CREATE VALUE WITH HIGH AESTHETIC VENEER DOORS AND STAY IN BUDGET

The veneer cost of an elegant architectural flush door is insignificant when compared to the total cost of the architectural opening, especially when you specify factory prefinishing.

As the comparative analysis below clearly illustrates, specification of premium veneer species increases total cost by only a small percentage. When factory prefinishing by the talented craftsmen at Buell Door Company is utilized the total cost actually decreases when compared to the cost of field finishing. So don't settle for second best—make us part of your next project. We'll show you how to add value and stay in budget when you specify Buell Door Company.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS — TWO DIFFERENT FULL HEIGHT ARCHITECTURAL DOORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical Opening Utilizing Standard Veneer</th>
<th>Typical Opening Utilizing High Aesthetic Veneer</th>
<th>Cost of Added Value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typical Door Frame</td>
<td>Typical Door Frame</td>
<td>$14.00 or 2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Hardware</td>
<td>Typical Hardware</td>
<td>$155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotary Cut Birch Door 30 x 80 (Commodity Veneer Species)</td>
<td>Plain Sliced Cherry Door 30 x 80 (Premium Veneer Species)</td>
<td>$128.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Field Finish</td>
<td>Average Field Finish</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation</td>
<td>Installation</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$502.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$516.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If factory prefinishing is utilized at a cost of $29.00 then the savings of $16.00 would offset the cost of upgrading to a high aesthetic veneer. Cost of this added value would be zero.

The following species with factory prefinishing will add as little as 6% to budget. Plain sliced Teak, Plain Sliced Walnut, Rift White Oak.

Why Factory Prefinished Wood Doors Are More Desirable

Specifying factory finishing has many advantages. Better finishes with greater depth of color and clarity of grain can be applied more consistently from door to door in a factory controlled process. Factory finished doors can arrive at the job site much later in the construction schedule, after the rough trades are finished and conditions are cleaner, drier and more conducive to satisfactory installation. Hazardous chemicals and solvent materials used in field finishing of doors on building interiors are eliminated. Standard finishes are available and our company will custom match samples.

Our experienced representatives want to help make your next project a resounding success . . . give us a call. James L. Cox & Associates, 2065 Peachtree Industrial Court, Atlanta, GA 30341, (404) 452-0097.

Factory Representatives for Buell Door Company

Quarter figured Pommele Sapele (mahogany) veneer.
The Decision To Use Natural Gas Is Black... And White.

Progress has a price. But in our country today, we're paying with the very air we breathe. Emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and reactive hydrocarbons are fouling our atmosphere and making our land less livable.

Fortunately, help is at hand — natural gas. Used in new or converted industrial and commercial applications, and to power vehicles, natural gas is the energy source that can significantly reduce emissions of the ozone-producing pollutants. The cost-effective and fairly simple technology exists right now, and supplies of natural gas are plentiful.

The professionals at Atlanta Gas Light Company are ready — eager, in fact — to help you plan specifications for building or updating industrial or commercial facilities. Please give us a call. Together, we can brighten the future by reducing pollution. Then we all can breathe a little easier.
Does It Ever Strike You That This Is More Light Than You Have Outdoors At Night?

On the bright side, lighting is surprisingly affordable and easily installed. This peace of mind comes on automatically, every night. Deterring crime and adding an inviting appearance to your business. Not to mention customer convenience.

Come out of the dark ages. Call any local Georgia Power office for the full story on high efficiency outdoor lighting for your business. The economy and benefits are hard to match.
CONTENTS

Features

The 1991 GA/AIA Design Awards 10
Award Winning Preservation Projects 13
Pole Structure Provides Mountain Retreat Among the Streams 14
Reynolds Architects Designs Contexturally, Responding to Site Specifics 15
After Abusive Additions, Rome's Carnegie Building Enjoys New Life 17
Rome Residences 18
VGR Designs Mixed-Use and Restoration Projects 19
Eye Clinic; Professional Offices By Wells, Law, Hinman & Associates 20
Academic Facilities For Two Gainesville Campuses 21
Pre-Civil War Gardens Restored In North Georgia By Bavarian Prince 22
Metal Building Systems Construction: An Overlooked Architectural Opportunity 26
Small Wonder in Washington, Ga. 28

Departments

From the President 5
Editor's Notes 5
News 9
News 24
COSTING SERVICES GROUP, INC.
233 MITCHELL STREET, S.W. SUITE 350
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
(404) 524-5793

Cost Control/Monitoring
Design Estimating
Construction Estimating
Value Engineering
Cost-to-Complete Estimating
Construction Management
Construction Loan Management
Scheduling
C.P.M. Network Preparation
Building Inspection/Evaluation
Construction Inspection
Forensic Investigations

A member of the American Society of Professional Estimators and the Society of American Value Engineers.

Express your imagination with

GLASS BLOCKS

OVER 60 DESIGNS • SIZES • COLORS

HIGH SECURITY • THERMAL INSULATION • SOUND INSULATION • LIGHT TRANSMISSION

GLASS MASONRY INC.
PO. Box 8325 / Pembroke Pines, Fl 33024 / (305) 962-6884
FLORIDA: 800-940-4527 / NATIONAL: 800-456-7093
FROM THE PRESIDENT

"Of course, the recession's over -- we just haven't started the recovery yet." This humorous caption from a recent political cartoon accurately summarizes our current national economic dilemma. We're all tired of the bad times we've seen for the last few years and eagerly seize on any good news to believe that it's finally over. Yet the reality appears to be that we're going to live with a stagnant economy for a while longer. And even when things do get better, we won't relive the boom years of the '80's. Architects, along with the construction and real estate industries, have been particularly hard hit by this recession, and we need to learn from it to position ourselves in the new economic order that's coming.

While we haven't seen the end of the S&L, banking, insurance and securities debacles, it's clear that a sound economy cannot tolerate the excesses that brought about their downfall. Smoke and mirrors financial manipulations that ignore the basic concept of value, and are intended only to produce immediate riches for a few insiders, should be condemned rather than admired. As a society, we urgently need to rediscover those goals and values that made this nation great. We must establish a business ethic that rewards creation and enhancement of value, conservation of resources, improving the quality of life and the human condition, and that insists on evaluating the long-term consequences of our actions.

