercial buildings, is supported by five extremely thin, tapered cast iron columns. One of the few extant examples of the nineteenth century on-the-street store or commercial structure, with living apartments above, this building will help to complete the conception of the Plaza as a collection of Mobile architectural styles and building types.
CARRYING OUT THE PLAN

The idea of Fort Conde as a museum of Mobile architecture was first advanced in the plan for downtown Mobile, that plan having been designed to carry out a part of the Mobile Master Plan. Now, in this report, the idea has been focused on more specific proposals.

In a way, however, execution of the plan began even before planning was complete. It started with the excavations — the "digs" — of the University of Alabama made under the sponsorship of the State Highway Department. Meanwhile, planning was advanced by the joint effort of the Highway Department and the City Planning Commission in arranging the alignment of the street system and the placement of tunnel appurtenances in such a way as to allow the south bastions of the fort to be reconstructed.

But the main action lies ahead. The mix of programs and projects to complete the Fort Conde Plaza may include these:

Urban renewal, under the Mobile Housing Board, can be used to acquire, clear and make available land for siting the structures to be moved into the area. It can also be used to aid in the rehabilitation of structures existing in the area through grants and low-interest loans. Special grants-in-aid may be available for restoration of certain historic structures.

The State Highway Department, collaborating with the City of Mobile, can make the necessary street changes to accommodate traffic while, at the same time, opening access to the Plaza.

Public agencies such as the National Park Service, and semi-public agencies such as the National Trust, may participate in the execution of the plan through advice and financial assistance.

Private enterprise can play its important part by putting to adaptive use many of the structures in the Plaza. Here lies an opportunity for public service combined with one for private profit.

These approaches, and others, will be used to carry out the plan for Fort Conde Plaza. Underpinning them — and unifying them — there is the power of an important idea whose time has come.

SOME COMMENTS BY ARCH R. WINTER, F.A.I.A., A.I.P., PLANNING CONSULTANT

Virginia March has asked me to give some information on the Landmarks Study now underway in Mobile. Since it is merely underway and not completed, this is interim information.

One thing in this line that has been completed is the design study for Fort Conde Plaza. I will have a copy of the booklet describing this plan sent to you; it will give you much more information than I can give in a letter. What may not come out in the booklet is some information about the people who are responsible for the design plan.

Bowie Hamilton, who made the sketches in the booklet, is a recent graduate of Auburn in architecture. He is also the great grandson of Peter Joe Hamilton, the historian who wrote, among other things, "Colonial Mobile." The other members of the Planning Commission staff responsible for parts of the work are architects by training, although not AIA members. Nicholas Holmes, Jr., whose contribution to the design plan is acknowledged inside the back cover, is, of course, well known as an architect with strong interests in preservation and in archeology. Nick is currently a member of the national AIA Historic Resources Committee. His father, a prominent architect, was an active AIA member for many years. Before his death a few years ago, Mr. Holmes was widely known for his interest and work in historic preservation. Finally, yours truly spends what little time he has left over from AIA national, pushing such projects as this Fort Conde Plaza plan.

Donald J. Cosby, former Assistant Planning Director for the Mobile City Planning Commission, was one of the main people involved in preparing the plan. Don is a graduate of Auburn University and has recently taken his Masters degree in planning from the University of Oklahoma. He is now in charge of planning in the Planning and Codes Section of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Birmingham.

The Landmarks Study that is now underway was begun almost two years ago under the aegis of the City Planning Commission in cooperation with the Historic Preservation Society. Initial research was done by the members of the Junior League as a public service. Michael Fazio, who was graduated from Auburn in architecture and received his masters degree from The Ohio State University with a major in architectural history, did most of the background work on the study. Eugene Fisher, a graduate of Tulane in architecture, also did a great deal on this study.

Several Mobile Architects are making an evaluation of the landmark buildings, using the accumulated information and applying their own knowledge of the development of architecture in Mobile in the nineteenth century. They include Dillon March, Nick Holmes, Howard Ellis, Harry Johnstone and Eugene Gray, all members of AIA. The project is under my general direction. Samuel Wilson, Jr., FAIA, New Orleans, the leading authority on colonial Gulf Coast architecture, is our adviser or consultant.

The inventory of landmarks is expected to be published this fall. In 1972, there will follow a more lengthy work on the history of nineteenth century Mobile architecture.

I hope these notes will help. Anything more than a sort of advance notice of the Landmarks Study may be premature, but of course the Fort Conde Plaza study has already been widely circulated.
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PROFILE
Fellows In Alabama
(THIRD IN A SERIES)

E. Walter Burkhardt, FAIA

E. Walter Burkhardt, FAIA, was born in Leipzig, Germany, on January 23, 1894. He was educated at Washington State, with a B.S. Degree in Architecture, 1917, and a Masters Degree in Architecture at Columbia University in 1922. He was a Medalist at the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design 3 times. Designer with Alfred C. Blossom in New York City and served on Board of Education there. Head Designer, State Board of Control in Florida from 1926-29. Organized his own firm in 1932. Professor of Architecture at Auburn University from 1929 until his retirement in 1964.

He was chairman of the Department of Architecture from 1956 to 1957, and was chairman of Terminal Problems from that date to his retirement.

He has been a member of AIA since 1929, and was president of the Alabama Chapter from 1939 to 1941. He was awarded the rank of Fellow in The American Institute of Architects at the St. Louis AIA convention in 1964.

