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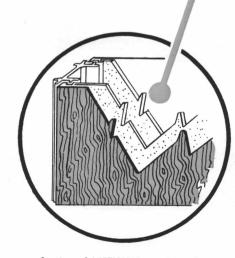
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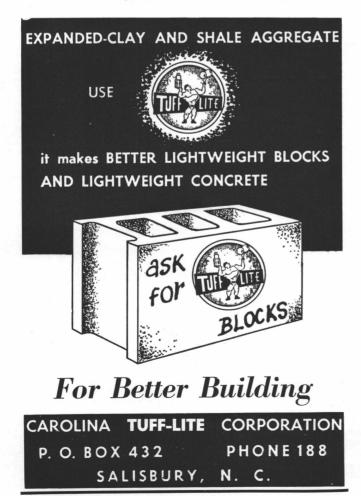


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ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

- SEPT. 18-21: 10th Annual National Builders Hardware Exposition. Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Missouri.
- SEPT. 25-29: Annual Planning Conference of the American Society of Planning Officials, Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Canada.
- OCT. 2-5: Annual meeting and Equipment Exposition, American Public Works Association, Municipal Auditorium and Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- OCT. 4: Winston-Salem Council of Architects. El-Cam-Rey Restaurant, Winston-Salem.
- OCT. 5: Charlotte Council of Architects. Thacker's Restaurant, Charlotte.
- OCT. 6: Raleigh Council of Architects. S & W Cafeteria, Raleigh.
- OCT. 7: Guilford Council of Architects. Bliss Restaurant, Greensboro.
- OCT. 20: Raleigh Council of Architects. S & W Cafeteria. Raleigh.
- OCT. 23-25: North Carolina League of Municipalities. Annual Convention. Washington Duke Hotel, Durham.
- OCT. 30—NOV. 2: 35th annual convention, Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America. Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.
- NOV. 6-9: Southern Building Code Congress. Annual Congress, Birmingham, Alabama.
- JAN. 26-28: North Carolina Chapter, American Institute of Architects. Annual Meeting. Carolina Inn, Chapel Hill.
- FEB. 13-17: National Sand and Gravel Association and Ready-Mixed Concrete Association. 1956 joint convention and biennial show. Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.
- APRIL 12-13-14: South Atlantic District Regional Conference, American Institute of Architects. Washington Duke Hotel, Durham.

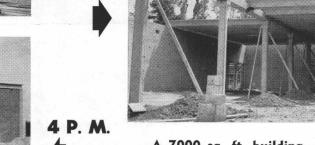


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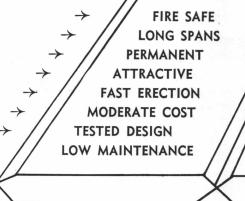
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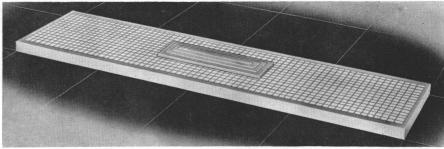
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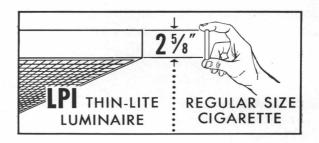
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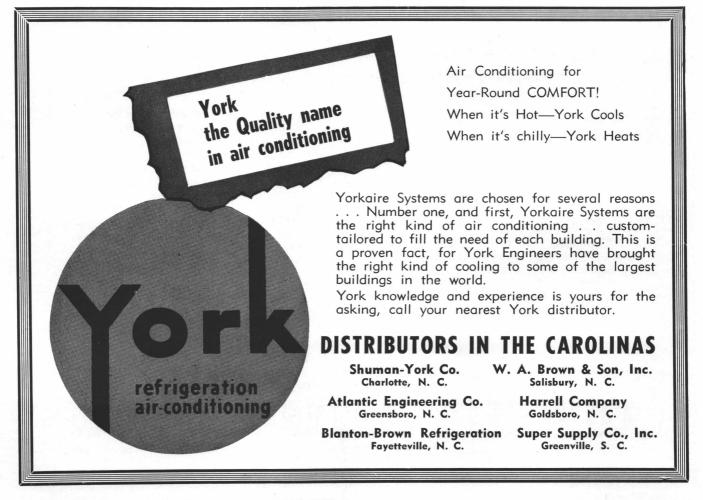
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER . THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Southern Architect

Volume 2

September 1955

Number 5

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COVER PHOTO Architect's sketch of section of Park Road Shopping Center, Charlotte. R. Emory Holroyd, Jr., AIA, Charlotte.

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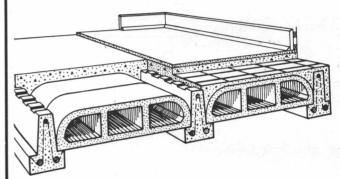
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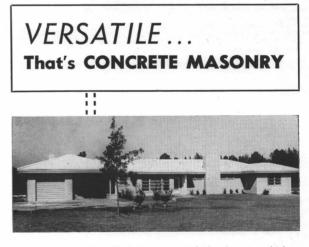
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✤ PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ✤

It is a good suggestion to consider the professional firms in your own community, town or state before seeking the "expert" from distant places. Com-



munity spirit grows from mutual effort and achievement.

How often have we observed a person traveling many miles to be "just another patient" to the big city physician, when the local doctor may have had similar or identical training and experience plus the advantage, or is it disadvantage, of being a neighbor. We also see, sometimes unexplained, distant architectural or engineering firms employed for local work that could be served

WILLIAMS

as well or better by those in the community.

We can only grow by undertaking the larger, the different, the more difficult projects. Our communities grow when we help each other in providing these opportunities for growth. All the great begin small.

When as an architect you observe some cause for resentment, ask yourself these questions which may lead to a break in the unwelcome chain:

Do you try to employ the local engineering firms for necessary services when possible?

Do you recommend the use of local contractors where practicable?

Do you give the smaller concern an opportunity to grow a little on a larger project when you can?

Our section of these United States has developed through shared burdens and hardship a greater sense of community loyalty than average. The recognition of the need of others is the first step toward having our own needs satisfied.

We help ourselves when we participate in the organizations promoting civic improvement—the Chambers of Commerce, the Civic Clubs and various local governmental boards. Our special training can frequently be a real contribution. These activities also afford an opportunity to speak out loud those very fine suggestions we can frame so well—in the shower or at the breakfast table.

Most of our living is in our own "back yard". The back yard can be a garden, but it requires cultivation.



SOUTHERN ARCHITECT:

"... On the part of the Barker House Association I should like to thank you especially for your generosity in sending us the August issues of SOUTH-ERN ARCHITECT. Most of these have been turned over to the Town Clerk for distribution to tourists and others who want information. Our biggest problem is getting publicity for the restoration of the Barker House, and we feel that your magazine will help us a great deal."

Elizabeth Vann Moore



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PARK ROAD SHOPPING CENTER

CHARLOTTE, N, C.

