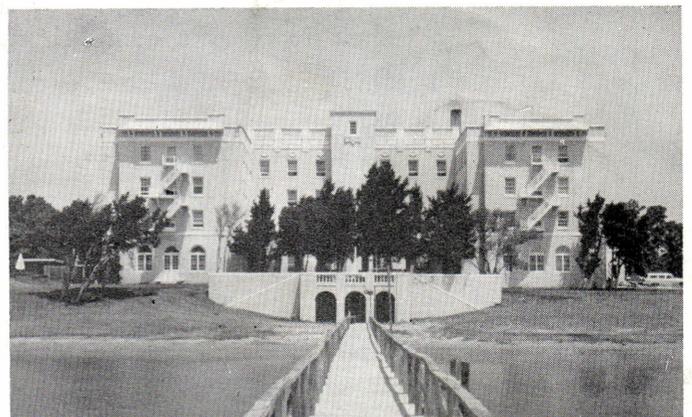


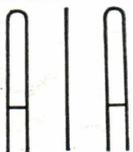
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**JUNE 1958**



Official Publication  
North Carolina Chapter



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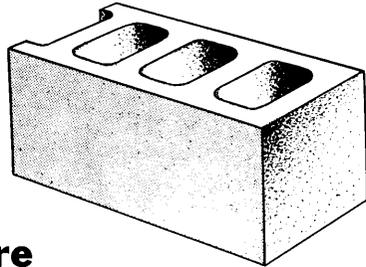
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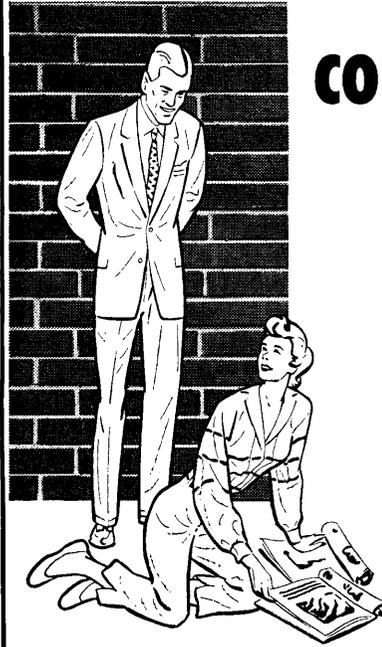
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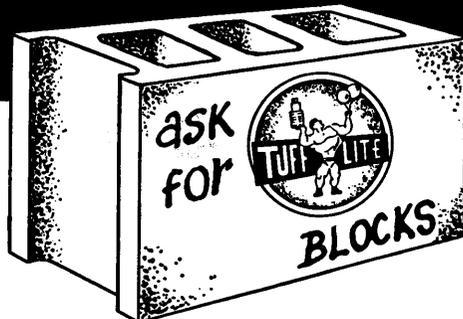
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# Southern Architect

Volume 5

June 1958

Number 6

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Southern Architect is the official publication of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and is published monthly by H. J. Stockard, Jr., 122 W. Hargett St., Raleigh, North Carolina, Telephone TEMple 4-4384.

Address all communications to Southern Architect, Post Office Box 408, Raleigh, North Carolina. Advertising rates on request.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects or the Publisher. Reproduction of any articles, pictures, or any other material appearing in Southern Architect is forbidden without the specific approval of the Publisher.

Subscription price: One year \$3.00; Two years \$5.00. Single copies 25 cents. Full name and address shall accompany all subscriptions. Kindly notify Southern Architect in the event of change of address.

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**COVER**

The Morehead Biltmore Hotel, locale of NC AIA's 1958 Summer Meeting June 19-21.

**NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER • THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS**

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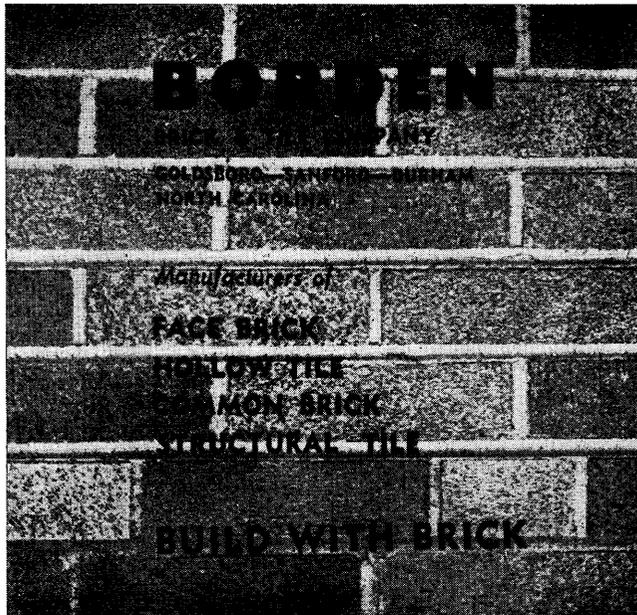


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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

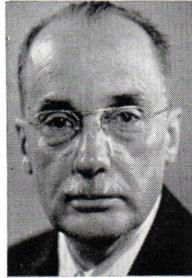
At various times of the year certain committee chairmen or members of our staff may have a message that is timely and important. This page on those occasions will be turned over to them. This month we are having as our guest editorial a message from Luther Lashmit,

The price of professional acceptance in the community is the necessity not only of performing competent services but also of constantly informing the public as to what the architect does and what it costs him to maintain an adequate organization.

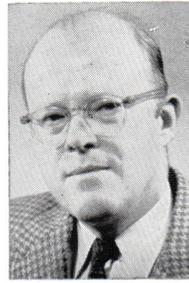
Whenever a large public building program is under consideration controlling officials are prone to view fees for plans as an enormous sum which could be largely saved to the tax payer if services could be bought wholesale.

Interest on bonds, legal fees, and fees for purchase of land rarely cause any excitement but to many people the architect's fee is something which, to say the least, they consider a necessary evil—necessary because plans are needed to obtain competitive bids as required by law. It may seem quite logical to assume that a competent architect could be hired along with a few draftsmen to produce the documents needed for bidding and construction.

The simple fact is that many people see the architect as an individual who single-handedly can produce all the services needed for an important project within a few weeks and then collect a fee out of proportion to their understanding of what he does. Architects and their associates and consultants in the engineering pro-



LASHMIT



JAMES

Chairman of the Office Practice Committee.

W. R. JAMES, JR.,  
President,  
N.C.A.I.A.

fession need to be constantly vigilant in getting their story over to those segments of the public who see the profession in this light.

What the architect does and the personnel involved is a drama of many skills blended into meaningful creative production, from the inception of the idea for a building to meet programmed requirements on a given site, through the bringing into line of all the components of materials assembly, structural sinews, mechanical guts and power and communications nerve systems, on through the blueprinted and described picture which is translated into reality by the construction expert with the cooperative assistance of the architect's field representative.

What it costs the architect to put on this production in terms of compensation for administrative direction, skilled designers, materials, researchers, structural and mechanical engineering, specification specialists, draftsmen, clerical help, office overhead, employee benefits, reproduction and travel are matters of record which should be frankly publicized.

The Councils within the Chapter area would do well actively to emphasize the production and economic aspects of the architect's practice and to find ways of getting the story to the public, to the end that the architectural profession would achieve a status of unquestioned value throughout the community.

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## DURHAM COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTS ORGANIZED

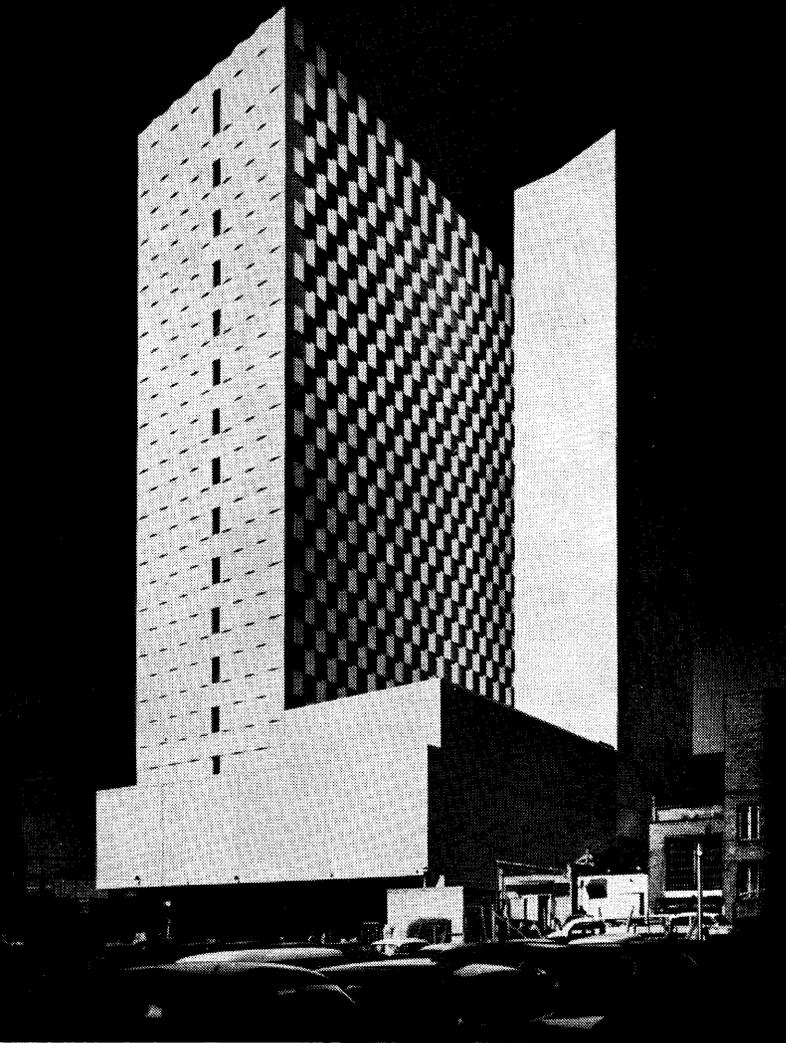
An organizational meeting of the "Durham Council of Architects" was held on May 6, 1958, at Harvey's Cafeteria. The stated purpose of the organization is "to serve the community as a professional advisory group, to promote public recognition of the profession, to advance the standards of professional practice, and to encourage fellowship among the members."