His advancement to Fellow stated that "he introduced recognition of contemporary thought in architectural design with his appointment in 1929; was instrumental in building up the five-year course of architecture, the first five-year degree program in the South; placed early emphasis on the integration of city planning and the decorative arts with architectural design; was instrumental in the establishment of landscape design in the department of architecture."

He returned in July from a two-month trip to Europe.
BOOK REVIEWS
by Felton Moreland Collier AIA
Literary Editor

The Roman Forum by Michael Grant; The Macmillan Company, New York; 240 pp, illustrated with photographs in color and in black and white and with drawings; $8.95; 1970

Michael Grant is a distinguished classical scholar with a background as a Fellow of Trinity College at Cambridge and as President of the Queen's University, Belfast. His book explains the significance of the Forum and the reasons for its development, the principal monuments of the Forum and the major events in their history, and the fate of the Forum during the period following the fall of ancient Rome.

This book is a delight for anyone who has spent even a few hours in the Forum. The clear diagrams of many of the buildings and monuments and the entertaining descriptions of this one time "center of the world" make the book an outstanding volume. It is a handsome book, bound in brown cloth with gold lettering and blue/white endpaper prints of an old pen and ink drawing of the Roman Forum a couple of hundred years ago.

Kinetic Architecture by William Zuk and Roger H. Clark; Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York; 164 pp, illustrated with photographs and drawings; $14.95; 1970

Professors Zuk and Clark have produced a book which is a study of the evolutionary concepts and ideas now emerging in the design professions and in scientific and construction circles which are flexible to the scale, speed, and nature of change in our times.

The authors write persuasively against the continuing practice of building static, permanent monuments for buildings, arguing that self-erecting structures, expandable and movable buildings, disposable enclosures have immediate and long term applications to the design process. They discuss moving components, reviewing such familiar items as sky lights and sunshades, predicting much larger scale uses of similar (and dissimilar) components in the future. Pneumatic structures, mobile architecture, and the special vehicles developed for space and for undersea exploration are reviewed.

The book has a useful appendix of references and notes, including critical comment on many references. The volume is approximately eight inches high and eleven and one-half inches long, well bound in black cloth, with silver lettering. Kinetic Architecture is a bold and intelligent study which should find a welcome place in the personal and in the institutional professional library.
**Letters**

**SIR:**
The last issue of ALABAMA ARCHITECT is one that you can be proud of — good job!

Can you send us two extra copies?

Billy Herrin,
Jones & Herrin Architects
Huntsville, Ala.

**SIR:**
Would it be possible for us to have six additional copies of your publication, Alabama Architect, for May and June?

We would like these additional copies for the Architecture Library.

Thank you very much.

Voncille E. Ennis
Secretary
Architecture Dept.
Auburn University

**SIR:**
I want to take this opportunity to say that the May-June issue of Alabama Architect really does look great. It has an interesting article on restoration, news of the Chapters, reports from Auburn and noteworthy news that interests all Architects. It is comprehensive, it is attractive and it is noteworthy news that interests all Architects. It is comprehensive, it is attractive and it is noteworthy news that interests all Architects.

I want to take this opportunity to say that the May-June issue of Alabama Architect really does look great. It has an interesting article on restoration, news of the Chapters, reports from Auburn and noteworthy news that interests all Architects.

**Dear Sir:**
This is to congratulate you on the May-June issue of the Alabama Architect Newsletter. This is indeed an outstanding edition and one that you and all the architects in the Alabama Council, A.I.A. can be truly proud of. You are doing a great job. Keep up the good work. Incidentally, I like the brown ink on tan paper.

Parker A. Narrows
Pearson , Tittle, Narrows & Associates, Architects
Montgomery, Ala.

**BIRMINGHAM REALTOR HITS ‘VISUAL POLLUTION’**

A Birmingham realtor and leader in "Birmingham Green" at a chapter meeting earlier this year urged stronger controls on such things as offensive billboard placement, unsightly signs, unscreened junkyards and abandoned cars which are allowed to turn into rusting junk heaps on city streets.

Marshall Haynes, vice president of Molton, Allen & Williams, told members of the Birmingham Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) that it is not enough to fight only air and water pollution. The problem of "visual pollution" must also be attacked, he said.

"Alabama is one of the most beautiful states, and people who visit are amazed at its beauty," Haynes said. Yet that beauty is often stained by numerous billboards jutting into magnificent views, ugly signs, open junkyards and other types of visual pollution.

"I WANT TO GET the real estate people and the architects together and assist the city in a full-scale program against visual pollution," he said. "I think we need to take a practical approach as individuals and groups and make an intelligent study as to how architects and the community can eliminate visual pollution."

Haynes said that in addition to billboard control, screening junkyards and removing old wrecks from city streets, parks and green areas need to be expanded and improved, old and decaying unused buildings should be torn down and an ordinance needs to be created to keep mobile homes from moving into residential areas.

Aubrey Garrison, chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee of AIA, said one goal of the organization this year is "to get a sign ordinance enacted prohibiting needless and ugly signs."

He said the architects will work with Operation New Birmingham, Downtown Action Committee, Birmingham Regional Planning Commission, civic groups and City Council members to develop a workable program to present to officials.

Haynes told the architects that "Birmingham Green," which is an effort to make the downtown section of the city more comfortable and pleasing, will not be limited only to the business center. Eventually it will spread throughout the whole city, he said.
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