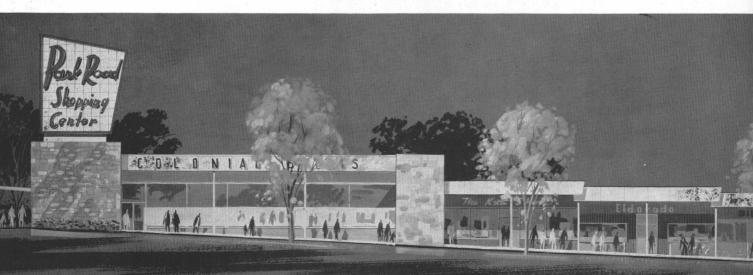
R. Emory Holroyd, Jr., AIA

DON D. FOLK, AIA + JACK T. GRAY, AIA

Construction began September 6 on the new Park Road Shopping Center in Charlotte, one of the South's largest residential shopping areas.

The new Park Road Shopping Center was designed by R. Emory Holroyd, AIA, of Charlotte. Mr. Holroyd's associates include Jack Thurston Gray, AIA, and Don Deleno Folk, Jr., AIA.

Currently under construction are five major units, which will be occupied by J. C. Penney Company, F. W. Woolworth Company, A & P Food Stores, Eckerd's Drug Stores, and Colonial Stores, Inc. More than 20 firms have already leased retail sales space in the shopping area and some 30 more firms are expected to be located in the completed center. In addition, a building to house the S & W Cafeteria, an office building to serve 350 employes of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, two service stations, and a large department store will also be located on the 40-acre tract.





Cinet and a second seco



The entire project will be contemporary in architecture. The see-through type front will be used extensively to keep the use of show windows to a minimum and make the entire store a display case.

Reinforced concrete will be used up to the first floor level, with load bearing walls and light steel frames with long span steel joists. The structures use a metal deck and vermiculite concrete fill.

McDevitt & Street are the general contractors for the first five units. The sub-contractors include Ross & Witmer, mechanical; Toomey Brothers Plumbing & Heating Company, plumbing and heating; Industrial Electric Company, electrical; and Southern Elevator Company, elevators.

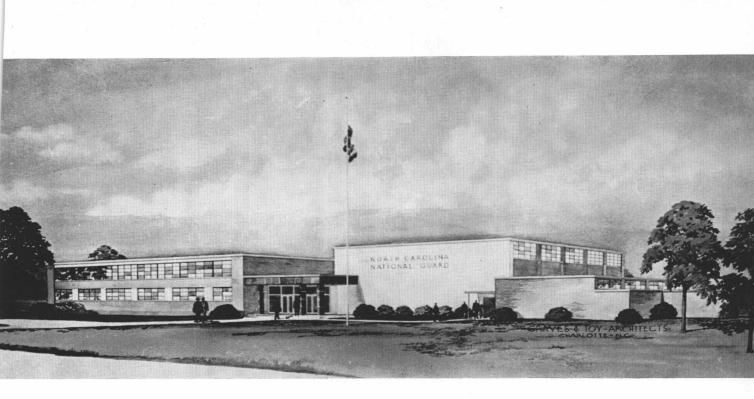
The Southeastern Realty Company is the owner of the center, which will be operated by the Park Road Shopping Center, Inc. Paul Younts of Charlotte is President of the latter company. The Younts Realty & Insurance Corporation is leasing agent for the center.





PERSPECTIVE





FIVE UNIT NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

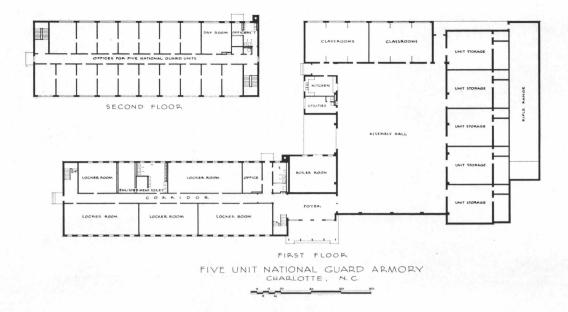
Graves & Toy, AIA

North Carolina's largest national guard armory was recently opened in Charlotte for the use of five national guard units. The building provides 35,000 square feet of floor space on two floors, with ample facilities for all phases of activities required by the five national guard units.

Architects for the structure were Graves & Toy, AIA, of Charlotte, while the general contractor was J. A. Jones Construction Company.

The first floor of the building contains an entrance foyer, a 72 feet by 100 feet assembly hall, which is used for classes, drills, and recreation; two classrooms which can be further sub-divided by folding partitions to form six smaller rooms; five unit storage rooms, which are used to store

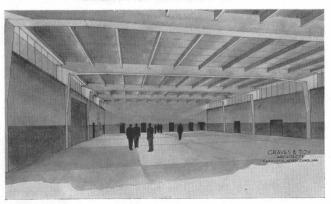
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uniforms and equipment; a rifle range, with mechanical target carriers; kitchen, with ample facilities for unit activities; five locker rooms, with showers; boiler and maintenance and utility rooms.

The second floor contains 19 offices and a combination library-day room. The offices are for the permanent use of the staff and instructors assigned to the various units.

The two story building is of steel frame construction, with bar-joist second floor and roof, and



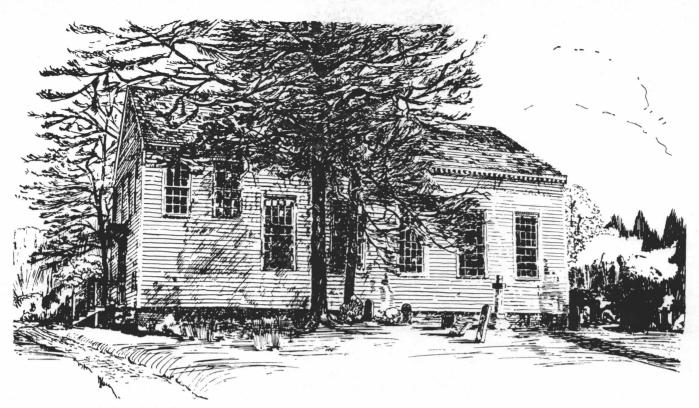
INTERIOR OF ASSEMBLY HALL

masonry walls. The assembly hall has concrete rigid frames, with concrete purlines and insulrock roof deck.

The rifle range has a concrete roof deck and all first floors are concrete slab on grade.

An unusual feature of the building is the fact that the assembly hall, which is 72 feet by 100 feet, is spanned by post-stressed rigid concrete frames. Actually, the frames are pre-cast and poststressed. This marked the first time this type of frames had been used in North Carolina.

A major problem from the standpoint of the building's design was the large number and space variety of units that had to be provided in the building at a minimum of cost, as required by the State Armory Commission, while still retaining an appearance in keeping with the area in which the structure was located, declared Walter Toy, of the Graves & Toy firm. The building faces on Terminal Road at Wilmount Road leading directly to the Charlotte airport. In view of this, it was essential that an appearance in keeping with the area be maintained because of the constant stream of thousands of visitors from all over the nation who enter and leave the air terminal every day.



St. John's Church, Williamsboro in a view showing it restored to its 1773 form. One gallery window and six nave windows had been blocked up, the ancient entry way removed, and nearly all original weatherboarding rotted away.

RESTORATION OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

WILLIAMSBORO, N, C.