A proposed constitution and by-laws was distributed to those present, and after general discussion and amendments it was adopted. The following persons

were nominated and elected:

President—George F. Hackney, AIA  
Vice-President—George C. Pyne Jr., AIA  
Secretary-Treasurer—Kenneth M. Scott, AIA  
Director—Robert Carr, AIA  
Director—Jack M. Pruden, AIA

The Council plans to have monthly luncheon meetings at Harvey's Cafeteria on the first Tuesday on each month at 12 o'clock. The membership is composed of registered architects of Durham and vicinity.



## **BANK BUILDING**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### **Harrison & Abramovitz, A. G. Odell, Jr., FAIA - Associated Architects**

New York, N. Y., Charlotte, N. C.

### **J. A. Jones Construction Co. - General Contractor**

Charlotte, N. C.

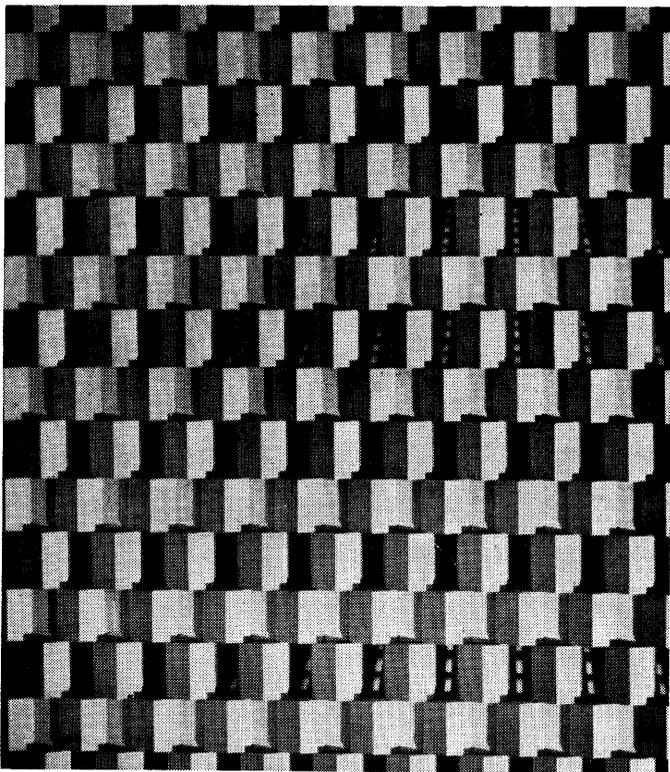
In February, after two years in building, the largest office building erected in North Carolina in the past 15 years was opened. It is the new Charlotte office of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, of distinctive contemporary design. This modern bank and office building is the first tower structure in the Southeast and the first to make use of prismatic cast stone panels. It basically consists of two adjoining towers which rest on a base housing the main banking activities and which are connected at each of the upper 13 floors by a glass-walled bridge. It contains 217,000 square feet of space, is 15 stories (217 feet) high and cost an estimated \$5 million. From the 5th floor to the top are offices with 8,500 square feet of unobstructed area of each.

The building is clad by 3,822 thin-faceted panels of cast stone only 2½" thick. They are 5½ feet across and 6 feet high and weight one ton each. Their surfaces are of exposed quartz chips which reflect light at different angles. These and the concrete, which is double compressive strength over conventional structural concrete, will keep their sparkling white appearance undiminished by weather or wear.

Wachovia will occupy the second, third and fourth floors. The main banking lobby of 11,000 square feet is on the second floor and is easily reached by electric stairways and high-speed automatic elevators. Its dominate feature is an open grid ceiling of red birch wood, the aspect of which constantly changes with the position of

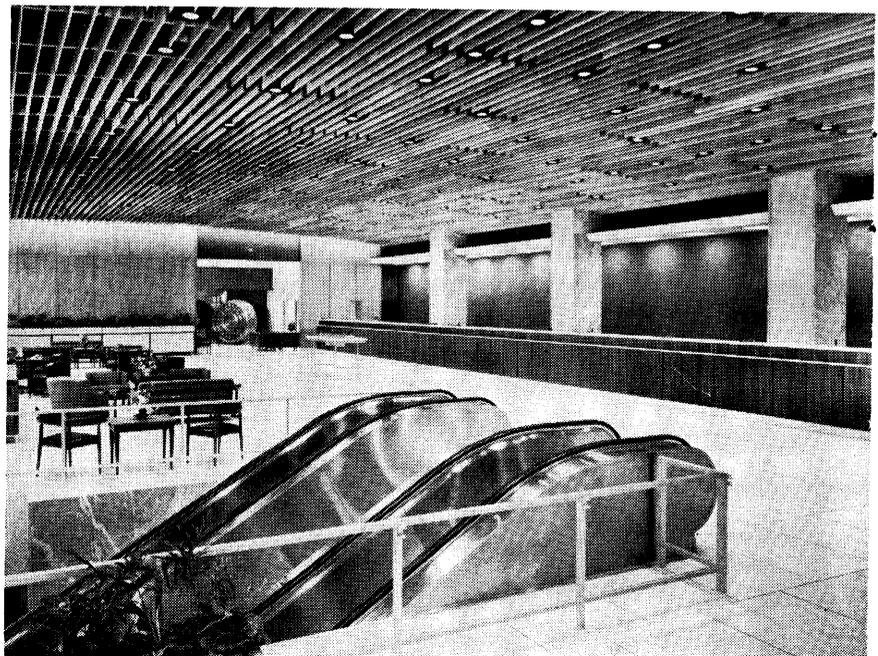


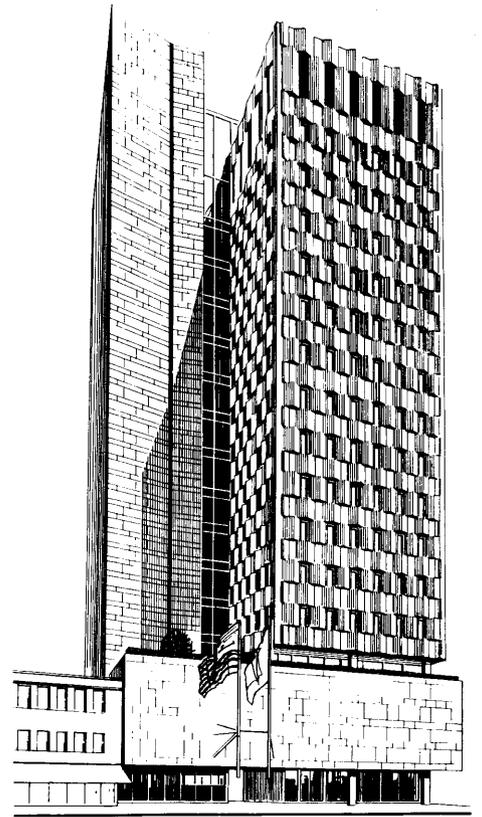
BANK LOBBY—OFFICERS DESK AREA



PRISMATIC PANELS ON EXTERIOR

BANK LOBBY—GENERAL VIEW

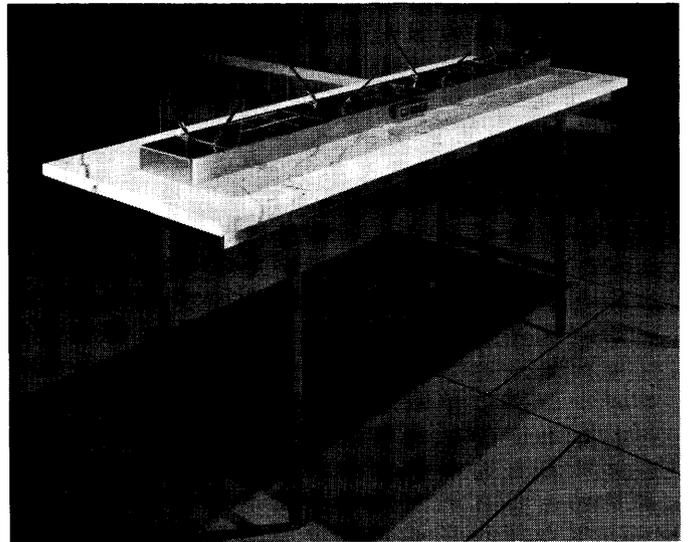
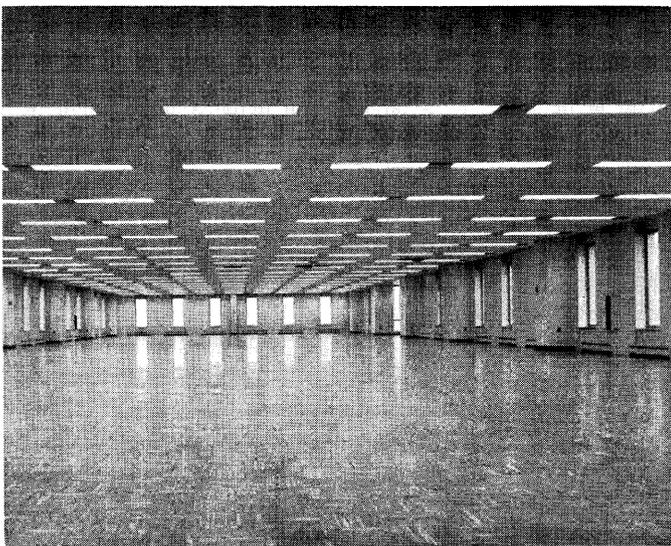