As architects, we will need to think of ourselves more broadly as service providers and problem-solvers than just building designers. The trend of corporate America to down-size is creating tremendous new consulting opportunities as companies "out-source" many services that were previously provided in-house. Since someone is going to provide those services, it might as well be an architect who has broadened his skills, self-perception and sense of worth.

Stephen Kliment, Editor of Architectural Record recently wrote: "There's no better time than the present downturn to lay the groundwork for the role of architect as unique problem-solver. Whether a building emerges is moot. What counts is the professional service." He's right on target, and I hope AIA will provide the necessary leadership and resources to help our members make the transition.

This year's Georgia Association Awards Program included several new categories in addition to the venerable Design category. One of these is "Architectural Services", which recognizes the comprehensive scope of services, not necessarily design-related, that our members can provide.

I think we're on to something.

Brian H. Gracey, AIA
President
Georgia Association/American Institute of Architects

EDITOR'S NOTES

Atlanta has the unique honor of having two museums that have received the American Institute of Architects Honor Award for Design Excellence. In both building ventures of the High Museum of Art, Gudmund Vigtel and his board have selected architects of recognized talent, and with faith and support, seen the result of their investment in these architects reach a rich fulfillment. In a recent AIA survey the High Museum of Art in Atlanta by Richard Meier was selected third in a list of 10 best works of American Architecture completed since 1980.

On the evening of October 14, 1991 the architects, Merrill Elam and Mack Scogin, with whom their partner Lloyd Bray designed the Georgia Pacific Center High, and Richard Meier, architect of the High Museum of Art, joined a host of board members, friends, family and special guests honoring the twenty eight years of service Gudmund Vigtel has given the museum as Director.

Vig passed on the baton of leadership in September to Dr. Ned Rifkin; as the new director, Dr. Rifkin joins the High after serving as Chief Curator of the Hirshhorn Museum in Washington. His professional focus is in modern and contemporary art.

In reviewing the years of Vigtel's leadership, guests were reminded of his arrival in 1963; his establishing the Member's Guild the next year; the opening of the encased museum within the Atlanta Memorial Arts Center in 1968; the museum's sponsorship of Isamu Noguchi's PLAYSCAPES in Piedmont Park, 1976; the establishment of an endowment in 1977 that has now reached $14.5 million; the formation of collections that include the Frances and Emory Cocke Collection of English Ceramics, the Virginia Crawford Collection of Decorative Arts, the Elson Contemporary Art Glass Fund, the Lucinda W. Bunnen Collection of Photography and the beginnings of collections dealing with drawings and objects by architects.

Vig has supported museum programs that have included public lectures by Paolo Soleri, Robert Venturi, Michael Graves and exhibits by van der Rohe and Frank Gehry.

I must admit a certain prejudice in the growth of the museum, after meeting Vig twenty six years ago during work on a membership campaign, I have counted Vig and Carolyn as special friends to me and

Contiued on page 6
Editor's Notes - from page 5

my family. There are many memories that I savor because of this relationship. I remember with humor the day that Frank Stella's PROTRACTOR was presented as a generous gift of Mrs. Emory Cocke, a gift given with gentle nudging by Vig. There was a special evening eating chili with Young Careers while Vig discussed a current Pre-Colombian exhibit. The breaking of ground for the new structure saw the Director playing in the sand with many children, reminding of the extensive programs the museum has developed in children’s education and exhibits.

The exhibits developed over the years along with the collections begun, set within the excellence of architecture, a heritage for us all to respect and enjoy. The museum and Gudmund Vigtel have grown over the twenty eight years and the city, Atlanta, and our southeast region can take a great pride in this growth. Thanks, Vig.

Driving recently through the express-ways between Nashville and Atlanta, I have been enjoying the aspect of billboard architecture that embellishes the fireworks stands west of Chattanooga. Georgia has its own brand of an eyecatcher in Dalton with this expressway discount center.

Architecture/Georgia is looking ahead at coming issues of the journal. January will feature work related to Atlanta and its architects; April will be the 1992 Directory and will feature projects recently awarded design awards in the 1991 GA/AIA program. In July the feature section of the magazine will be specifically interested in projects dealing with education, whether primary or university oriented.

As in the past send material to the editor at P.O. Box 54635, Atlanta, 30308. If you have suggestions or complaints, please send them to the Editor. To date we have heard from less than a dozen readers of the magazine; one would believe that it isn't reaching its goals.

All material will be returned as possible although some has been held for future issues. Design projects are equally sought as well as completed projects. Special interest articles such as Garland Reynold’s paper in this issue are also solicited.

Kemp Mooney, AIA, Editor
We're The Source
For Custom-Designed,
Built And Installed
Audio/Video Systems

If you're considering an audio/video system for your home or office, consider the many years of enjoyment that can be derived from a custom-designed and installed electronic entertainment system from Custom Audio/Video Environments. Our systems reflect a painstaking approach to balancing factors such as sound quality, appearance and ease-of-use. No detail is overlooked in the effort to deliver optimum performance and matchless beauty.

Our professionals eliminate the confusion often associated with modern consumer electronics, so it's not necessary for you to know a "watt" from a "woofer." At your convenience, we will come to your home or office and accurately review your unique requirements and make a reasonable product recommendation. We can help design and build custom cabinetry or modify your present furniture. If you already have an interior designer, architect or builder, we can assist them in space utilization and make suggestions based upon our prior experience and knowledge.

We specialize in products such as flush-mounted speakers, systems with whole-house or office remote-control capability and surround sound audio/video systems that make you feel like you're in a theatre. Our work, however, is not limited to inside applications because we are also able to provide systems for outdoor use on the deck or by the pool. Whatever the assignment, we take great pride in doing the best job possible.

Give us a call at (404) 436-1523 and we'll arrange for a no-obligation in-home or office consultation. Let us show you how our custom audio and video systems will make your home or office more comfortable, and a more enjoyable place to live or work.
Fulton communications has built a reputation by providing quality communications products and unsurpassed customer service to our clients. We represent only the finest, most reliable products offered in the industry today, and we are not owned or operated by a manufacturer, therefore we have total freedom of representation of product-line.