Milton L. Grigg, FAIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Old St. John's Episcopal Church in Williamsboro, Vance County, will come alive again on Sunday, October 9, at 11:00 a.m., with the annual meeting of descendants of its early parishioners, and other welcome visitors.

Many descendants and friends, from Canada to Texas, have contributed toward its restoration in recent years.

This is the third oldest of North Carolina's surviving churches. Built in 1757 near Nutbush Creek at the edge of the Piedmont, it is outranked only by the seaport churches of St. Thomas', Bath, and St. Paul's, Edenton.

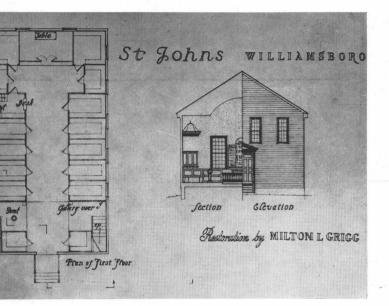
In 1825 the church became known officially as St. John's, the name of the parish established in 1746 within the same bounds as old Granville County.

Though a frame building, St. John's has suffered less than its predecessors from alteration or fire, as the late Thomas T. Waterman pointed out in his preliminary architectural report of 1948. It is therefore unique in its revelation of early liturgical usage.

Telltale marks such as mortise holes, wood scars, and paint outlines have been faithfully read, we trust, by the present restoration architect—the writer—and have been followed with the sympathetic aid of the contractor, E. C. Morris, of Edwards & Morris in Henderson. J. R. Wortham and John W. Beck have been the very active co-chairmen of the Building Committee.

Visitors to St. John's three years ago were treated to an extraordinary sight. With the 19th-century weatherboards stripped off, there stood the monumental 18th-century frame, ornamented only by the carpenters' marks at the joints.

These chiseled marks, like assembly marks painted on structural steel today, identified the



Research records made prior to initiation of work of restoration of St. John's Church.

hand-hewn timbers, and enabled the builder to fit each tenon (or tongue) into its proper mortise slot before securing the bored joint with wooden pegs.

Timbers used for the 60-by-34-foot frame were huge. With a forest at the door, why economize?

One of the 9-by-13-inch heart pine sills proved to be 43 feet long. Each 19-foot corner post, hewn from a single poplar log, measured 15 by 15 inches or larger, and was held in place with 6-by-11-inch diagonal braces.

Tenoned studs, 4 by 6 inches, were mortised into the sills below, and into the 6-by-10-inch plates above. Joists for the interior gallery ran 4 by 10 inches on 24-inch centers, rather than 2-by-10-inch on 12, as in later days.

Window and door frames were carved out of solid pieces, not built up of small units. Some of these windows had been blocked off with weatherboards for generations, and reappeared with the exposure of the whole frame.

Most spectacular of all were the roof trusses. At each end of the church a kingpost branched into a great "Y" hewn out of one timber, flanked by lesser members.

Between these end-trusses the rest were different. At intervals along the side plats, hammerbeams cantilevered boldly inward. From these sprang the curved ribs, literally sculptured out of mammoth timbers.

The hammer-beams and curved ribs gave their characteristic shapes to the ceiling below—flat at the sides and segmentally arched down the center. No columns whatsoever marred the uninterrupted view of chancel and pulpit.

Nothing has been said up to this point of the brick foundation which carries this tremendous superstructure without anchor bolts. It was laid in Flemish bond, 17 inches thick down the sides and 13 across the ends.

But, surprisingly, this foundation is believed to be about 15 years younger than the great frame it carries. How could this be?

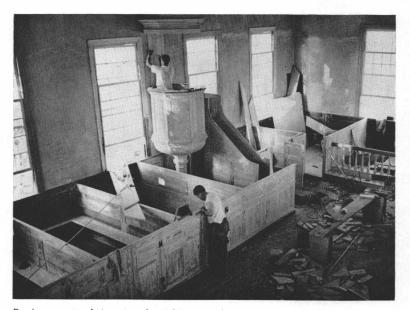
Tradition persists that the frame was first erected in 1757, by order of the Lewis family, at Church Spring about half a mile away, and that Judge John Williams had it moved to its present site. Saw-cuts near the center of the frame suggest that it was moved in two sections, like the bow and stern of a steel cargo ship about to be welded together.

Whatever really happened, the "undertaker" the builder, John Lynch, who undertook the contract with the Vestry Commissioners on October 2, 1771—obligingly signed and dated the job. In the mortar of a foundation pier is written:

JOHN LYNCH

AUG. 28, 1773

By the terms of his contract, Lynch had until Christmas Day, 1773, to finish the work. It must be supposed that he succeeded.



Replacement of interior furnishings is being accomplished in this view, which is one of the several hundred made to record every research procedure and the techniques employed in the restoration of St. John's Church.

John Lynch came from St. James's Parish, Mecklenburg County, just over the Virginia line from old Granville County of his day.

As yet, that is all we know about John Lynch. However, anyone in need of a builder in the 70's would have done well to contract with this careful workman. Only at a few points did his truss connections loosen in later years to push out the north wall, and that defect has been remedied with turnbuckle rods unavailable to him.

Today the frame is protected with beaded-butt weatherboards similar to those planed out by John Lynch, and his fine modillion cornice once more adorns the eaves. The effect of his cypress shingles has been more safely achieved with fire-resistant tile reproductions.

The visitor entering St. John's faces the chancel in the east. Most of the church furniture within his sight has been given in memory of some early parishioner by one or more descendants. The reredos, communion table, altar rail, pulpit, pews, and chandelier are all memorials

The reredos in the east, which displays the Creed and Commandments as spelled out by 18th-century canon law, is suspended from the same handwrought iron pin from which hung the original.



The unusual framing above the nave of St. John's Church, exposed in 1952, is now ceiled again in the same profile. No columns interrupt the worshippers' view of chancel and pulpit.

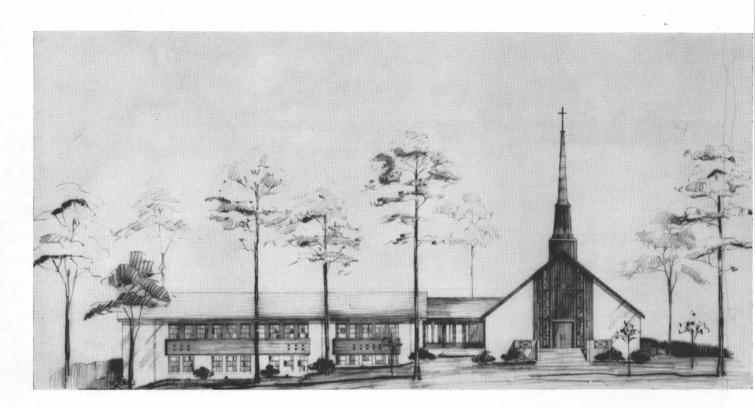
Likewise framed into the original mortise holes is the high wineglass pulpit, which rises on the north side above the ''clark's stall.''

Other "stalls" line both sides of the church, and even squeeze into the west end between the large double door and the corner stairways to the gallery.

These box pews, which were cut down in the 19th century with the advent of potbellied stoves, have been pieced out to their original height, the same height as the paneled dado. Their painfully narrow seats reflect none of the generous use of wood exhibited in the structural frame. Nevertheless they do recall the patient fervor of their early occupants.