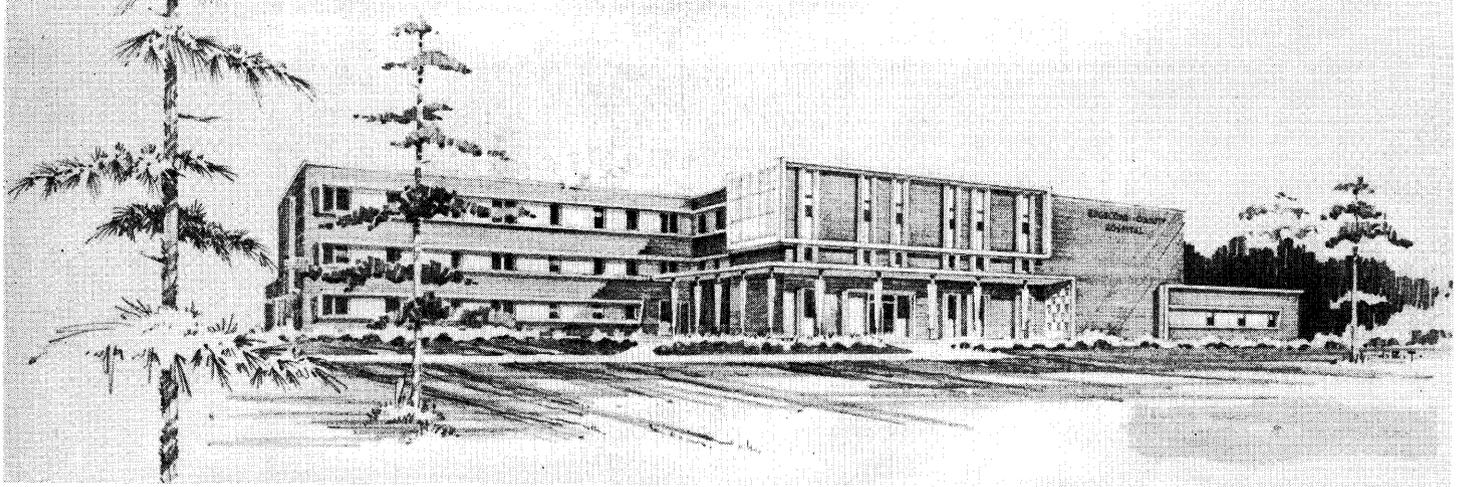


**WACHOVIA BANK BUILDING** (continued)

the viewer. The main banking counter is 100 feet long. At the South end of the room is a 25 ton circular vault door and the largest vault of any commercial bank in the area. The remainder of the lobby is finished in cherry paneling, various fabrics on the wall, terrazo floors, carpeting, and white marble covering the columns and on counter tops.

The smaller of the two adjoining towers contains all stairs, elevators, service and restrooms. It connects with the office tower by a bridge with the glass walls tinted light green-blue for resistance of radiated heat. One of the unique features of the building is that all windows are so designed that they may be completely reversed in order that both sides may be cleaned from the inside.





## **75 BED HOSPITAL**

TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

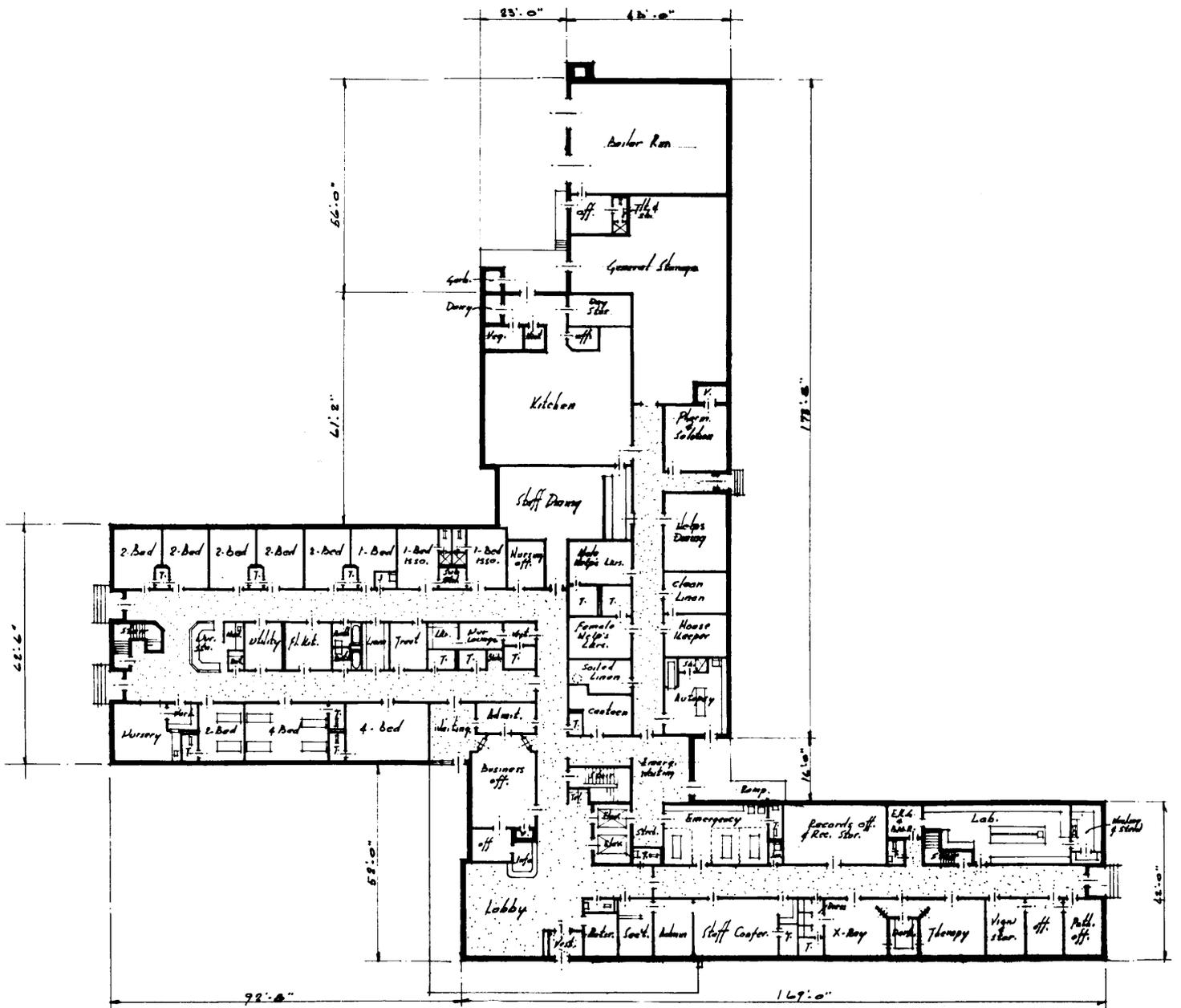
### **Walter W. Hook, FAIA**

Charlotte, North Carolina

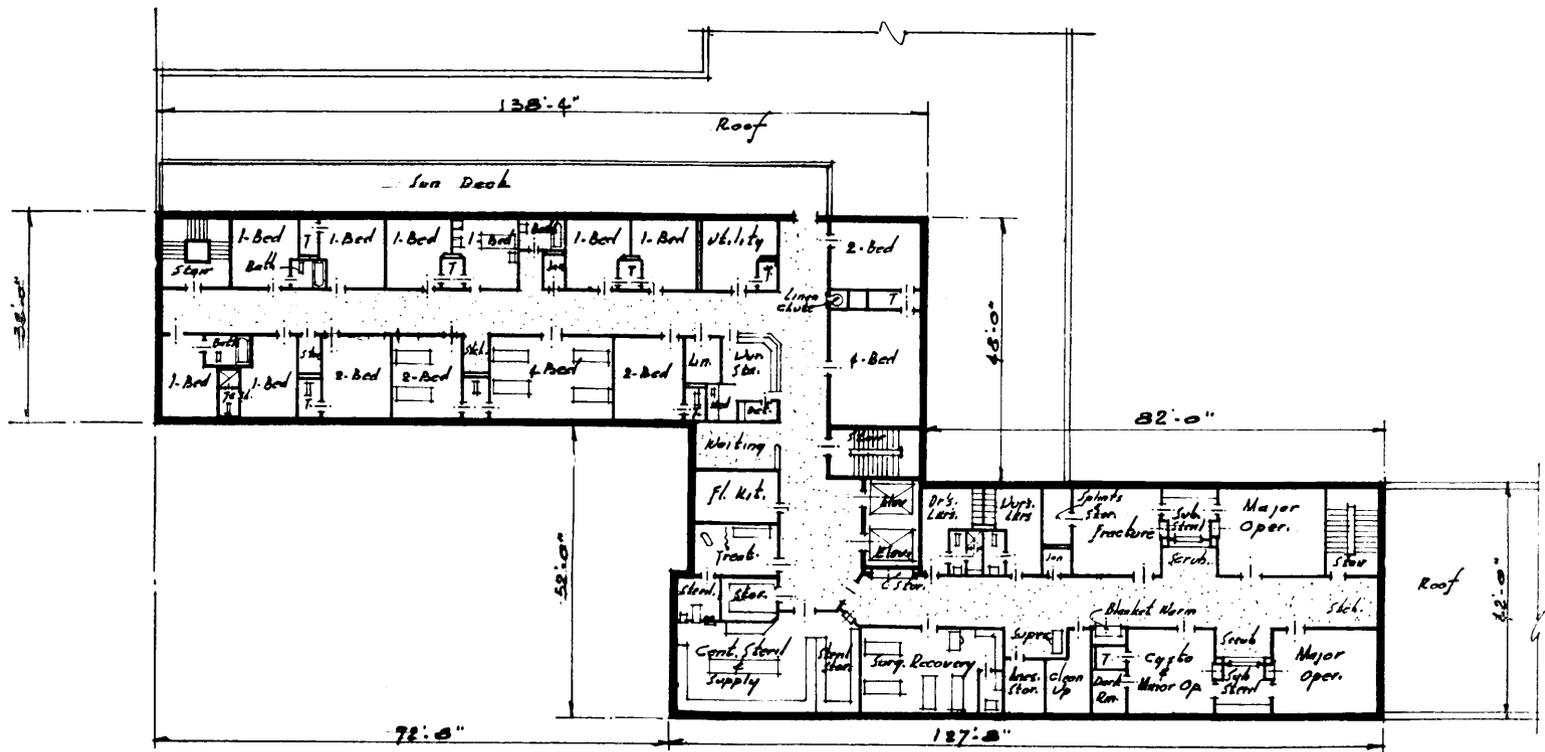
The new 75 bed Edgecombe County Hospital will be located on a 10 acre site adjacent to the County Health Center on the Rocky Mount side of Tarboro. This is a 3 story structure with the heating and steam generating plant as a single story rear wing, with the usual provisions for expansion provided in all departments.