We provide service to all of our customers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Our remote Maintenance and Test Center facilities allow us to diagnose and trouble shoot system inadequacies immediately and with the highest degree of efficiency available.

*Mention Dr. Fulton and Get a Free Cordless Phone With Installation!*

Call Dr. Fulton at 446-3100

*Fulton Communications*
*The Telephone People Since 1964*

We service all major brands of phone systems.
1992 GA/AIA Officers

L-R: Forrest Lott, AIA; Linda Ramsay, AIA; Jordan Jelks, AIA; Ben Darmer, AIA; Brian Gracey, AIA.

Linda Ramsay, AIA, First Vice President/President elect in 1991 automatically becomes President in 1992. Other new officers elected at the recent design conference are:

First Vice President/President Elect
Jordan Jelks, AIA, Macon

Vice President
Ben Darmer, AIA, Atlanta

Treasurer Forrest Lott, AIA, Savannah

Secretary
Glenn Gregory, AIA, Valdosta

Ames Will Exhibit Works in NYC Gallery

Opening with his paintings, models and prints, the John Nichols Gallery in New York will show selected works by Atlanta architect, Anthony M. Ames, FAIA. This exhibit opens November 12, and will run through December 22, 1991. Inquiries about the show can be made through (212)226-1243. A recent issue of Architectural Record included Ames loft project in Atlanta which includes several of the architect’s recent paintings.

Georgia Architects Offer Historic Preservation Testimony

Sen. Wyche Fowler (D-GA), right, welcomes Middle Georgia Chapter/AIA president Russell Claxton, AIA, to the Macon hearing on September 5.

Two Georgia architects testified in support of strengthening national historic preservation policies at Congressional field hearings held in Macon and Augusta September 5 and 6. U.S. Senator Wyche Fowler invited Russell Claxton, AIA, president of the Middle Georgia Chapter/AIA, and Robert S. Woodhurst III, AIA, South Atlantic Regional Director, to represent the AIA at hearings on his proposed National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1991 (S.684).

"The AIA's recently completed Vision 2000 report states that 90 percent of the architecture that our profession will be dealing with in the 21st Century already exists today," Claxton said at the Macon hearing on September 5. "Thus, preservation and restoration will be an integral part of architectural practice in the future. It is imperative that the proper administrative bodies, protection provisions, and research and education programs be in place as we move toward the millennium."

Richard Bradfield, FAIA, Atlanta is the nominee for South Atlantic Regional Director. He will replace Gayland Witherspoon, FAIA, from South Carolina, on the Institute's Board of Directors, whose term of office expires in 1992.

Accreditation by NAAB Awarded to Savannah College of Art and Design

The National Architectural Accreditation Board has added Savannah College of Art and Design to its list of accredited programs for professional education. This is the result of a series of NAAB visits and reviews with the school and its faculty and student body. The second school accredited in Georgia, SCAD offers a five year degree, Bachelor of Architecture. SCAD is developing a rich program in the historic district of Savannah; recently Architecture/Georgia presented information about the school and its programs.

A third state program is on the road for NAAB review and accreditation; Southern College of Technology is currently revamping its program with the goal of meeting NAAB criteria for accreditation.
1991 GA/AIA DESIGN AWARDS
1991 Georgia AIA Awards

1. Mount Carmel Elementary School; Douglasville, Ga.
   HONOR AWARD, Lord, Aeck & Sargent
2. Maloof Residence, Pavilion and Gardens; Atlanta
   MERIT AWARD, Robert M. Cain, AIA
3. SciTrek Science and Technology Museum; Atlanta
   MERIT AWARD, Rosser Fabrap International
4. Women's Pavilion, Gwinnett Medical Center
   MERIT AWARD, Nix Mann & Associates
5. Wineman Mountain Cottage; Jasper, Ga.
   MERIT AWARD, Lord, Aeck & Sargent
6. Additions to Atlanta International School; Atlanta
   MERIT AWARD, Nix Mann & Viehman
7. Bachman/Knapp Warehouse; Atlanta
   MERIT AWARD, Smith DaUa Architects
8. 1996 Olympic Games Atlanta Bid Facilities Planning Architectural Services
   MERIT AWARD, Heery Architects & Engineers
9. Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center; New York
   Architectural Services
   MERIT AWARD, Lord, Aeck & Sargent
10. Architect as Artist
    HONOR AWARD, Joseph Amisano, FAIA
11. Architect as Artist
    MERIT AWARD, Jeffery Allen Wierenga, AIA
12. Waycross City Hall; Waycross, Ga.
    1991 GEORGIA ENERGY AWARD
    Surber Barber Architects
    Adams, Davis & Partners, Engineers

Receiving Bronze Medal Awards from the state chapter were:

Brian H. Gracey, AIA out going president; he was cited for his loyalty, dedication and service which reflected credit to the Georgia Association.


Continued on page 12
NOTES FROM DESIGN CONFERENCE
LAKE LANIER ISLANDS

Speakers at the design conference engaged audiences with a wide range of subjects. Fay Jones, FAIA, recipient of the 1990 AIA Gold Medal, presented recent images of his firm's architectural projects including the chapels that have won AIA Honor Awards. Residential designs spanning the decades of his practice, clearly showed the design philosophy that had its beginning in Jones' early apprenticeship with Frank Lloyd Wright and association with Bruce Goff.

The work of Sam Mockbee, FAIA, contains the southern romanticism that he has sought to portray in imagery and dialog; his projects that deal with housing for the poor, which won a PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE Design Award and the houses for wealthier clients all respond to his interpretation of southern elements. His work included the residences, religious structures and civic facilities and pictures of his spirit trees (colored glass bottles hanging in tree limbs) that set a joyous note in their context.

Jeffrey Rosensweig's presentation was related to the upcoming Olympics, and he admitted that the picture for area architects was not going to be a happy one for some time. With Jeff Floyd, AIA and William J. Moss, Rosensweig participated on a panel discussing the Olympic's impact on world awareness of southern architecture. His suggestions were that the construction program for the Olympics was not the only way the local economy was going to improve for the profession, but in other areas such as the arts and cultural aspects of the region, imports and exports, products that will be exposed to a new market, etc. Copies of his notes can be obtained from the Chapter office or call Dorothy Spence for information.