Within the next few months, paint will be mixed to match some scraped samples of the original warm beige woodwork and chalky white plaster work.

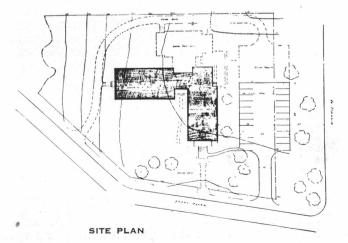
In these last decorative touches will culminate the years of effort devoted to this once abandoned landmark by the resourceful Committee on The Restoration of St. John's: The Rt. Rev. Edward Anderson Penick, Honorary Chairman; Dr. Lawrence F. London, Chairman; Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten, Secretary; Frank B. Robards, Treasurer; and their collaborators.



COVENANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Charles N. Robinson, AIA



The sanctuary exterior is colonial brick, trimmed in redwood. The tower is copper and redwood. The interior contains 10,300 square feet and has laminated arches, with common brick nave walls, redwood chancel walls, and painted bas relief reredos. Fiske-Carter Construction Company of Spartanburg is the builder. J. D. Trout of Spartanburg is Chairman of the Building Committee. construction, mechanical equipment; discusses the probable time required to build, the approximate cost and means of financing.

Visits the site and studies project placement. Studies efficient methods of operating the project for its purposes.

Examines laws, ordinances, codes, standards, rules, and regulations of controlling governmental agencies; studies requirements of insurance carriers.

Prepares schematic studies of the building and its relation to the site.

Amplifies the schematic studies with recommendations as to type of construction, materials, and mechanical equipment embodied therein; states the probable cost and construction time required.

Upon agreement on the preferred schematic study, prepares comprehensive preliminary drawings and outline specifications in sufficient detail to define the final scope of the project and to make possible a realistic cost estimate.

Upon acceptance by the client of the preliminary documents the first stage of services is completed.

Stage 2. Working drawings and specifications. The architect, in the preparation of working drawings, specifications and related documents generally renders the following services: Develops the preliminary drawings into working drawings to include all technical information requisite to accurate bidding and final construction.

Includes all essential architectural, structural, plumbing, heating, electrical, other mechanical, and site improvement drawings.

Prepares technical specifications describing the type and quality of materials, their finish and the manner and places in which they are used by each trade.

Prepares general specifications stating the conditions under which the construction will be carried out, including insurance requirements, bonds, methods of payment, and related non-technical matters.

Coordinates drawings and specifications for all trades to avoid conflicts and to facilitate proper installations.

Assists in obtaining approval of controlling governmental agencies when required.

Furnishes the necessary or agreed number of sets of drawings and specifications for bidding and construction.

Upon completion of working drawings and specifications the second stage of services is completed. During this stage no essential change from the preliminary documents should be made without the mutual consent of the architect and his client.



Stage 3. Services during construction. The architect, in assisting with proposals and contracts and in the supervision of construction, generally renders the following services:

Stage 3. Services during construction. The architect, in assisting with proposals and contracts and in the supervision of construction, generally renders the following services:

Advises on the qualifications of prospective bidders.

Assists in preparing proposal forms and construction contract forms; assists in obtaining bids and awarding contracts.

Checks shop drawings and samples submitted by the contractor.

Prepares any supplemental drawings or large scale details needed to clarify the contract drawings.

Makes periodic inspection of the construction at intervals deemed necessary by him to ascertain whether the work is being executed in conformity with contract requirements; spaces such inspections as the progress of construction necessitates, but normally averaging one per week; advises the client regarding the availability of full time supervision at additional cost to the client when the character of the project so warrants.

Directs and appraises all required tests of materials.

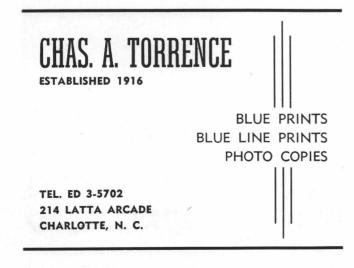
Advises the client as to progress and quality of construction.

Prepares, checks proposed costs, and issues change orders covering modifications of the contract.

Checks the contractors' applications for payments; issues certificates authorizing such payments.

Sees to it that all usual written guarantees are delivered to the client.

When satisfied that all terms of construction contracts have been fulfilled, accepts the completed project on behalf of the client and issues certification to that effect to the client and con-



tractor and, when required, to surety and insurance carriers.

Upon certification by the architect that all contracts under his supervision have been fulfilled, the architect's normal services are completed. It is proper for the client to retain reproduced sets of drawings and specifications for use in servicing and maintaining the building. However all drawings and specifications are instruments of service and the property of the architect and shall not be used on other work except by agreement with the architect.

SPECIAL SERVICES

In addition to normal services the architect often may be required to perform special or supplementary services such as those listed below. If not stipulated in the architect's agreemnt, the additional charges for such services should be agreed upon before the services are rendered.

Preparation of special display drawings, models, or perspectives.

Full time supervision or services of a resident supervisor (clerk-of-the-works.).

Cost of reproducing drawings and specifications additional to an agreed number, when so stated in the architect's agreement.

Major changes requested by the client after preliminary drawings are approved or detailed work already accomplished on the working drawings.

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Special Mill Work Manufactured in Our New Mill Work Plant to Meet Every Architectural Specification.



Administering construction work let on a "costplus" basis.

Associating with consultants required or approved by the client to augment the architect's normal services.

Designing furniture, fixtures, and decorative work or asisting in the selection or purchase of such items.

Serving as expert witness.

Consultations when no other architectural services are required.

Special travel in the interest of the client.

Detailed construction cost estimates.

Measured drawings of existing buildings to be altered.

Extra supervision resulting from unduly protracted construction periods through causes beyond the architect's control.

As-built drawings when required.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS

In the majority of cases architectural service is rendered for a fee based on a percentage of construction cost. Such cost, for fee purposes, includes all work for which the architect renders service,

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It is sturdily constructed, beautifully finished in white baked-on enamel with black base, and equipped with drain valve. Available in 10 to 120 gallon capacities. Is it any wonder so many architects

formance!

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whether by drawings, specifications, advice or consultation. It does not include fees paid to the architect or consultants, or salaries paid to resident supervisors, when employed.

When salvaged materials are furnished at lower than market price or when materials and labor are furnished by the client, the cost of construction for fee purposes shall include the cost of such materials and labor at current market prices.

The architect's estimate of construction cost is usually based on the cubic foot volume or square foot area of the building multiplied by a figure which in the architect's judgment, based on his records and experience, would represent the current cost for the type of structure under consideration. An estimate based on detailed labor and material take-offs would be generally a special service.