With no firm criteria established for this size hospital, every effort was made to provide usable facilities within limited areas, and to provide multi-purpose possibilities in certain areas. This is particularly true in the double corridor pavilion on the first floor where isolation, psychiatric, and other restrictive forms of treatment can be administered.

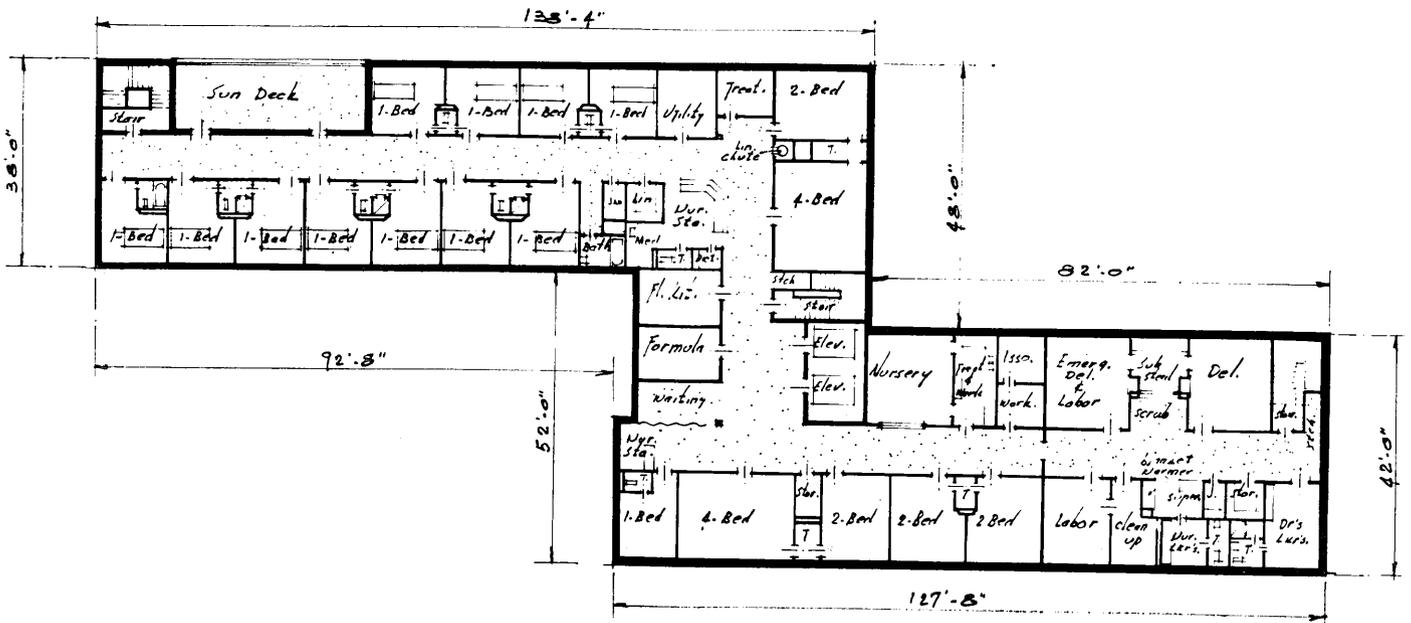
The structure is reinforced concrete frame, with face brick walls trimmed in Mosai panels, with decorative sun-shades in support of the full air conditioning system. The abrasive character of the local soil dictated the use of hard floors throughout, these being principally terrazzo. The hospital will be ready for occupancy in late 1959, when it will replace the outmoded existing structure.



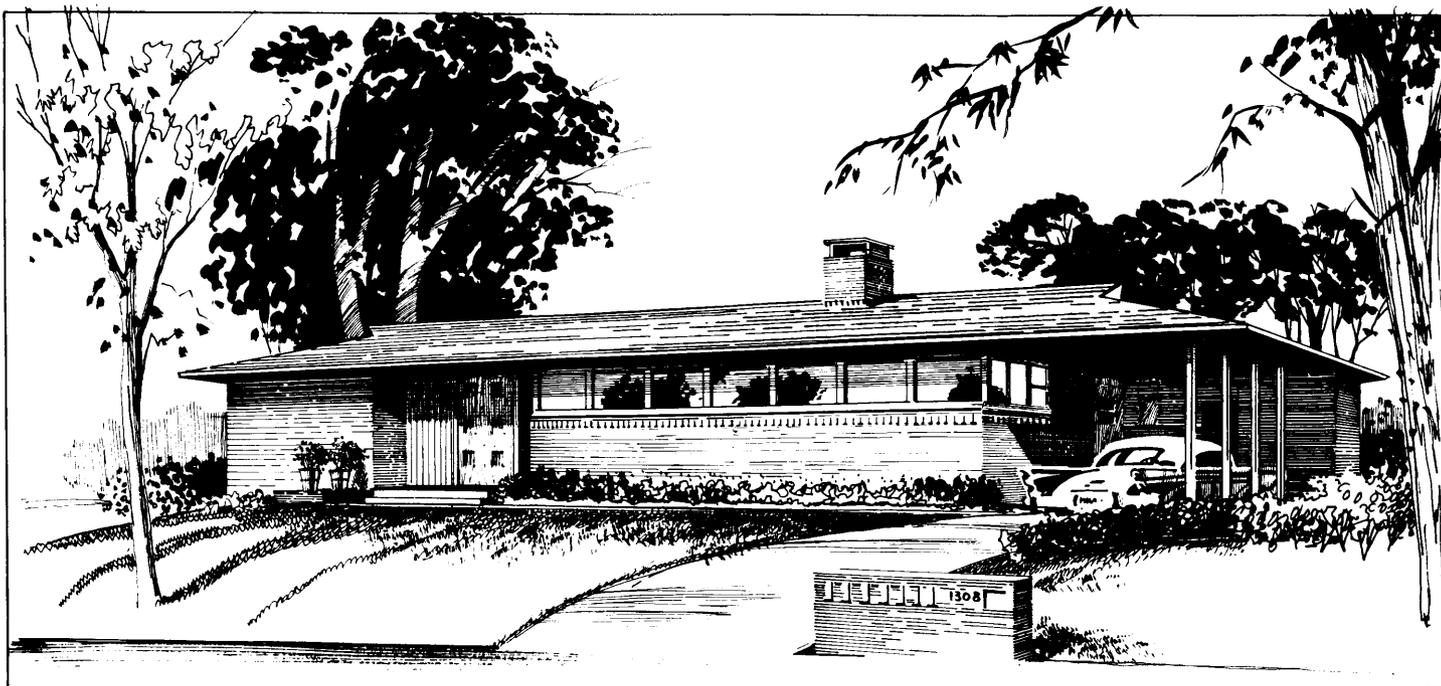
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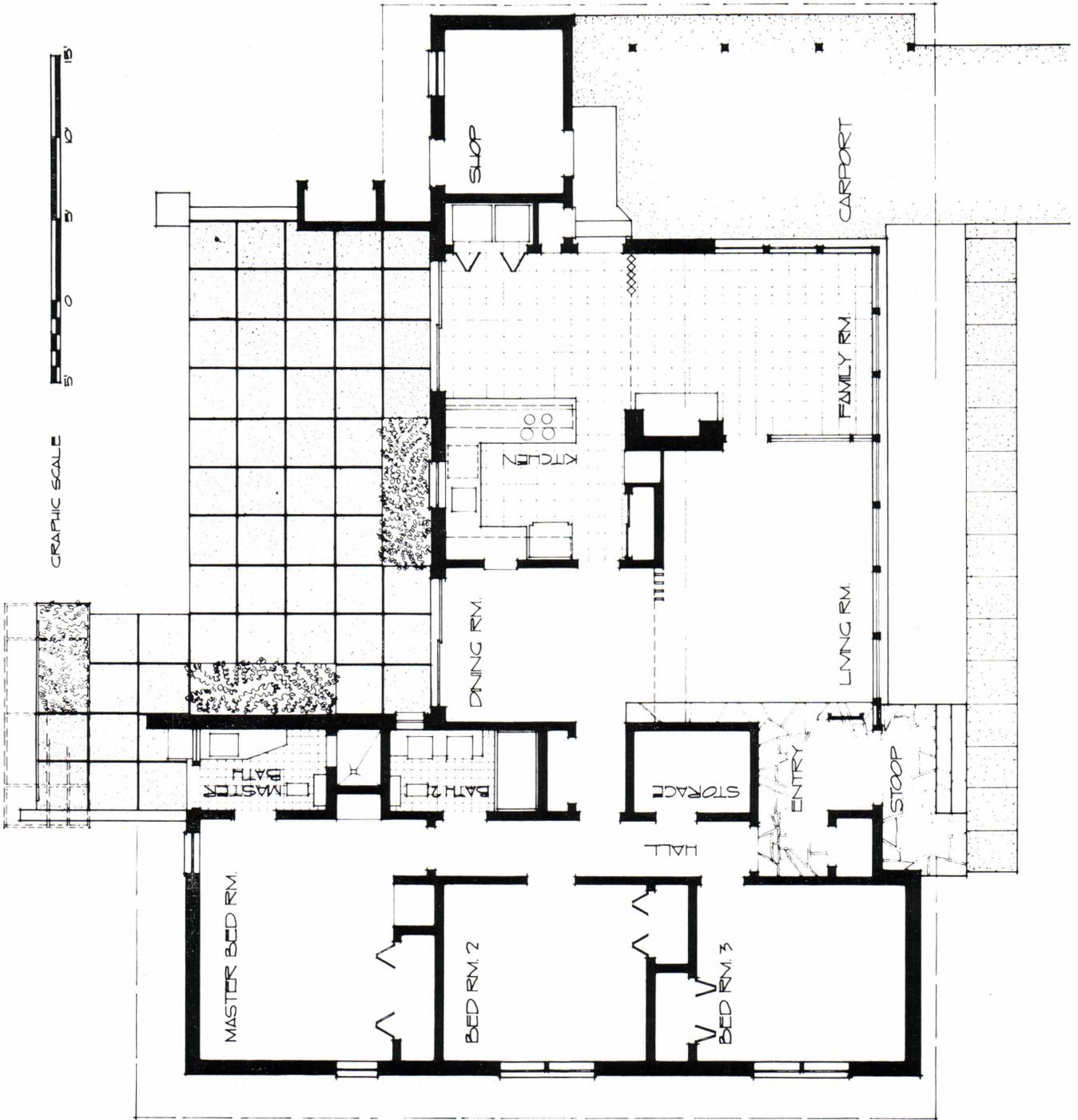
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### **Charlotte Council of Architects**