A distinct change occurred this year with the election of state chapter officers; the executive committee recommended the change of nomination slate of officers by bringing to the floor two candidates for each major office except President, which is filled by the Vice-President, President Elect. Each candidate for office was given time to make a presentation and express their intentions in seeking office. Election by chapter members present followed. This process will be followed in the future; Dorothy Spence commented that it clearly follows the national process of officer election.

AIA Awards— from page 11
Ronald Kolman, AIA received a Bronze Medal for his thirty years of continued service to the profession and for a particular service with professional ethics.
Edward Warner Neal, AIA has served the profession and his community through his historical restoration and works of preservation in the state.
For thirty years of service to the profession through his work with the State Board of Regents, Frederick O. Branch, AIA received a Presidential Citation.
The Columbus Museum was presented with a Citation of Excellence for its leadership in providing architectural achievement in renewing a cultural as well as architectural landmark, and for exceptional educational programs of visual arts and historical references of West Georgia.
Citation of Excellence went to Emory University, Atlanta for its sustained commitment to excellence throughout its campus architecture.
Jack Pinkerton was honored with a Certificate of Appreciation for his efforts with the selection process for architects and contractors to be involved with the 1996 Summer Olympics.

ANTITRUST COMPLIANCE BULLETIN NO. 3
DO'S AND DON'T'S OF ANTITRUST
The American Institute of Architects
July 1, 1991

DO
• Set your fees based on your business objectives
• Decide the projects for which your firm will submit proposals based on your business and marketing plans.
• Decide whether to enter a design competition by evaluating its cost and benefit to your business.
• Learn more about the business side of your practice - how to effectively manage your firm.
• Submit fee proposals whenever you think it is advantageous to your business.
• Lobby your local, state and federal governments for selection processes and contract provisions that are fair.

DON'T
• Determine your fees by asking others what they charge.
• Divide up markets with your competitors.
• Agree with your competitors to set minimum (or maximum) fees.
• Say that it is unethical, unprofessional or contrary to AIA policy to submit fee quotations.
• Threaten a boycott if your lobbying efforts are not successful.
• Refuse to admit qualified competitors as members in the AIA or other business organizations.

If you have questions about antitrust, call the AIA's General Counsel in Washington, DC at (202) 626-7391.

StoneScape
Architectural Pavers

StoneScape Architectural Pavers are for those individuals desiring a unique alternative to concrete and asphalt paving. StoneScape's range of colors and shapes allows the designer to utilize paved areas as focal points of the landscaping or design scheme.
For information contact Superock Block Company at 205-324-8624.
Superock Block • P.O. Box 5326 • Birmingham, Alabama 35207
AWARD WINNING
PRESERVATION PROJECTS

Jaeger/Pyburn, Inc., Gainesville, Ga.; Owner
Jack H. Pyburn, AIA, Jaeger/Pyburn, Inc.
Gainesville, Ga.; Architect
Ray Ward Construction Co., Gainesville,
Ga.; Contractor

An abandoned karate studio located in
the downtown district of Gainesville,
Georgia and a Walton County farm were
both recipients of awards from the Georgia
Trust for Historic Preservation. Designed
by Jaeger/Pyburn, Inc. these projects
exemplify the variety of approaches to
continued use of older structures, taken by
the design firm.

The karate studio, now the offices for
the Jaeger/Pyburn firm, had been noted in
the newspaper at the time, in 1929, of its
construction as one of the handsomest
buildings in the state of Georgia. After
years of use and abuse, the project was
purchased by the firm, and with the
Federal historic properties tax credits
program, proceeded to breath new life into
the building's skeleton.

The Harris Family Farm in Walton
County had to be restored to the National
Register Standards. The 1820's cabin was
deteriorated; its new restored function is
to be a family and community retreat.
(The property has been in the same family
since the Land Grant days.)

In awarding the farm house the 1990
award, it was stated that the home repre­
sented a model for preservation which
protects our settler heritage, preserves a
unique family history and provides a
wonderful family retreat in a truly special
atmosphere.

Jaeger/Pyburn Office
1. Reception
2. Conference Room
3. Studio
4. Restroom
5. Workroom
6. Storage

Original condition of Harris Cabin
Harris Cabin after restoration
POLE STRUCTURE PROVIDES MOUNTAIN RETREAT AMONG THE STREAMS

Charles Smithgall; Owner
Jack H. Pyburn, AIA, Jaeger/Pyburn, Inc., Gainesville, Ga.; Architect
O'Kon & Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Structural Engineer
Evan L. Marbut & Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; Landscape Architect
Ricky Purdue Construction Company, Cleveland, Ga.; Contractor
National Log Construction Company, Thompson Falls, Montana; Logs
Pella of Georgia, Norcross, Ga.; Windows

Overlooking the convergence of two spring fed streams, the site provides a dramatic setting for the main house at Dukes Creek Ranch in White County, Georgia. Off the rear deck a trout pond fed by the streams, supplies a fresh catch of mountain trout. Bridges link the house to each side of the creeks and the adjacent National Forest.

The design concept sought to use primary structural material and their joints as major design elements in a classic Adirondack style. The concept allowed the major room to have a vaulting volume around the stacked stone fireplace, which was gathered from the site. The basic structure is a log system produced in Montana.
REYNOLDS ARCHITECTS DESIGNS CONTEXTURALLY, RESPONDING TO SITE SPECIFICS

Recent projects by the Reynolds' firm set a conscience response to a variety of site conditions and restraints. At the Blackshear Public Library in Oakwood, Georgia an existing strip of trees was maintained with a serpentine wall separating small gardens from the bermed hill. Peaked roofed pavilions containing reading and

Continued on page 16

Photos by Brian Gassel
other functions, look out into these gardens. The architect talks about the Victorian farmhouses in the area and the library's response to their images through bays and gable forms. Overlooking a wilderness park of 1500 acres, the Elachee Nature Center, Chicopee Woods in Gainesville, Georgia suggests a medieval fortress penetrating the forest. This nature study center that serves the surrounding area's students with hands-on study, also provides continuing education for adults responding to nature preservation.