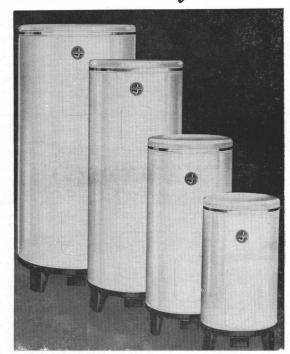
The architect should always explain the additional character of his estimates. He can not under any circumstances guarantee his estimates. Where a fixed limit of cost is established by written statement of the client or due to public appropriation, the architect must be given freedom in determining the character of design and construction needed to meet as nearly as feasible the cost limit established but should not be understood to guarantee the final cost which will be determined not only by the architect's solution of the owner's fixed

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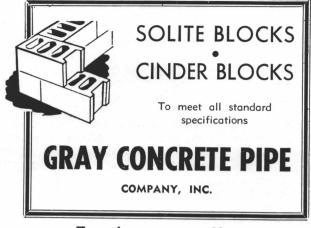
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requirements but by the fluctuating conditions of the competitive construction market.

It is an important duty of the architect to keep the client informed, during the progress of the work, as to the probable cost of construction involved.

COMPENSATION

The architect's compensation may be based on (1) percentage of construction cost, (2) fee plus office costs, (3) multiple of technical payroll, or (4) per diem or hourly rate.

Method 1. Percentage of construction cost: This is the most usual way of charging for architectural service. Experience has shown that the architect's expenses decrease percentage-wise as the size of the project increases, and that certain types of buildings require more time and effort on the part of the architect than others. For normal service the recommended fees, called "basic rates", are therefore on a sliding scale for each of three building classifications.

A—Rate: For structures of individual or complex requirements. These normally comprise, but are not limited to, apartments, auditoriums of theatrical or concert type, banks, cafeterias, churches and allied buildings, generated hospitals, hotels and motels, municipal buildings, museums, scientific laboratories, stores and shops, student unions, YMCAs and YWCAs, recreation centers.

B—Rate: For structures of usual architectural character. These normally comprise dormitories, gymnasiums, hospitals for custodial care, laundries, libraries, office buildings, and public school buildings.

C—Rate: For structures of simple architectural character. These normally comprise garages, industrial buildings of simple kind, shop buildings, and warehouses.

| Recommended Minimum Basic Rates: | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------------|--|
| Cost of | | A | В | С | |
| Project \$ | | | % Rate % | Rate % | |
| Up | | | 61/2 | 6 | |
| | to 250,00 | | 6 | 51/2 | |
| | to 500,00 | | 51/2 | 5 | |
| 500,001 | to 1,000,00 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 1,000,000 | and over | 5 | 41/2 | 4 | |

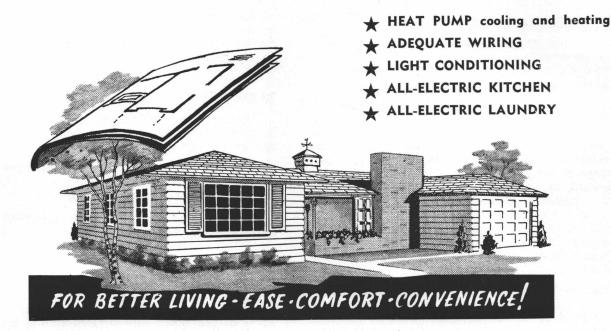
This schedule represents a fair minimum below which normal architectural services cannot under ordinary circumstances reasonably be expected. Higher fees are proper in cases where the building problem is of greater complexity than the average of its kind, or when long experience and outstanding reputation of the architect commands a higher fee.

Residences, decorative furnishings, special interiors, structures of monumental type, and alterations are subject to higher rates from 7% to 15% in accord with their special character.

The fee schedule applies to individual, structurally disconnected buildings. Grouped projects shall be considered in their component parts.

Fees for projects involving federal funds may conform to established standards of the controlling agency.

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OF THE CARRIER WEATHERMAKER before you specify an air conditioner

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at the hermetically-sealed compressor that never needs oiling and can be serviced right on the spot.

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at the extra-large filters that trap more dirt and the sloping cooling coil that squeezes more cooling area into a smaller space!



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LOOK

at the weathermakers QT fan. Its specially designed to handle extra large quantities of air with super quiet.

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at the extra-thick, over-all insulation, the built-in muffler, the spring mounted compressor-they make the weathermaker extra quiet!

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A lower fee for the use of the same drawings and specifications for more than one building may be negotiated, generally at a rate not less than one-half of the basic rate for duplicate use and at lower rates for multiple use. Duplicate or multiple use means the re-use of the complete set of drawings and specifications for a specific building without change except in adjusting the foundations and utility connections to the other site or sites.

Method 2. Fee plus office costs: Under this method of compensation the architect charges a fee for his personal services plus the payroll cost of technical personnel plus the proportionate amount of office overhead. The fee may be a percentage of the construction cost but not less than one-third the applicable basic rate. When the project cost can be determined in advance the fee may be a fixed sum. Overhead charges normally would not be less than 50% nor more than 100% of the payroll costs. This method should be considered only for unusual circumstances where normal services are not applicable.

Method 3. Multiple of technical payroll: This method is desirable when the extent of the architect's services cannot be determined in advance. The architect is paid the payroll cost of technical personnel multiplied by a factor which covers his office overhead and fee. The factor normally should range between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 depending on the architect's experience and the efficiency of his organization.

Method 4. Per diem or hourly rate: This method is applicable to services such as consultations, reports, opinions, and expert testimony. Charges may range from \$50.00 a day upward. Hourly rates are usually \$10.00 minimum. Time spent in travel during working hours are subject to per diem or hourly charges.

PAYMENTS

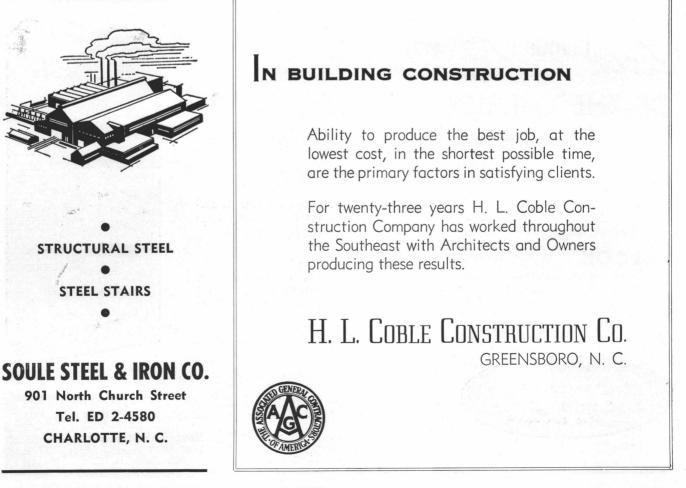
Payments for services on a cost or time basis become due as the services are performed; this applies also to special services.