Charlotte

This home is presented as a work of four architects of the Charlotte Council of Architects for the Charlotte Home Builders Association. The basis for the design was information obtained from some 3,000 questionnaires filled in by persons attending the 1957 Parade of Homes, sponsored by the Association. The questionnaire attempted to get from the individual the type of home they desired. Requirements on the designers were to come up with a saleable builders house meeting the desires of the public and within the restrictions of price limitations. The Charlotte Observer is a co-sponsor in the promotion and has given favorable publicity to this project.



# SUMMER MEETING

## NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



JUNE 19-20-21, 1958

MOREHEAD BILTMORE HOTEL

ATLANTIC BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

### OFFICIAL PROGRAM

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 19

- 1:30 P.M. Registration Begins
- 2:00 P.M. Recreational Activities
- 3:00 P.M. Executive Committee Meeting
- 8:00 P.M. Committee Meetings

#### FRIDAY, JUNE 20

- 9:00 A.M. Registration Continues
- 10:00 A.M. Business Meeting
  - William R. James, Jr., AIA, Presiding
- Committee Reports
- Conventions
  - Archie Royal Davis, AIA, Chairman
- Treasurers Report
  - Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., AIA
- Office Practice
  - Luther S. Lashmitt, AIA, Chairman
  - James A. Stenhouse, Jr., AIA
  - Fred W. Butner, AIA
- Building Codes
  - Eccles D. Everhart, AIA, Chairman
- Institute Fellowship
  - Anthony Lord, FAIA, Chairman
- Preservation of Historic Buildings
  - James A. Stenhouse, Jr., AIA, Chm.
- Hospitals and Public Health
  - Walter W. Hook, FAIA, Chairman
- School Buildings
  - Leslie N. Boney, Jr., AIA, Chairman
- Legal Affairs
  - Albert L. Haskins, Jr., AIA, Chairman
- AIA-Producers Council Relations
  - David M. Mackintosh, Jr., AIA, Chm.
- Exhibitions
  - Alvis O. George, Jr., AIA, Chairman
- 11:45 A.M. Talk—"Preparing Building News Material for Publication"
  - Chester Parker, Winston-Salem
- 1:00 P.M. Luncheon—On Your Own
- 2:00 P.M. Recreational Activities

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 21

- 9:30 A.M. Registration Continues
- 10:30 A.M. Business Meeting
  - Robert L. Clemmer, AIA, Presiding
- Chapter Manual
  - Cyrcill H. Pfohl, AIA, Chairman
- Community Development
  - James M. Webb, AIA, Chairman

#### Public Relations

Robert F. Arey, AIA, Chairman

#### Construction Industry Relations

Walter D. Toy, AIA, Chairman

#### Education

Edward Loewenstein, AIA, Chairman

#### Collaboration of Design Professions

Arthur G. Odell, Jr., FAIA, Chairman

#### Government Relations

William H. Deitrick, FAIA, Chairman

#### Home Building Industry

Leif Valand, AIA, Chairman

#### Publications

Richard L. Rice, AIA, Chairman

#### Research

J. Norman Pease, Jr., AIA, Chairman

#### Membership

Charles H. Wheatley, AIA, Chairman

#### Induction of New Members

#### Corporate Membership:

Henry Clyde Biggers, Jr. of Charlotte  
William Waldo Dodge, III of Raleigh  
William House Dove of Rocky Mount  
Byron Woodard Franklin of New Bern  
Paul C. Hardy of Charlotte  
Donald Henry Hines of Wilmington  
William C. Howell of Southern Pines  
James P. Milam of Raleigh  
Robert Luther Myers of Winston Salem  
David Bowen Oden, Jr. of High Point  
Thomas C. Rickenbaker of Charlotte  
Herschel Gray Walters of Charlotte  
Edison Judson Willis, Jr. of Southern Pines  
John Terry Wood, Jr. of Asheville

#### Associate Membership:

Charles Madison Sappenfield, Jr.  
of Asheville  
William Robert Wyatt, Jr.  
of Rocky Mount

- 11:00 A.M. Talk—"The Architects Relation with the Department of Administration"
  - Paul A. Johnston, Raleigh

- 11:30 A.M. Talk—"The Duke Endowment Program for the Improvement of Rural Church Architecture"
  - R. E. Dumont, New York City

- 1:00 P.M. Luncheon—On Your Own
- 2:00 P.M. Recreational Activities

### ACTIVITIES

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 19

- 2:30 P.M. Tour of Old Residences In Beaufort
- 3:00 P.M. Fishing Contest
- 3:00 P.M. Skiing (Instructions Available)
- 5:30 P.M. Cocktails—N. C. Concrete Masonry Assn., Host
- 8:30 P.M. Bingo Party—The Mabie-Bell Company, Host

#### FRIDAY, JUNE 20

- 2:30 P.M. Fishing Contest
- 3:00 P.M. Skiing (Instructions Available)
- 3:30 P.M. Swimming Meet—F. Graham Williams Co., Sponsors

- 5:30 P.M. Cocktails—Arnold Stone Company, Host
- 7:00 P.M. Banquet
- 8:30 P.M. Dance—Music Compliments of Smith Concrete Products, Inc.

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 21

- 2:30 P.M. Fishing Contest
- 3:00 P.M. Ski Exhibition and Contest
- 5:30 P.M. Cocktails—Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Co., Host
- 6:30 P.M. Seafood Dinner—Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Co., Host
- 8:30 P.M. Moonlight Cruise

## FRONTIER AGAIN

*The following article was written for Southern Architect by Key W. Taylor of the Duke Endowment Foundation, who serves on the Methodist Committee of Rural Church Architecture appointed by Bishop Paul Garber of Richmond as does NCAIA's Summer Meeting speaker R. E. DuMont. In that other denominations undoubtedly have similar expansion plans it is felt that the article and talk are very timely.*

The early settlements in what is now North Carolina were principally on the coast. Gradually people followed the generally westward movement of the frontier, and the State developed, in 1950, a population of 4,061,929.

Industrial development in the State, on a large scale, came first in the Piedmont, with concomitant economic expansion. Meanwhile, the eastern half of the State remained largely agricultural, conservative, and somewhat sluggish sociologically and economically.

Now with time, tide has turned and the east is "FRONTIER AGAIN" in terms of sociological change, economic expansion, cultural development, and emerging dynamics.

The one-crop tobacco economy belatedly but fortunately is giving way to an economy of diversified agriculture. Good soil, timely soil conservation practices, contemplated water conservation programs, favorable climate, and efficient agricultural education, all add up to the prospect of the east becoming a great agricultural cornucopia.

Near the growing fields, food processing plants are slowly but surely arising.

Indigenous and imported industry, small and large, is springing up. The projected Research Triangle will attract, create, and expand industry. The secondary paved road system, completed in major part in 1952, has opened up one of the largest untapped industrial labor pools in the nation. The mill village will not be needed, because labor can commute. Thus the labor will remain widely distributed residentially.

An agricultural-industrial balance will in time be achieved, making for exceedingly wholesome and prosperous living.

The long dormant coastal area is developing rapidly, greatly aided by the State's first-rate highway development program. Recreational and tourist attractions are improving the economy. Harbors are being improved. Industry of certain types is finding the coastal area advantageous.

Population is growing and shifting. The population thrust is two-pronged, rural-nonfarm and urban. The former is larger and is growing faster, accelerated by paved roads. Eastern North Carolina, having no large cities and having much paved road mileage, is developing a relatively unique population pattern which is characterized by considerable decentralization.

Reliable population projection studies shown that the population of the State will double in this half century.

The fact of "FRONTIER AGAIN" gives the church new opportunity and new responsibility.

Three new senior co-educational church colleges have been approved and soon will be under construction. The Methodists will build at Fayetteville, and Rocky Mount. The Presbyterians will build, at Laurinburg, a college arising from consolidation. These colleges will open barely in time for the oncoming tidal wave of college students.

Several projection studies have recently been made regarding college enrollment. The study made by Dr. C. Horace Hamilton at North Carolina State College is perhaps the most comprehensive. A report on that study states: "Our most conservative projection indicates that in 1975, North Carolina will have 90,700 white college students enrolling in the Fall. This is comparable to 44,927 in 1956 and 46,152 in 1957. . . . According to our highest estimate, we anticipate a white college student Fall enrollment of 119,200 in 1975."

The Methodist Church, in particular, has before it in eastern North Carolina a church building task which would stagger the imagination of the conservative, and should startle the complacent. The period from 1950 to 2000 should of necessity see the doubling of church building facilities, including much modernization. The new, and relocated, neighborhood churches in the suburbs, and on the highways and paved country roads, will be notably growing churches of the future.