Consultants, Inside Outside of Austin, Texas, worked with the architects in establishing program and developing spatial needs to meet this program.

The Reynolds-Kelly house sits overlooking large pastures and the valley enabling the architect to watch the military might climbing Mt. Yonah, and the F-15's practicing low flight across the valley.

On Lake Lanier an addition to a cluster of residential spaces serves as a focus for entertaining, watching the lake and exhibiting pieces from the owner's extensive collection of art.

Each of these four projects seem to draw from the site, elements that lead to the resolution of a contextual response to program, in a way that enriches the experience of use, and creates strong imagery of place, leaving a sense of memory after encounter.
AFTER ABUSIVE ADDITIONS, ROME'S CARNEGIE BUILDING ENJOYS NEW LIFE

Located in downtown Rome, Georgia the 1910 Carnegie Building has occupied a prominent position in the recent history of the city. Built originally as one of the libraries noted with the Carnegie name, the structure was renovated and expanded in 1950 and 1965. The library function was moved to other quarters in 1987; three years later a developer rehabilitated the 13,000 square foot facility into office space.

As architect, Tom Spector, AIA, saw his role both to remodel the space into leasable office, and to rehabilitate the architectural quality that was apparent with the original structure. The rehabilitation had to also take into account the disjointed additions. The rear facade, where these additions are evident, received a white metal trellis; the plant material is now beginning to grow over this layered screen which will prevail over the thoughtless compositions of the building's additions.
ROME RESIDENCES

Two recent residences in Rome, Georgia by Tom Spector, AIA are Foxhaven and the Manis Residence. Foxhaven was designed for a couple with grown children seeking a home to take them into retirement; the site of eight acres on the north end of a ten acre lake is designed with a strong sense of formality. The Manis home which is for a young family, is on a mountain top, part of a large tract of land. Its plan and expression deal in part with a formal concept but adapt to the open lifestyle of the growing family.

In both houses the architect responds to the access of exterior spaces and the privacy afforded by the large sites. In Foxhaven the design seems predicated on the ideal villa, while influences of Frank Lloyd Wright houses are obvious in the Manis home.

Both residences were constructed by Lake Construction Company in Rome.
Port Royal

The Cotton Exchange

VGR DESIGNS MIXED-USE AND RESTORATION PROJECTS

Port Royal is a mixed-use development of housing, hotel and retail space overlooking the Savannah River. The hotel has not started construction. Shown are the housing block and the retail area; parking facilities are contained within the structure.

Architects for Port Royal and The Cotton Exchange, a restoration project were Virgo Gambill Rhoades Architects Engineers Interiors Planners.

The 1885 Cotton Exchange, a Queen Anne style building, was modeled after the National Cotton Exchange in New York. It is on the National Register for Historic Places. Vacant for a number of years, the building's exterior was restored by VGR and it now serves as offices for the Augusta-Richmond County Convention and Visitors Bureau.
Young ophthalmologists who wanted a building that reflected the high tech nature of their practice, were the clients for whom Wells, Law, Hinman & Associates designed the Southern Eye Clinic in Augusta, Ga. The brick and stucco structure attempts through its imagery to relate to the neighborhood.

For their Augusta office the architects restored a late 1800's carriage house; it is shared with an accountant who occupies the main level. An unused attic was developed into the architect's studio space. The central reception serves both offices.

**Lower Level Plan**
ACADEMIC FACILITIES FOR TWO GAINESVILLE CAMPUSES

Bailey Associates has recently completed two academic facilities including the Trustee Library at Brenau College and a center for Continuing Education and Performing Arts at Gainesville College, both located in Gainesville, Georgia.

The Gainesville College structure contains facilities and classrooms for continuing education programs, meeting and lecture spaces along with the black box theatre shown, to be used for educational purposes as well as production of theatrical pieces.

The architects' challenge at Brenau was to produce a library within efficient budget constraints, that also blended with the campus architectural character.
PRE-CIVIL WAR GARDENS RESTORED IN NORTH GEORGIA BY BAVARIAN PRINCE

The Civil War interrupted the construction and development of one of Georgia's most ambitious estates. Post-war problems and financial difficulties limited the completion of the Italianate villa. Gardens were continued and planting proceeded until the death of the estate's ambitious instigator, Godfrey Barnsley.

Catherine M. Howett, landscape architect and historian, wrote in the summer 1980 issue of Georgia Historical Quarterly about...
Barnsley and his estate. She wrote "From the early beginning in the 1840s, when the urban merchant Barnsley, married to a daughter of Savannah aristocrat William Scarbrough, had made the curious decision to establish his family residence in a corner of north Georgia only recently ceded by the Cherokees, the plan for what would be achieved was ambitious - a farm in earnest, but a farm transformed by art in a fashion popularized in Barnsley's native England."

Howett continues to describe Barnsley as an immigrant with little resources; his marriage to the Scarbrough heiress (whose family was descended from British royalty) and his personal ambition, instigated his establishment of the planned estate. The estate would express his passionate interest in horticulture and gardening.

Barnsley named his estate Woodlands. He could have read about the Philadelphia estate of William Hamilton also named Woodlands; the estate was described by Thomas Jefferson as an American rival of the English precedents. In Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening by Andrew Jackson Downing, the Hamilton estate is described along with many principles promoted by Downing. This treatise was published in 1841, just as Barnsley and his family prepared their plans for the northern estate. From all indications Barnsley was influenced by Downing and his suggested emulation of European designs as models of the new estates and more particularly the Italianate style. Barnsley adapted the Italianate villa as he drew the plans for his proposed mansion, and he leaned heavily on the treatise as he planned the parklike gardens that would set the stage for this home.

The exterior of the house was almost complete, the staircase was enroute from New York and special finishes were underway when the war broke out, eventually bringing fighting to the estate. Harper's Weekly illustrated the villa and front garden skirmishes in the issue, of July 2, 1864.

After the war, attempts were made by Barnsley for restitution of his losses; these were never realized. The villa was never completed to its earlier plans, but the gardens flourished after the war and plantings continued.