Payments for services based on a percentage of construction cost become due as specific phases of the services are rendered as follows:

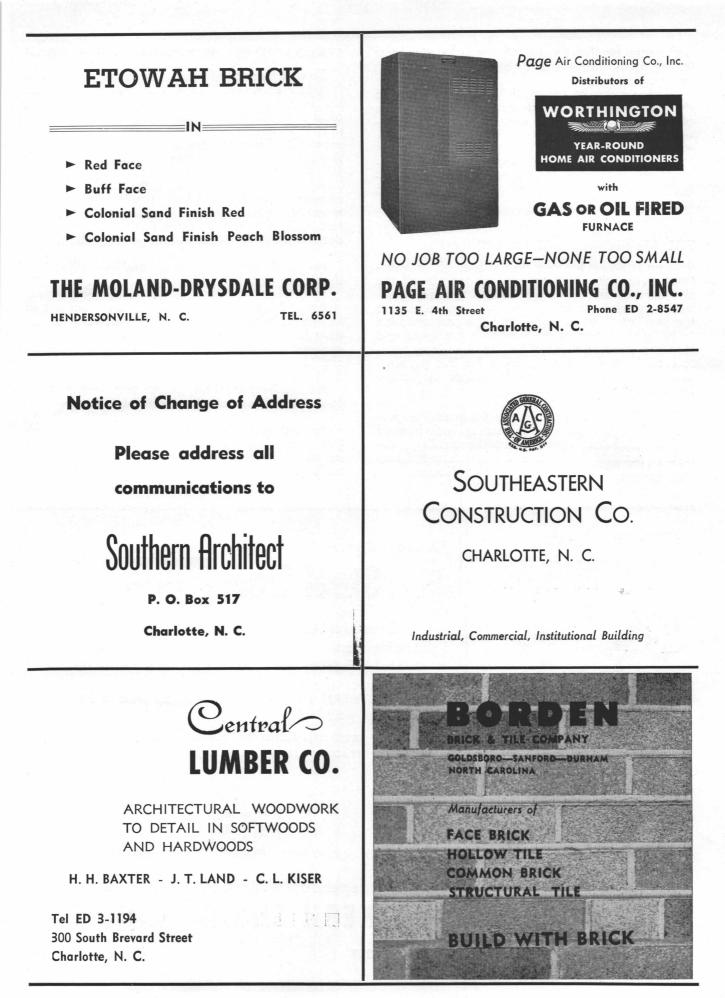
Completion of preliminary services: 25% of the basic rate applied to the estimated construction cost. The value of schematic studies and recommendations is generally considered as 10% to 15% of the basic rate.

Completion of working drawings and specifications: A sum sufficient to increase payments to 75% of the basic rate figured at the estimated construction cost, or, if bids have been received, then computed on the lowest bona fide bid or bids.

Services during construction: Periodic payments based on the value of construction work completed until all fee payments equal the amount of the



THE SEPTEMBER 1955 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT



basic rate applied to the final construction cost including all additive change orders.

A percentage of the total fee corresponding to the percentage of the service rendered would be payable if a project were abandoned or the architect's services terminated.

No deductions should be made from the architect's fee on account of penalty, liquidated damages, or other sums withheld from payment to contractors.

THE ARCHITECT'S AGREEMENT

It must be understood that a specific architectural commission may or may not include all the services hereinbefore described. A proper agreement between the client and architect stipulates the services to be rendered and the compensation to be paid. A formal agreement is preferred and standard forms published by the American Institute of Architects are available for this purpose. With established clients or for minor projects a letter agreement may suffice.

The client will appreciate a business-like procedure in this matter as protecting both himself and the architect against misunderstandings, delays, or possible law suits and as an essential step in establishing mutual trust and confidence.

STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

To safeguard the financial, technical, and moral interests entrusted to the architect by his client the North Carolina Chapter, as an integral part of the American Institute of Architects, is committed to the code of conduct set forth in Document 330. The complete document is available to the public. Some important features of it are:

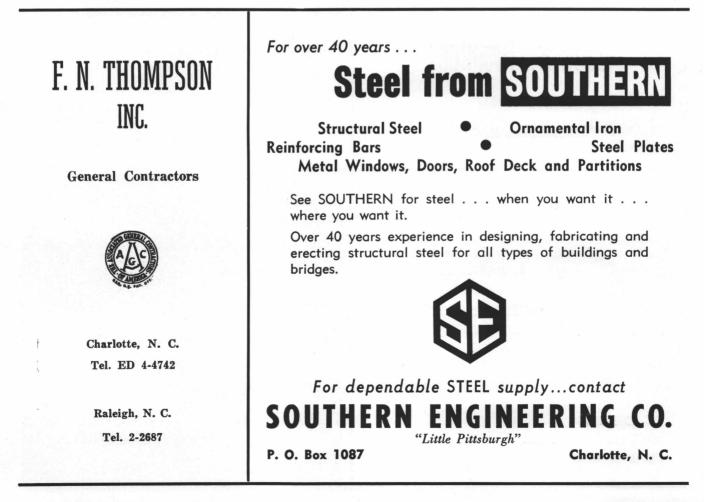
An architect should not make use of services offered by manufacturers, suppliers of building materials, appliances and equipment, or contractors, which may be accompanied by an obligation detrimental to the best interest of the client.

An architect's drawings and specifications should be complete, definite, and clear.

An architect should inspire the loyal interest of his employees, providing suitable working conditions for them, requiring them to render competent and efficient services, and paying them adequate and just compensation therefor.

An architect shall not accept any compensation for his services other than from his client.

An architect shall not render professional services without compensation. He shall neither offer nor provide preliminary services on a conditional basis prior to definite agreement with his client



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- Pecora Paint Company—Caulking Compound & Weather-proofing Bull Dog Floor Clip Company—Floor Clips Timber Engineering Company—Timber Connectors American Metal Works—Kalamein and Tinclad Doors International Chimney Corp.—Buffalo, N. Y. Gotham Chalkboard & Trim Co.—Chalkboards, Tackboard, etc. Superior Fireproof Door & Sash Co.—Hollow Metal Doors & Elevator Enclosures



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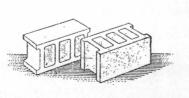
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AT 3-3111 Monroe, N. C. that if the contemplated project proceeds, he will be employed as its architect.

An architect shall not knowingly compete with another architect on a basis of professional charges, nor use donation as a device for obtaining competitive advantage.

An architect shall not attempt to supplant another architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward the latter's employment.

An architect in soliciting work shall not divide fees except with professionals related to building design, and those regularly employed or known to be associated with his office.

An architect shall not use paid advertising, nor use self-laudatory, exaggerated or misleading publicity.

PRODUCERS COUNCIL ANNOUNCES SCHEDULE

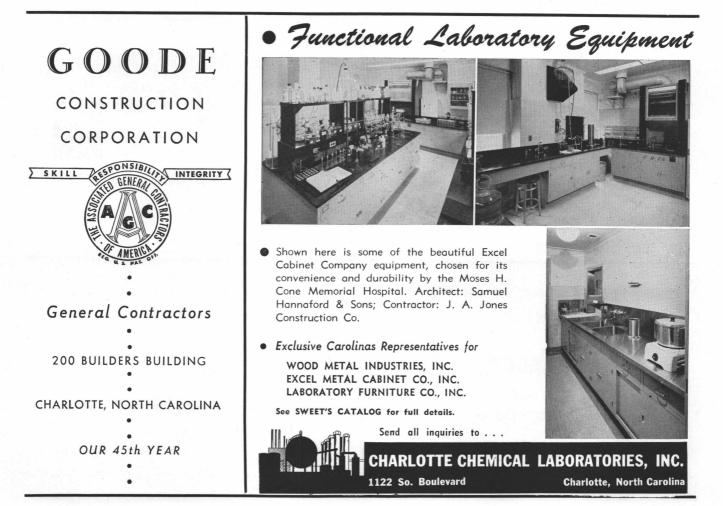
The monthly meetings of the Producers Council will be resumed Monday, September 26, according to an announcement by President Bob Seborg.