Numerous Methodist churches, rural and urban, need to be relocated. Much remodeling is needed. Many old buildings should be replaced. A large number of fellowship hall units are needed. A very large number of Sunday-school rooms will have to be added, preferably on the unit plan. A survey made by the district superintendents in the North Carolina Conference, reported in 1956, showed that one-eighth of the churches were one-room, and many other were near-one-room. Some little improvement has since been made in this regard.

Within the next ten years, just to keep abreast of the growing and shifting population, 150 new Methodist churches should be organized in eastern North Carolina, and built on the unit plan. If evangelistic effort were intensified, need would be found for even more new churches.

Methodist churches, small and large, faced with building programs need the benefit of architects. Without architects who understand church function and design, many functional, aesthetic, and costly financial errors are inevitable. Architects who will patiently give time to counseling committees and congregations will make creative and continuing contribution to the churches.



## NORTH CAROLINA PERSONALITY OF THE MONTH

### W. F. HENDERSON

*This is another of a series of articles giving a sketch of the leaders of various organizations and fields of business with which members of NCAIA are connected.*

William Freeman Henderson has worked most of his life on the administration and financing of mercy. He is the acting Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, which during the past 11 years has approved hospital construction projects exceeding \$114 million dollars. He began work with the Commission in October 1952 and was promoted by the 20 member Commission to his present title last February when Charles F. Templeton resigned.

The Commission is charged with the administration of federal funds made available to North Carolina for hospital construction. It also administers state-provided student aid funds for prospective doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, social workers, and psychologists, and disburses state money for the benefit for indigent patients in N. C. hospitals.

Henderson was born in 1914 in Jacksonville, N. C. Always industrious and energetic, as a small boy he coined nickels as a shoe shine boy and office assistant for some of the towns lawyers, and during high school he worked during the summers as a clerk in the County Accountants office. In 1935 he graduated from the University of North Carolina after majoring in English and Social Science. A couple of years later he returned to Chapel Hill and did graduate work in Social Science. After a brief stint of teaching, he went into public welfare work as Superintendent of Public Welfare in Randolph County. Later he was Superintendent of the North Carolina Childrens Home. During World War II he served in the Army as a psychiatric social worker in hospitals in this country. After the war he returned to his home town as Hospital Administrator at the Onslow County Hospital. In 1947 he became Assistant Administrator of the Moore County Hospital in Pinehurst.

In 1941 he married Mary Ruth Burton of Siler City. They have two sons and attend White Memorial Presbyterian Church. The lovely yard of their residence at 1329 Duplin Road in Raleigh shows off his gardening hobby, about which he said "I had some beautiful roses this Spring".

# AIA CLEVELAND CONVENTION PLANS ANNOUNCED

Plans for the American Institute of Architects Annual Convention, in Cleveland July 7-11, have been announced and all signs point to a stimulating and enjoyable meeting. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Cleveland. Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson will be keynoter, it has been announced by AIA President Leon Chatelain, Jr.

Because the architect's services are expanding and the demands upon him are greater and more diverse than ever before, the convention program this year is geared towards providing a deeper understanding of the economic forces of the nation that are influencing environmental patterns.

Secretary Anderson's opening address on Tuesday morning, July 8, will be followed by the architectural keynote speech of Philadelphia architect Vincent G. Kling. At luncheon that day Harlan Hatcher, president of the University of Michigan will speak on "The Western Reserve—Part of our Heritage".

Dr. Margaret Mead, Associate Curator of Ethnology at the American Museum of National History, will address the convention on Wednesday morning, July 9. Her topic will be "The Anthropologist Looks at Architecture." Dr. Mead is widely known as a writer on anthropological subjects.

Specialists serving on panels will discuss such practical matters as how to make better cost estimates, where to find construction money, developing today's building program, working with the homebuilder. Other seminars are scheduled on urban planning, office organization, chapter affairs, and on "Professional Status—Your Most Valuable Asset."

The Gold Medal, highest honor given by the Institute, will be awarded John Wellborn Root, of Chicago, at the annual banquet on Thursday, July 10. Born 71 years ago, the son of the famous architect John Root, Sr., Mr. Root is widely known as one of the leaders in freeing American architecture from its "period" bonds. Many of the buildings designed in the 1920's foreshadowed present-day building design. Among the most advanced buildings of its time is the A. O. Smith Engineering Buildings in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which Root designed in 1928. Nearly all glass it antedated New York's

celebrated Lever House by 25 years. Mr. Root's Chicago buildings include the Stevens (Conrad Hilton) Hotel and the Palmolive and Daily News buildings. Other famous structures he designed are the North Dakota State Capitol in Bismark and the County Court House and City Hall in St. Paul, Minn.

Additional medals and honors will be presented at the Award Luncheon on Wednesday, July 9. Other regular convention events include the induction of twenty new Fellows, the Annual Exhibition of Outstanding American Architecture, the President's reception, election of officers, business sessions, and the display of new building products and equipment.

The energetic host chapter committee, under the chairmanship of Cleveland architect Joseph Ceruti, is arranging a varied program of tours, exhibitions of architecture and the allied arts, entertainment features and special events for architects' wives. Entertainment and education will be pleasantly combined on tours through General Electric's Nela Park and the Republic Steel Corporation, Monday, July 7. Situated as it is on the shores of Lake Erie, Cleveland enjoys "natural air conditioning" from the cool lake breezes. Because of its favorable location, the "natives" tell us that summer is one of the most enjoyable times to visit their city.

During the days prior to the opening of the convention, there will be meetings of the AIA Board of Directors, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the Producers' Council, the National Architectural Accrediting Board, and students of architecture, and on Wednesday during the meeting there will be a meeting of Executive Secretaries of Chapters throughout the nation.

The program is planned to take full advantage of the opportunity to forget the logical link between the predictions of our Centennial speakers and actual architectural practice now and in the years to come. So that members of our profession may fit themselves to the new economy and emerging living patterns a deeper understanding of the economic forces of the nation is needed. An added interest to this convention is the fact that there are at least two candidates for every Institute office. A big turnout is expected.

# RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE BUILDING CODE COUNCIL

By A. G. Odell, Jr., FAIA, Chairman

Following the appointment of the members of the North Carolina Building Code Council on August 27, 1957, the Council has had three meetings with action as follows:

## **Meeting of September 18, 1957:**

Election of Officers.

Consideration of procedural rules for headings and appeals.

Adoption of budget for the fiscal year 1957-1958.

Establishment of semiannual meetings for the second Tuesday in January and July at 10:00 A.M., Labor Building, Raleigh, N. C.

Designation of October 29, 1957 as the date for the public hearing as required by law in order to formally adopt a North Carolina State Building Code.

## **Meeting of October 29, 1957:**

Careful consideration was given to the necessity for immediate and extensive revision of the 1953 Edition of the North Carolina Building Code which code was based on the standards and requirements of the National Building Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. It was generally believed that with the adoption of official procedures for public appeals and hearings, with the use of nationally recognized standard guides, and with the authority granted the Council by the 1957 Legislature to consummate changes in the Code thereby making it one of the three flexible state codes in the nation, that the 1953 Edition of the North Carolina Building Code provided an effective framework for current adoption. In view of the foregoing, the Council considered the 1953 Edition generally adequate for its intended purpose and, with changes as subsequently determined, unanimously adopted it as the North Carolina State Code and designated it as the 1958 Edition.

Observation was made that certain segments of the press and public had expressed their expectation of a complete rewriting of the entire Code at this particular time. In the general opinion of the members of the Council, this approach is both unnecessary and unrealistic. As a matter of information, the State of New York authorized a special building code commission to write a new code, appropriated the sum of \$300,000.00 per year, and set up a highly trained technical staff to perform the research, conduct the hearings, and made the necessary decisions in writing such code. This commission spent approximately six years in the process of

writing a one and two family multiple dwelling building code. It is understood that this commission has been in the process of writing a new code applying to other types of buildings since that time, and is yet to finish the task. Funds for such an operation are, of course, not available to the North Carolina Building Code Council.

Rules for conducting hearings on proposed amendments to the North Carolina State Building Code were adopted. The establishment of these rules and their inclusion in the Code will be of great assistance to any citizen requesting a hearing before the Council and will simplify and aid prompt and effective consideration by the Council.

## **Meeting of January 14, 1958:**

A revised Administrative and Procedure Section for the Code was adopted.

Since the Code did not contain standards for bleacher seating for indoor assemblies, the staff of the Insurance Department, together with the former Building Code Council, had prepared a tentative draft for bleacher seating. There are no national standards pertaining to this specific type seating. The draft as prepared was discussed at great lengths and with slight modifications was adopted.

Consideration was given to the proposal by A. P. Hubbard Wholesale Lumber Company of Greensboro relative to increased area of public buildings fronting on two or more streets. The Code was amended to allow one-story public buildings to be increased in area when such buildings front on two or more streets. Non-combustible Type I construction was also changed to conform with the later editions of the nationally recognized codes concerning the hourly resistance rating of structural parts.

A petition presented by Mr. S. J. Nicholson of Durham to permit the conversion of existing wood frame buildings, regardless of height, to institutional occupancy provided such buildings be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system was discussed at great lengths. Several interested persons and representatives of State agencies were heard on this matter. The Council rejected the petition.

The Staff of the Council was directed to proceed with the publication of the North Carolina State Building Code, and to consolidate therein the various supplemental and hitherto separately published State Codes relating to building construction, together with all amendments made up to January 15, 1958.

# FIVE BUILDINGS RECEIVE AIA 1958 TOP AWARDS

Five buildings were selected by an all architect jury to receive First Honor Awards in The American Institute of Architects' 1958 competition for outstanding architecture. Two schools designed by San Francisco architect Mario J. Ciampi were among them, the Sonoma Elementary School in Sonoma, California and the Westmoor High School in Daly City, California. New York architect Edward D. Stone's pharmaceutical plant headquarters for the Stuart Company in Pasadena, California; Connecticut General Life Insurance Company's home office building at Bloomfield, Connecticut by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill of New York; and Robinson's Palm Springs, California specialty shop by Pereira & Luckman of Los Angeles complete the list of buildings receiving top awards in the AIA's 10th Annual Program of National Honor Award for Current Architecture.