Barnsley died in 1873; earlier his sons and wife had died. A daughter's husband died in an accident just as he was beginning to make progress in the restoration of the estate, according to Howett. There was a story Catherine Howett continues "...that a Cherokee chief had warned Barnsley that if he built on the crest of a hill that the Indians held sacred, great harm would come to him and his descendants."

Atlanta attorney Carl H. Cofer, Jr. brought the neglected farm to the attention of a Bavarian prince. In 1988 Prince Hubertus Fugger-Babenhausen and his wife Princess Alexandra purchased two thousand acres of the original farm, which had originally included ten thousand acres. Since then, the plans and research have led to the recent opening of the estate in late September 1991.

Partial restoration of the original gardens have been possible through the surviving remnants of the plantings. With the coordinated efforts of Steve Wheaton, gardens manager, and Erica Glasener, both horticulturists transplanted to Barnsley in January 1990 from the Scott Arboretum at Swathmore College near Philadelphia, the gardens are once again flourishing.

Spring fed ponds, a sluice system that drains the gardens, a fernery, rockeries, woodland gardens with native and exotic rhododendrons, a small boxwood garden with roses, a grand boxwood parterre centered with a major fountain created by Christine Sibley after the original, an arbor designed by Prince Fugger and developed by Roy Frangiamore, and gardens containing antique roses original to the farm are all part of the rebuilding of the estate. A small museum and a future nursery add to the visit to Barnsley Gardens.

Guided tours are available for groups of ten or more by reservation; facilities are available for private parties, meetings and workshops. The gardens are west of I-75 near exit 128, Adairsville, Ga., information can be obtained through (404)773-7480.
SUMMARY OF ATLANTA CHAPTER AIA 1991 LONG RANGE PLAN
(Copies of the plan are available in the chapter office free of charge to members)

In order to keep pace with rapid change, and to meet AIA standards for membership and the mission of our chapter, the Atlanta Chapter has completed a reevaluation of its long range goals and its strategies for achieving those goals.

This report identifies the chapter's mission, its long range goals for the next decade, statements of policy on issues of importance, strategies for accomplishing goals, and the major issues critical to the chapter in the next year.

Some key conclusions from this report are:

A. The primary missions of the Atlanta Chapter are to improve members' individual qualifications, promote the profession as a whole, and unite the architectural community in fellowship.

B. To accomplish these missions requires an understanding of the key trends that are influencing society today. Two trends causing a radical transformation in society are the changes in the demographic composition of America, and the technological revolution. There are implications of these trends for architecture and architects which include increasing suburbanization, renovation of existing buildings, global economic activity, and economic polarization within our society.

C. Besides trends, there are perceptions of the role of architecture and architects about which the profession is challenged. The public perceives that architects should provide leadership and vision about concerns in the built environment at all scales. Yet, the public is becoming increasingly dissatisfied with unworkable communities and an unbalanced environment, and believes that architects lack the consumer orientation and other qualifications needed to lead the planning, design and building industry. Architects perceive the need to educate the public about the value of architectural services, and to correct the perception that architects are a luxury that many cannot afford. Also, architects see themselves as faced with an increasingly complex economic, technical, legal and social context which causes practices to be increasingly difficult to manage.

D. The chapter's vision is for fully qualified and motivated architects; a society that understands the value of design; and a responsive professional association.

E. There are four key challenges facing the profession and the chapter. They are:
   • Challenge of Making Our Community Livable
   • Challenge of Becoming Technologically Innovative
   • Challenge of Understanding Changing Human Values
   • Challenge of Practicing in a World Environment

F. Major issues that are critical to the chapter in its 1991 Action Plan:
   • Help everyone make it through the current economic downturn.
   • Increase member involvement through more and better programs that respond to challenges facing architects and society.
   • More aggressive public relations.
   • Better communication with members.
   • Reduced reliance on dues as a means to strength.
   • Achieve long range goals by implementing the strategies identified in this report.

G. Highlights of the 1991 Action Plan are:
   1) Reorganize the chapter's existing committee structure to align with the challenges facing the profession as identified in AIA Vision 2000 research and the chapter's long range plan.
   2) Establish task forces to meet immediate needs including to assist:
      • the Atlanta Committee on the Olympic Games in developing a process for architect selection and in developing program criteria for the specific venues
      • sponsors and winners of the Peachtree Street - Auburn Avenue Design Competition in developing final designs
      • the chapter's executive committee in determining means of increasing non dues revenues
      • the President-elect by recommending a plan and time schedules for the chapter to host the 1995 National AIA Convention
      • unemployed chapter members by means of seminars, group projects, and fellowship
   3) Re-establish a chapter newsletter.
   4) Complete the long range plan for the chapter and make it available to members.
   5) Complete the manuscript, maps, and photographs for the Guide to the Architecture of Atlanta, and finalize plans for publication.
   6) Retain members who face economic hardship by offering flexible plans for dues payment.
   7) Continue the chapter's many ongoing public relations and public education programs, and determine how to be even more effective in educating targeted client audiences about the role of architects, the value of architects services, and the value of good planning and design.
   8) Prepare a plan for the Practice and Building Technologies committees to help members improve their practice through the use of technologies, and to explore innovative building systems, products, and techniques as well as issues in energy conservation and building codes.
   10) Initiate a commission dealing with the challenge of understanding changing human values, with a broad scope
AIA ANNOUNCES NEW AWARDS FOR URBAN DESIGN AND INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 30, 1991—The American Institute of Architects (AIA) today announced the creation of its new Urban Design Awards of Excellence.

The awards were established to recognize distinguished achievements in urban design, city planning, and community development. Entries may include urban design projects, planning programs, civic improvements, environmental projects, or redevelopment projects. Because many urban design projects are never "completed" in the traditional sense, "incomplete" projects or ongoing programs may be recognized if significant portions have been completed, implemented, or adopted by a local jurisdiction.

Starting in 1992, the awards will be presented annually at the AIA National Convention. The selection jury will consist of two architects and one allied professional or public official.

Applicants do not need to be architects or members of the AIA. Projects can be nominated by owners, individual practitioners, private design firms, public agencies, civic organizations, and public interest groups.