For the first three months of the new year, meetings will be held at the Hotel William R. Barringer on Monday, September 26, Monday, October 24, and Monday, November 21.

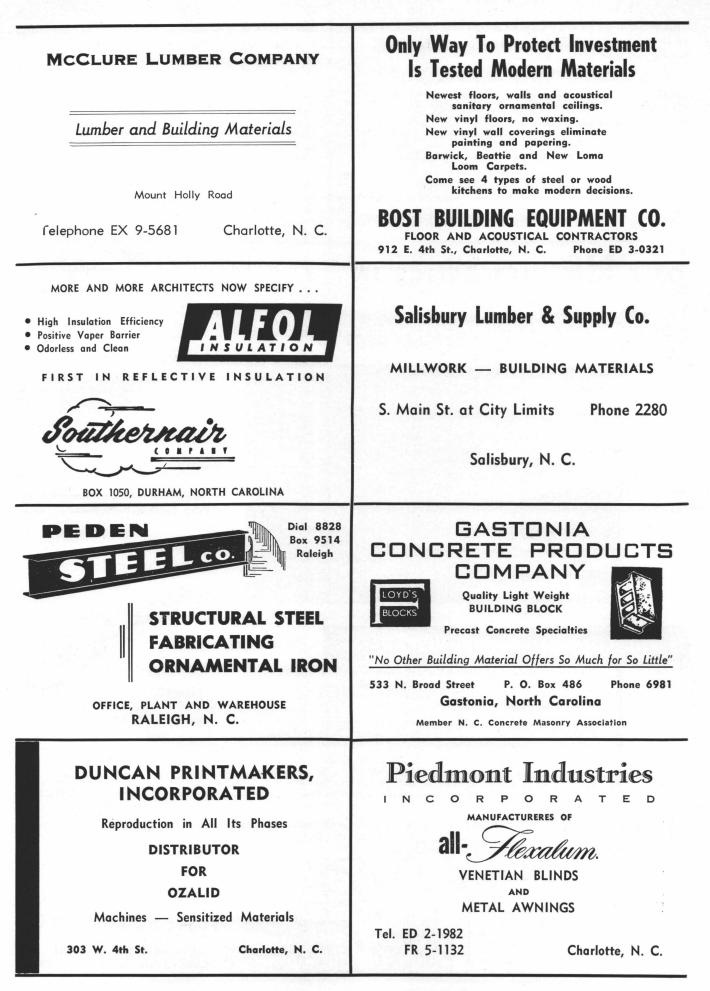
The annual Christmas party will be held at Radio Center Monday, December 12. The building Products caravan will visit Charlotte for the first meeting in 1956, which will be held at Radio Center Friday, January 6.

The architects will have charge of the February meeting, which will be held at the Hotel Barringer Monday, February 20. Monday, March 19, and Monday, April 23, dinner sessions will be held at the Hotel Barringer also.

On Monday, May 21, the annual table top exhibit will be held at Radio Center.



THE SEPTEMBER 1955 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT



NEW PRODUCTS

"RCA School Sound Systems," an attractive 8-page booklet describes how modern schools can utilize sound to achieve easier administration and more effective teaching.

Written in simple, non-technical terms, the booklet illustrates and paints clear, logical word pictures of the many ways in which sound systems come to the aid of school administrators. It tells how sound links up remote locations, integrates the entire school plant, and puts the voice in hundreds of places at once. Intercommunication facility of a sound system saves time and steps and adds to efficiency. It provides instant voice contact everywhere during emergencies. Through sound, radio programs, recorded music and tape recordings of important happenings, can be available to the whole school or to selected groups.

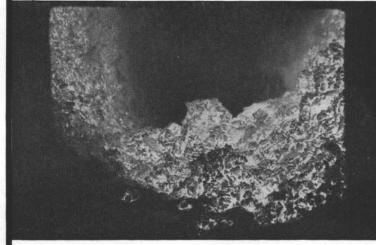
Benefits of sound for principals, teachers, and students are described in this informative booklet. When writing for copies, request Form 3R2495. Address requests to RCA Engineering Products Division, Building 15-1, Camden, New Jersey.

AUTUMN and **TAWNY** are two new walnut patterns in the wood grain line by Formica. The decorative sheets used

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LIGHTWEIGHT MASONRY UNITS



A look at the fiery interior of a Solite kiln.

IS THE CONTROLLED FIRING PROCESS

The giant, revolving Solite kilns are never without a faithful keeper ... twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Trained firemen keep the kilns fired to exact specifications *and* maintain a balanced flow of raw materials.

This constant vigil and supervision insures every piece of Solite aggregate to be of the same uniform quality . . . chemically inert and free of combustible matter.

This is but one of the many reasons why blocks made of Solite aggregate are guaranteed against rust and stain—for life . . . one BIG reason why a Solite structure is always fire-resistant and termiteproof. SOLITE provides you with natural insulation and is an excellent sound absorber.

SOLITE IS DIFFERENT . . . and when you compare Solite units with ordinary building blocks—you've found the secret of better building at a lower cost!



REMEMBER — Architects and engineers are professional advisors. Regardless of what type of construction you are interested in, consult them. They will be glad to help you build better.

PLANTS: Aquadale, N. C.; Bremo Bluff, Va. OFFICES: P. O. Box 205, Richmond, Va.; P. O. Box 1843, Charlotte, N. C. in making these patterns are being printed by a new process—three color, designed colors and patterns. The Formica Company, 4631 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio.

registered, gravure printing. This new process is in answer to a trend to use decorative laminated plastics all over the house, with a resulting demand for new and more realistic wood grain patterns.

The new gravure process results in a more natural looking, larger figured wood. Random printing, which was formerly used on many wood grains, is quite satisfactory for small figured woods. However, in big figured grain it is necessary to superimpose each color in registration.

The new walnuts give the furniture manufacturer, the interior decorator, the contractor, and the fabricator that much greater selection from what is already an extensive line of Raymond Loewy

Industrial flooring that gives without cracking under heavy loads, dampens shock and noise, resists alkalies and mild acids, is waterproof and has non-slip qualities is **LATICRETE**, a combination of liquid rubber and a special cement powder. Its adhesion to concrete is 300 psi, and it also has good adhesion to clean surfaces of steel, aluminum, brick, tile and glass. It will take a compressive load of 2500 psi. A light gray mix, it can be pigmented in a wide range of colors. It hardens in a few hours and is ready for use after curing for two or three days. Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N. Y.

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Suntile offers you two-way satisfaction. Quality in the tile itself—quality in the installation.

This real clay tile will make you proud of your bathroom or kitchen for years to come. You get a choice of many beautiful colors—freedom from costly upkeep—lifetime economy. And it's so easy to keep Suntile clean with a wipe of a damp cloth.

You'll always be happy with our Suntile installation. Let us show you why.