In addition to the top five, the jury made nine Awards of Merit for the following buildings: U. S. Pavilion at Brussels by Edward D. Stone; Beckman/Helipot Corporation plant, Newport Beach, California by Pereira & Luckman; Warm Mineral Springs Inn, Venice, Florida by Sarasota architect Victor A. Lundy; Cafeteria Building at Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, La., by Desmond & Davis of Hammond; architect Thornton Ladd's own Studio at Pasadena; the Lakenan residence at Beverly Hills by Richard Dorman & Associates and Dan Morganelli, Associate Architect of Beverly Hills; Local 887, U.A.W.-C.I.O. Union Service Center at Los Angeles by Smith & Williams of South Pasadena; Bellevue Office of the Washington State Bank by architects Mithun & Nesland and Associate Architects Ridenour & Cochran of Bellevue; and Immaculate Conception Church at Marrero, La. by Curtis & Davis and Assoc. Architects & Engineers, Harrison Schouest, New Orleans.

Professor Jean Labatut, Director of Graduate Studies at Princeton University's School of Architecture was chairman of the all architect jury. Serving with him were Igor B. Polevitzky, Miami; Frederick James MacKie, Houston; John Gaw Meem, Santa Fe; and Welton Becket of Los Angeles.

In its statement the jury said the five First Honor Awards were given for the following reasons:

1. For rare and great quality of unity in the entire work from exterior space to interior space, and from the ensemble to the smallest details, for unity achieved without monotony or extravagance.

2. For achieving an expression of strength without heaviness and lightness without weakness, resulting in definite elegance and refinement.

3. For well controlled physical and psychological scale leading to meaning and character corresponding to the particular program.

4. For achieving aesthetic quality by means of the structural elements becoming pleasing and decorative.

5. For exploring further the inexhaustible field of architectural composition—by showing originality and inventiveness.

The jury stated that the Awards of Merit show those same qualities only to a lesser degree or fragmentarily. The jury found it regrettable that there were not more examples of buildings, parking areas, and landscape treatment expressed as an integral part of architecture. It also regretted the uneven representation from the different sections of the country. There were 312 submissions in the competition.

Certificates will be presented to the architects and owners of all buildings receiving awards. In addition, a plaque will be presented for installation in the buildings receiving a First Honor Award. Presentations will be made during the AIA's annual convention which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, from July 7-11. An exhibition of the award winning buildings will be shown at the Cleveland Museum of Art through the month of July.

The Honor Awards Program was established by the AIA in 1949 to encourage the appreciation of excellence in architecture and to afford recognition of exceptional merit in recently completed buildings. Eligible to submit work is any registered architect practicing professionally in the U. S. Buildings entered, which may be anywhere in the U. S. or abroad, must have been completed since January 1, 1953.

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## NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL UPHOLDS CODE COUNCIL

The following editorial is from the January 19, 1958 Charlotte Observer titled "The Nursing Home Law Is Sound."

The N. C. Building Code Council has rejected—and properly so—an amendment to state laws that would have permitted the use of two-story frame buildings as nursing homes, provided sprinkler systems were installed for fire protection.

To have permitted such use would have reversed the course of progress. Since 1954, the state has closed 61 two-story frame homes for nursing care of the ill, convalescents, or the aged. Such structures, when used for domiciliary care do not conform to building code requirements.

In almost every case the plea was made that closure of the facilities would put the operator out of business and leave the patients no dwelling place. Yet the number of licensed boarding homes has increased in North Carolina from 240 in 1954 to a present total of 343.

Welfare officials report there are still 44 two-story frame and brick veneer buildings in use for boarding care of more than 4,500 Tar Heel inmates. Starting July 1, however, these will be restricted to accepting ambulatory patients for first-floor occupancy only.

Strict enforcement of the law offers the sick, elderly and infirmed patients their surest protection against death by fire. In such institutions, sprinklers alone can't do it.

# AIA NEWS

## AIA ELECTS 11 NEW N. C. MEMBERS

The Institute has notified the N. C. Chapter that as of May 26 eleven North Carolina Architects have been elected to membership. They will be inducted at the Chapters Summer Meeting at Morehead City June 19-21 during the Saturday morning business session. They are:

Henry Clyde Biggers, Jr. of Charlotte  
William Waldo Dodge, III of Raleigh  
William House Dove of Rocky Mount  
Paul C. Hardy of Charlotte  
William Calvin Howell of Southern Pines  
Robert Luther Myers of Winston Salem  
David Bowen Oden, Jr. of High Point  
Thomas Carlisle Rickenbaker of Charlotte  
Herschel Gray Walters of Charlotte  
Edison Judson Willis, Jr. of Southern Pines  
John Terry Wood, Jr. of Asheville

## NEW BOOKLET AVAILABLE

The American Institute of Architects on May 26th released an excellent new thirty page booklet "Facts About Your Architect and His Work". It is a part of their Public Relations program, and members are asked to make use of it in the course of their practice. Individual copies are 30c and in quantity of twenty-five or more the price is 25c.

## BELGIUMITES REYNOLDS WINNERS

The second annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award of \$25,000 has been conferred on six Belgium architects who designed the "Transportation Pavilion" at the Brussels Fair. They are Henry Montois, Robert Courtois, Thierry Hoet-Segers, Frederique Hoet-Segers, Jacques Goossens-Bara, and Robert Moens de Hase. The award was established as a tribute to the late founder of the Reynolds Metal Company and is for the best use of aluminum in construction.

## ARCHITECTS' SPECIFICATIONS GENERAL CONDITIONS

"Anything omitted from the plans should be held to be included in the specifications and anything omitted from the specifications shall be held to be included in the plans, anything omitted from both the plans and specifications shall be held to be included in both.

Sketches made by the architects upon restaurant table cloths or on boiled shirts (if any) of himself and associates (if any) shall be included in the contract plans, and shall be binding upon the Contractor if discovered before the next wash day; memoranda made by Architect upon the backs of unpaid bills during conferences with clients shall be included in the Contract Specifications and shall be binding upon the Contractor if discovered before the end of the job.

Anything right on the plans shall be considered right, but anything wrong on the plans shall be discovered by the Contractor and shall be made right without telling on the Architect and at no additional expense to anyone (except the Contractor). Anything forgotten by the Architect or anything not included in the plans and specifications, but which the owner decides he really ought to have, or anything suggested in writing by any of the owner's friends, shall be cheerfully provided by the Contractor upon due notification by any authorized person (such as owner's janitor) and such notification shall be considered to be in full accordance with the evident intent and meaning of these specifications and shall be fully as binding upon the Contractor as the State Bankruptcy Laws.

The Contractor shall maintain, at his expense, 100% coverage in fire insurance with each of as many different companies as possible, covering all perishables on the site of the job, including the Architect or his representatives; profits for all fire sales, if any, shall be divided 50-50 between the Architect and the Contractor, in the usual proportion of \$50.00 to the Architect and \$0.50 to the Contractor.

Any attempt on the part of the Contractor to obtain payment from the owner for any portion of the work shall be considered a distinctly unfriendly act.

Payments, if any, shall be made only upon certificate from the Architect. These certificates shall be redeemable, at the owner's option, in cigar store coupons, green trading stamps, or bills of exchange upon Mexican banks. Final payment, if any, shall be made only when everybody is satisfied (Except the Contractor). The final certifications shall be made not earlier than one (1) year after the conclusion of the job and after due delay shall be forwarded by the Architect to the Contractor, in care of the Overseers of the Poor."



**NEW WOOD-TRIMMED  
ALUMINUM POST**

## NEW PRODUCT

Wood has been added to aluminum to create a new concept in aluminum railing design. Blumcraft of Pittsburgh has combined the warmth and elegance of natural-finished wood with the structure of aluminum to develop their new post style #170. A choice of select birch or American walnut trim is available to relate the railing design to the surrounding decor and color. The wood-trimmed post will be furnished to the metal fabricator in rubbed-satin finish. It provides the element of competitive bidding that is required for public projects as well as for private work. The adjustable features are contained in this post, which can be used with any of the stock handrail shapes.

# THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL

by Cecil D. Elliott, AIA

with the assistance of Ross Shumaker, AIA



ELLIOTT

*This is the second in a series of three articles about our State Capitol written by a member of the Chapter. The next section will follow in the July issue; Section I "How It Was Built", appearing in May issue.*

## Section II—The Architects

The first State House is said to have been the work of Rhody Atkins of Massachusetts<sup>(1)</sup>. Knowing nothing more about Atkins and his training, it seems reasonable to suppose that he was a well-trained carpenter-craftsman, having perhaps some familiarity with the traditions and the popular design handbooks of that time. Certainly his work seems to have had no particularly imposing quality, for forty-six years after its construction it was remembered as a "large square building of brick, without ornament inside, or out".

A committee investigating the condition of the State House in 1818 found it in "a state of dilapidation requiring the immediate attention of the legislature"<sup>(2)</sup>. Not only had the building fallen into disrepair, but it had also become inadequate for the increasingly complex demands of the legislature. The committee recommended that "... Another Story should be added, for the Purpose of making Suitable Committee rooms and that there should be Projections on the North & South Side, for Offices, the two Halls should be enlarged by Running the Partitions which Separate them from the rooms now occupied by the Clerks: and a decent Galleries should be constructed—The Cupola should be converted into a Simple Dome and the present Bell be recast or Another One procured."<sup>(3)</sup> Quite evidently, in addition to functional requirements that had become problems in the building, there was a desire for dignity, monumentality and style which demanded that a domed rotunda replace the simple cupola. In their report this committee was advised by Mr. William Nichols, whom they refer to as Superintendent of Public Buildings, and it was Nichols who directed the renovation of the building in subsequent years.