Those interested in entering a project must request an entry form from the AIA and return it with the entry fee to: Urban Design Awards of Excellence, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Returned entry forms must be postmarked no later than January 27, 1992. A presentation binder will be sent upon receipt of the entry form and fee. The presentation binder must be returned and have a postmark of no later than March 2, 1992.

In addition, The American Institute of Architects, announced the creation of its new Interior Architecture Awards for Excellence.

The awards were established to recognize the broad diversity of completed interior architecture. Projects may be large or small in scope, and may involve renovation, adaptive re-use, or new construction. The categories for submissions include residential, institutional, commercial, corporate, retail and hospitality, and other areas.

Starting in 1992, the awards will be presented annually at the AIA National Convention. The selection jury will consist of architects and other allied professionals.

Projects must be designed and submitted by architects registered in the United States or one of its territories at the time of the project's completion. Projects from anywhere in the world are eligible and must have been completed after January 1, 1989.

Those interested in entering projects must request an entry form from the AIA and return with the entry fee to: Interior Architecture Awards Program, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Returned entry forms must be postmarked no later than January 27, 1992. A presentation binder will be sent upon receipt of the entry form and fee. The presentation binder must be returned and have a postmark of no later than March 2, 1992.

To receive a call for entry, please call the AIA Honors and Awards Department at (202) 626-7586.
METAL BUILDING SYSTEMS CONSTRUCTION: AN OVERLOOKED ARCHITECTURAL OPPORTUNITY

There is a large segment of the building construction industry in this country that traditionally has not involved or interested architects. However, in today's tight economy, architects may want to learn more about this often overlooked but increasingly popular construction method - metal building systems.

While many architects shy away from metal building systems structures, civil engineering firms routinely specify them for a variety of uses, such as airport hangars and warehouses, and garner good design fees for doing so.

The metal building systems industry has grown dramatically since being introduced during World War II through quonset huts and other military buildings. Today, the metal building industry in the U.S. accounts for more than 50 percent of all low-rise, non-residential building projects using the systems' approach, according to the Metal Building Manufacturer's Association (MBMA).

In 1989, alone, more than 550 million square feet of metal building systems were constructed in this country. Closer to home, the Hall County Building Inspections Department reports that 80 percent of all commercial and industrial buildings constructed during the past 10 years involved metal building systems. Almost none involved an architect.

This growing North Georgia county of 100,000 people is a bellwether of what is going on in many communities around Georgia and the rest of the country.

The advantages of metal building systems construction are:

- Low cost.
- Speed of erection.

In today's dollars, it is possible to enclose a level space with roof and walls over a concrete slab for less than $10 per square foot. This can be accomplished in about 60 days from contract signing to completion.

With this capability, more and more clients will seriously consider metal building systems construction as an alternate to the more-conventional steel "stick-built" construction for one-story, low-rise, non-residential structures where budgets and schedules are absolutely minimal and aesthetics are low priority.

These buildings are increasingly popular for industrial and farm projects. When dressed up with mansard roofs and other architectural amenities, they are gaining acceptance for commercial buildings sited along highways. In many instances, metal building systems can be substituted for any conventional steel structure without greatly affecting design options.

Metal building systems construction is a highly competitive industry. Modern computer technology has advanced engineering design to a high degree of economy and speed. Companies such as Butler, Starr, American, Pasco, Vardo Pruden and Kerby, to mention only a sampling, are widely known names throughout the industry. An advertisement for competitive bidding for this type building will routinely attract many systems bidders.

The successful bidder most often will be the company that can design and fabricate the cheapest structure in the shortest time. In other words, the manufacturer that can design the structure using the least amount of steel and the fewest welds, braces and bolts will get the job to design and fabricate the building. This is a sobering thought in this liability-conscience time.

How, then, can the owner be assured of a quality product and the public of a safe structure? Also, how can architects properly represent owners in this environment and limit their own liability?

The economies and speed of metal building systems construction are based on using standard industry spans and shapes, metal roofing and siding panels, usually 26- or 24-gauge steel, that span from purlin to purlin without the need for solid decking or sheathing.

Manufacturers have developed their own design criteria using standard systems materials with variations on steel shapes and connection details. Computer-simulated tests are used by these companies to reduce steel-weight and connection complexity in order to make their product more competitive.

If architects find themselves in the position of specifying a metal building systems structure, then it is imperative to know the players, their responsibilities and liabilities.

- Consulting Structural Engineer. The architect's consulting structural engineer can design the footings, but cannot and should not verify or check the metal building manufacturer's design calculations.
- Building Manufacturer. The building manufacturer designs and engineers the building's structure.
- Erection Subcontractor. The erection subcontractor erects the building based on the manufacturer's instructions and works for the general contractor. (On some occasions the General Contractor also erects the building).
- General Contractor. The general contractor's overall responsibility is to coordinate the construction process and produce the finished structure. Among all these players, where does responsibility for safe structural design and erection rest?
- Manufacturers will say their responsibility ends when the building components leave their factory and that the architect and engineer of record must take the responsibility from there.
- Erection subcontractors will say their responsibility rests only with the erection procedure.
- The general contractor will say the manufacturer and the architect are responsible for ensuring proper design of the building.
- The architect will say the general contractor is solely responsible for the design and erection of the building.

According to industry records, metal building systems structures have an extremely low rate of structural failure. This, the industry says, is due to simple overall design and connection details that do not depend on friction for structural strength and, therefore, have a comfortable tolerance for mistakes.

Building manufacturers boast about their industry's safety records and hard sell architects on a "no-risk" simple approach to structural design. This may offer some degree of comfort, but is not good enough to satisfy the architect's role of ensuring that responsibilities are defined and the owner and the public are adequately protected.

The following list includes some pertinent minimum criteria which I suggest be included in all metal building system specifications.

1. Require the system manufacturers hold current certification by the AISC as a qualification for bidding.
2. Include the following industry standards in the specifications:

3. Spell out the required live load, wind load, auxiliary loads and overhead door frame wind-load requirements.

4. Require that quality-control submittals from the General Contractor include design calculations, wind-load data, structural- and thermal-movement projections, complete shop-drawing fabrication details and installation instructions bearing the seal and actual notarized signature (all stamped signatures should be rejected) of a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state where the building is built.