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FILON is a new development in translucent building panels in which the panels are reinforced with Fiberglas and Nylon to attain more rigidity and greater resistance to heavy loads and impacts. Tests show that an 8 ounce per square foot **FILON** panel can support a load of over 200 pounds per square foot on a 4' unsupported span. Since **FILON** panels are produced in continuous lengths, any length of sheet for special applications can be supplied in addition to all standard sizes. **FILON** is now produced in 20 colors, in crinkled and smooth finishes and in 6 and 8 ounce weights. Filon Plastic Corporation, 2051 East Maple Avenue, El Segundo, Cal.

Siliconed **ASBESTOLITE**, a new aluminum coating protects and preserves roofs while reducing under-roof temperatures. It is made of asphalt, longstrand Canadian asbestos and waterproofing oils. To these have been added silicones and billions of aluminum flakes. The latter reflect the sun's rays. By holding roof temperatures more nearly constant with those of building interiors, it is said that the use of **ASBESTOLITE** will reduce condensation 60 to 70 per cent. **ASBESTOLITE** comes ready mixed, ready to use in 5 gallon cans and 30 and 55 gallon drums. It does not require heating or thinning, can be sprayed on, brushed or applied with a squeegee. The Monroe Company, Inc., 10703 Quebec Avenue, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

PLAN HOLD, a completely new device for holding building or engineering plans, has just been introduced.

It has been designed to fit any existing plan rack or file and will hold 1 to 150 prints neatly and securely without the necessity of punching or drilling holes or mutilating plans in any way. Prints may be added or removed quickly and easily without disturbing other prints.

Simply loosen two wing nuts and the **PLAN HOLD** snaps open. Tighten the nuts and the prints will not slip. Wing nuts and studs are located on the end of the holder and are never in contact with plans or prints. Plans always lie flat and can never be torn or perforated by protruding nuts or bolts. The **PLAN HOLD** is made of high grade satin-finished cluminum and all corners and edges are rounded, making it light and easy to handle, both in the office and on the job. Soft plastic tips protect against scratching or marring of desks and reference tables. Plan Hold Division, Air Comfort Company, South Gate, Cal.

The **DETECT-O-STAT** is a thermostatic warning device with two temperaturesensitive contacts. The first contact closes at 135 F., activating bells or alarm lights to provide detection of a local fire as temperature rises. The second contact closes at 155 F. to set off further signals at a central control station in the event the first signal goes unheeded. A third contact is set for 35 F. to prevent damage to perishable merchandise as a result of cold. Detect-O-Stat Company, Inc., 3117 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wisc.

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Rated at 26,200,000* Btu per ton for bituminous types, coal represents one of the greatest sources of latent heat energy, but—the fact that it is *latent* signifies that this potent source must be developed.

If it is not developed to its fullest potential—if smoke and soot occur, or fuel bed condition results in waste of combustible material—a costly percentage of heat that should have been obtained has been lost.

COAL-FIRED, AIR-CONTROLLED

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BTUS ... GIVE THEM

HOPPER MODEL STOKERS — with open or closed hoppers. Capacities range from 20 through 750 lbs. per hour. Features continuous Automatic AirControl for maximum firing efficiency.

Will-Burt Automatic, Air-Controlled Stokers assure complete, efficient combustion, not only during operating periods, but during the critical "off" periods as well.

Fuel buyers get the Btu's they pay for when it's a Will-Burt Stoker on the job.

ombany

BIN-FED STOKERS—in the same fuel capacity range as hopper models. Automatic Air Control adjusts to ever-changing fuel bed conditions.

.....

* Reference, Bituminous Coal Institute

Write for manual on stoker-heating, showing suggested specifications and installation diagrams.



ILL-BUR

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN THE NEWS

PLAN CONVENTION

R. S. Kirby and R. B. McClure of Charlotte, J. C. Cauthen of Rock Hill, G. L. Goodson of Lincolnton, and F. C. Little of Wadesboro have been named to the 1956 convention committee of the Carolina Lumber & Building Supply Association. The 33rd Annual Convention and Building Materials Exposition wil be held in Charlotte March 13-14-15-16, 1956.

COMPLETES COURSE

J. N. Pease, Jr., AIA, of Charlotte, returned recently after spending the past year at Auburn taking special courses in advanced design.

NAMED TO COMMITTEE

Hubbard L. Sullivan, Building Division Manager of the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors, has been appointed by Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane to serve as a member of the committee to conduct the second annual statewide apprentice bricklaying contest in Raleigh October 21 during the North Caroling State Fair.

NAMED DISTRIBUTOR

The Carolina Heating & Appliance Company of Charlotte has been appointed distributor for Geneva steel kitchen cabinets for the Carolinas. Carl Kissiah and Gene Brown are associated in the



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CRAB ORCHARD STONE ROOFING

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operation of the company, located at 2233 Hutchinson Avenue in Charlotte.

Ted Gillis and Lecil Henderson will be in charge of sales for Geneva for the two states.

GIVEN APPOINTMENT

James B. Bell has been named assistant building inspector for the city of Charlotte. Mr. Bell is a 1947 graduate of Iowa State College in Architectural Engineering. Since moving to North Carolina three years ago from Longview, Texas, Mr. Bell has been employed by Marsh & Hawkins, AIA, of Charlotte. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have two children, James S. Bell and Rebecca Bell.

GIVES LECTURE

Prof. Roy Gussow of the School of Design of North Carolina State College was the guest speaker September 18 at Charlotte's Mint Museum of Art. Prof. Gussow spoke in connection with an exhibition of 20th century sculpture from the Museum of Modern Art of New York.

CITY MANAGER

Roy R. Robinson has been named City Manager at Kinston. Mr. Robinson was formerly City Manager of Charlevoix, Mich.

MARK P. J. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRES. JAMES H. BARRON, JR., SECY.-TREAS.

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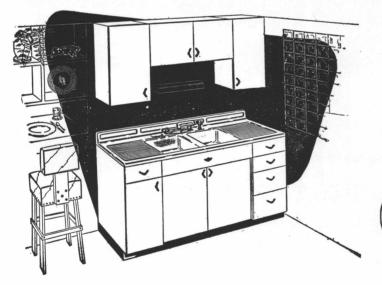
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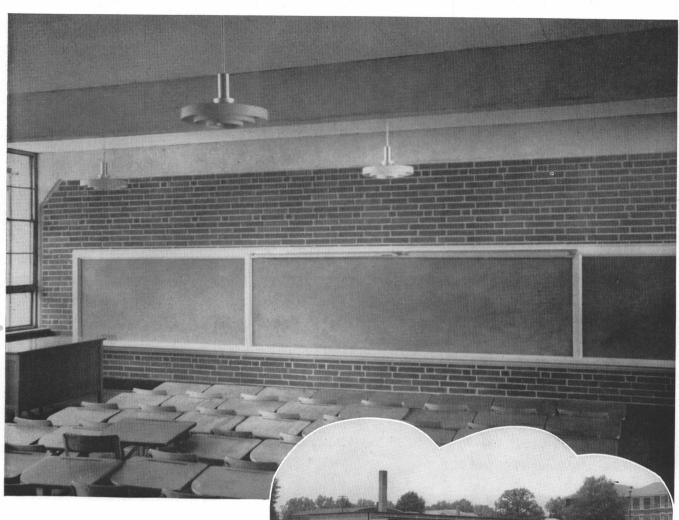
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