5. Require all structural bolts to be high strength, meeting ASTM A325-84 Type 1; or ASTM A90-84. Require bolt holes to be aligned.

   No architect should be involved in specifying a metal building systems structure without a thorough understanding of the ASTM specifications for structural joints (4/26/78) Paragraph 5C "Turn-of-Nut Tightening" and "Commentary on Specifications for Structural Joints Using ASTM 325 or A490 Bolts." (11/13/85).

6. Specify type of wind bracing that will be acceptable. Bracing techniques may severely limit the building's design, function and expansion capabilities.

   Three types of wind bracing are:
   A. Portal frame.
   B. Fixed-base column.
   C. X-frame rods or cables.

   Warning: Do not allow or accept masonry walls to be used for wind bracing.

7. Require testing by an independent testing company to certify bolted connections are installed in accordance with the specified standards. The General Contractor shall employ a testing company approved by the architect and the owner for this purpose. The General Contractor may be required to include this cost in the bid or the cost may be reimbursable.

8. Require that the metal building manufacturer certify that the installer is qualified to assemble and install the manufacturer's project.

9. Require that the general contractor, the installer and the metal building system manufacturer each certify, separately and in writing before final acceptance, that the building has been installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

10. Require prime-coat paint specifications, if different from that specified in the painting section, be submitted for approval. Require certification from the metal building systems manufacturer that the prime coat of paint has been applied in accordance with approved specifications.

11. Know about roofing options and be certain that your clients know what they are getting. The most economical option is the Standard "R" on "M" profiled 24- or 26-gauge panels attached directly to the steel purlins with self-taping, neoprene washered screws.

   Because this attachment allows the screws to penetrate the panel and be exposed, it relies entirely on the neoprene washer to seal the hole and prevent water from entering. Over a period of time, because the steel structure moves with temperature and wind load, the holes will work larger causing roof leaking.

   A better, but more expensive, system is a standing-seam roof panel that relies on metal clips that are attached to the steel purlins and fold into the seams without penetrating the panel. Also know about finishing options that have a wide range in colors, fading tendencies and warranties.

   These suggested criteria are only some of the requirements that may be necessary to erect a safe, functional, successful and liability free building. The architect should thoroughly investigate this complex and fast-changing industry before becoming involved and specifying the product.

   By becoming knowledgeable about metal building systems, architects can provide a service that will result in clients getting a much better all-around building product than would otherwise be available.

   Traditional construction, materials and systems are constantly being improved and new ones are coming on line. The metal building systems industry is growing by leaps and bounds and challenges traditional roles or responsibility. It is up to the architect to ensure that the owner/client/user receives the product for which they pay. Owners, too, must recognize, that for the low-cost and speed they are gaining, just what it is they are buying.

M. Garland Reynolds, FAIA

Chicopee Woods Agricultural Center, Gainesville, Georgia
Reynolds Architects

Photo by Brian Gassel
SMALL WONDER
IN WASHINGTON, GA.

Article and photos by Denise Dumais

Occasionally one encounters in one's travels through the smaller communities of Georgia, remarkable buildings that forcibly call our attention to potent realities in unseeming places. There is a small brick jail on a side street in downtown Washington that has such an appeal. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it is a somewhat quirky and playful structure despite its once somber function. The grand stair on the front facade serves to mask and complicate an otherwise simple two-story square plan. The upstairs room served as the jail, while the lower quarters housed the jail keeper and family. This building is actually the third jail to occupy the site. The earliest structure was built of wood and dates back to 1785. The second jail on the site was built in 1798 by Benajah Smith for the bid price of $2500. It had two rooms; one for convicted criminals and the other for debtors. The existing building was declared finished in 1819 by the contractor John Haliday at the same time as the new Court House, which centered on the public square. Public hangings were conducted in its yard on a carefully built gallows and attracted large crowds of spectators. Although the building sits empty at present it has been renovated several times since its demise as a jail in 1911, after nearly 100 years of use. Since then it has served various functions including a lodging house with meals, a lawyer's office, a place for private parties and a gift shop. One is tempted to wonder what strange and ironic purposes the new jails we are currently building may some day see.
EPICORE® Concept 2 Composite Floor System

The Most Economical Concrete Floor Slab System for Apartments, Townhouses, Condominiums.

- Manufactured in Lakeland, Florida
- 48-hour Delivery
- Fast, Simple Installation by One Sub-Contractor
- Reduced Construction Time
- All Necessary Building Code Approvals
- Long Uninterrupted Spans
- Unbeatable Fire Ratings
- Excellent Sound Attenuation
- Monolithic Construction
- Distributor/Installers throughout Florida

Contact in Lakeland
813-688-7686

EPIC® Metals Corporation
Eleven Talbot Avenue, Rankin PA 15104
PHONE: 412/351-3913
TWX: 710-664-4424
EMMC METAL BRDK
Nobody offers you more ways to control losses.

Working closely with architects and engineers for 35 years has helped us understand the liability risks you face in your daily practice. This experience enables us to respond to your requests for effective and innovative ways to help recognize liability and control losses. In fact, our program gives you more ways and choices to do that than any other in the market.

Our insureds tell us they benefit from that flexibility. They have seen their efforts in loss control succeed in reducing claims frequency. From 1985 through 1990 alone, the number of claims per 100 insured firms dropped by 30%. And that's good news for everyone.

To learn more about the CNA/Schinnerer Architects and Engineers Professional Liability Insurance Program, have your independent insurance agent or broker call Schinnerer at (301) 961-9800.

And, CNA, a multi-line insurance group, has over $9 billion in revenue, over $50 billion in assets, $4.5 billion in stockholders’ equity and consistently high ratings.*

"A. M. Best, Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Duff & Phelps

*The CNA Insurance Companies and Victor O. Schinnerer & Company Inc. are proud to have earned the commendation of the AIA and NSPE/PEPP

Coverage for this program is provided by Continental Casualty Company, one of the CNA Insurance Companies. CNA Plaza, Chicago, IL 60685.