William Nichols had been born in Bath, England, in the year 1780 and as it seems likely that he emigrated to this country after having completed his training in the profession of architecture, he must have been familiar with the neo-classical and Palladian architecture that had accompanied the revival of that ancient Roman watering place by 19th century English fashion.<sup>(4)</sup> Whatever the date of his coming to America and the reason for it, he seems to have been somewhat active in the South by 1818. Perhaps he attempted to establish himself in professional work in Alabama first, for in the records of the University of Alabama, there is a report that "On March 24, 1818, an estimate was presented by Captain William Nichols for two blocks of dormitories, one block of professors' houses, a chemical laboratory and lecture rooms"<sup>(5)</sup>. Exactly three months later Nichols was in Fayetteville, North Carolina, from where he wrote Archibald Murphey, advocate of the state's program of internal improvements, a letter which implies that he had been asked to offer advice on some part of the work being done to open the river above Fayetteville.<sup>(6)</sup> It was at the end of that same year that Nichols, who had apparently been appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings in the meantime, inspected the State House and the Governor's House in cooperation with the legislative committee appointed for that purpose. When the legislature had taken action the "... improvements were designed by, and executed under, the supervision of Capt. William Nichols, then recently appointed State Architect, and completed in the summer of 1822."<sup>(7)</sup>

The work of the remodeling took the building, which was rather primitive in its design and was a rather meager attempt at Georgian—if related to any architectural style, and cast it in the mold of the classical revival. From contemporary engravings it seems that the original buildnig shape was not very well suited to the cubical form that was fashionable at the time.

From 1824 to 1826, Nichols was occupied with the supervision of construction at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. During that period he tended to repairs on the president's house, steward's hall, took the cupola off South Building, and started construction of a chapel which was halted when funds were exhausted. A committee of the trustees admitted that there had been waste on this construction but they did not believe that it had been unreasonable in view of their

own inability to carefully control expenditures from a distance and the fact that for some months the superintendent (Nichols?) had been laid up with a dislocated ankle.<sup>(8)</sup> Whatever misjudgments there may have been in this early construction, Nichols continued as principal architect for the building program of the University of North Carolina, in charge of the building of Old West, adding one story to Old East, and other repairs.

He must have remained in this state during part of 1825 for during that year he had some contact with the construction of a grave monument in honor of Judge Locke of Rowan County.<sup>(9)</sup> Perhaps Nichols left North Carolina that same year for he is said to have built the original state capitol building at Tuscaloosa, Alabama soon afterward.<sup>(10)</sup> It is believed that he was appointed chief civil engineer for the State of Alabama in 1831, two years before he and his son, William Nichols, Jr., were consulted on rebuilding the North Carolina State Capitol. Probably Nichols, aged 53 at this time, did not return to North Carolina for this consultation for only the son is mentioned in accounts. During this same year, 1833, William Nichols wrote the Governor of Alabama applying for the position of State Architect. In his letter, apparently referring to North Carolina, he stated that he had "more experience in the construction of State Capitols than any other individual in the Union."<sup>(11)</sup> He must have been chosen for this position since he submitted a plan for a new penitentiary which was not completed until 1840. Early in 1836, Nichols was appointed State Architect by the Mississippi Legislature. In the same year he was actively engaged in the construction of Mississippi's second State House, in which case he ordered three years of construction torn down and started anew.<sup>(12)</sup>

He began his work on the mansion for the governor of Mississippi in 1839 and the following year worked on the President's residence at Alabama University and also the decoration of the Mississippi Capitol for President Jackson's visit to the city.<sup>(13)</sup> Later he was supervising architect on some buildings at the University of Mississippi, and in 1853 he died at the age of 73 years and was buried in Lexington, Mississippi.

After the State House was burned, decisions with regard to the design of the new building were in the hands of the Board of Commissioners for Rebuilding the Capitol. At their second meeting, (February 8, 1833) they declared their intention to appoint soon an architect to undertake the project; but at their third meeting (March 5, 1833) they "... had several designs for the Building, and sundry propositions for different parts of the Work, before them; ..."<sup>(14)</sup> A month later "the commissioners (met) ... and determined on the size and the plan of the building, and the manner in which the Work shall be executed."<sup>(15)</sup>

It is rather difficult to decide who might have prepared the plans mentioned at these meetings. Had they been the work of a trained architect it seems probable that such expert advice would have been mentioned in newspaper accounts. Consequently, it seems logical to assume that these were drawings prepared by members of the Board, perhaps with the assistance of such non-professional dilettantes or semi-professionals as lived in Raleigh. This fact and the nature of the assembly's charge to the commissioners ("... the new capitol shall be the same as the former building, with such extensions of length and height as may be deemed necessary ...") make it probable that this plan relied very much on the example of the previous building and such a relationship seems even more probable when it is announced that, "... Mr. Nichols, jun. is engaged to prepare the Plan of the Building, and to make out the proper specifications. The Work will be conducted under the superintendance of Mr. Wm. S. Drummond, assisted by Mr. Wm. Birth, an eminent Mason from Washington, who will have the care of the Stone cutting and Masonry. If any further architectural skill be found necessary, Mr. Nichols or his father, on being requested to do so, will pay visits to Raleigh during the progress of the Work."<sup>(16)</sup>

The commissioners' plan was a rectangle 160 by 64 feet with projections 40 feet wide extending 30 feet from the main block of the building on the East and West. At a meeting with the Board on June 4, 1833, Nichols suggested that the width be "increased to Sixty-eight instead of sixty-four feet. The centre projections ... to be forty-four instead of forty feet, and to project twenty-four instead of thirty feet: ..."<sup>(17)</sup> These changes were apparently directed toward the creation of a more solid and compact mass and must have entailed some alterations of the foundation which that same date had been reported in the Raleigh Register to be nearly complete. For his suggestion of alterations to the plans Nichols was paid \$350.

Not quite three months later Nichols had been replaced as architect by Ithiel Town who on the 14th of August, 1833, proposed alterations which were adopted eight days later: "To dispense with the rustick work on the north and south ends, and to change the situation of the windows in the sides of the east and west projections, and to add porticos to the same."<sup>(18)</sup> About six months later Town further recommended that they "... dispense with the arches in the basement story (ground floor) windows ... (because those arches) violated true architectural taste, and besides required an additional cost, according to estimate, of around seven thousand dollars."<sup>(19)</sup> This was the state

(continued next page)

## The North Carolina State Capitol (continued)

of the design when the first Board of Commissioners resigned in the face of the Assembly's criticism.

Ithiel Town was one of the great leaders of Greek Revival architecture in the United States. Having studied in the school of Asher Benjamin and at the Athenaeum in Boston, his training was about the best available in the country at that time. In addition, he had one of the greatest architectural libraries of the period numbering at least 11,000 volumes, a matter of great importance in a period when archeological erudition was so closely akin to architectural creativity. Town had always been interested in engineering and construction as well as architectural composition and design; and in January of 1820 he patented a new system for the construction of wooden bridges which was known as the Town Lattice Truss. Since in this period road systems were being greatly expanded and railroad construction was beginning in most of the seaboard states, such an invention was of considerable importance and in addition to his work on buildings, Town was busily supervising the construction of bridges based on his patent.<sup>(20)</sup> Since he built at least one of these bridges in North Carolina during this period, it was perhaps through this contact with the State that Town replaced the Nichols', whose interests in Alabama and lesser reputation may have conflicted with their provision of architectural services.

In 1829 Ithiel Town had formed a partnership with Alexander Jackson Davis, a very talented younger architect who was responsible for the firm's design of the North Carolina Capitol.<sup>(21)</sup> By the time he was twenty-four Davis had become well known for his scenic and architectural views, a popular and profitable sort of publication before the day of photography. From New York he went to Boston for two years during which he drew views of the city for publication and studied architecture. Ithiel Town must have considered him fully capable for shortly after their partnership was begun, Town left on an extended tour of Europe.

In addition to his association with the construction of the North Carolina Capitol, Davis built several buildings in the state after the death of Town. Among these designs were the building at present occupied by the Playmakers' Theater at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the State Hospital for the Insane, (Dix Hill), Raleigh (which is now almost totally lost to us), two buildings at Davidson College, and the extension of Old East and West at the University in Chapel Hill.<sup>(22)</sup> Davis was blessed with a sensitive eye and a keen imagination, and his buildings embody a picturesque quality and an unusually sensitive feeling for scale and harmonious proportion. Although his design for the Capitol building was to a great extent dictated by the construction begun before Town and Davis were consulted, A. J. Davis seems certainly to have consolidated these previous decisions into a more balanced design than the preceding building or any designs that Nichols could have produced in the few months of his service.

Town and Davis prepared only the equivalent of preliminary drawings in the present day practice of architecture. It was assumed that further and more detailed decisions would be made as the work progressed and with the assistance of the architects' representative superintending the work. To act as their representative in Raleigh, Town and Davis selected David Paton, a thirty-three year old Scotsman newly arrived in this country. Paton was sent South bearing a letter in which Ithiel Town informed the commissioners of his selection and stated that he held "... a high opinion of him as a gentleman and as an Artist—both in the theory and practice of the building Art"<sup>(23)</sup> The stipulations of the agreement which Paton entered into with Ithiel Town acting in behalf of the Commissioners, stipulated that Paton would:

"... go to Raleigh, North Carolina, and give his whole attention, during the business hours of each day, to the superintendance of the stone and brick walls of the Capitol now erecting there, and attend to all that appertains to the masonry and stone cutting in all parts of the building until the whole is finished, or so nearly so, as that the Commissioners may not wish his services any longer; but in case the Commissioners should wish his services until the building is quite finished in every respect, and also to have him superintend other departments of the work besides that of the masonry and stone cutting, and this too either from the time that he arrives there, or from any subsequent period, **then** it shall be the duty of said Paton to continue his superintendance to the end of the work, and superintend **all** parts thereof, or such parts only as relates to the walls, at the option, and according to the wishes and directions of the Commissioners, who shall be at liberty to dispense with said Paton's services at any time when they may choose; but should they do so in less than one year, said Paton shall be entitled to receive forty-five dollars as the estimated expenses of going to Raleigh. When the weather is such to detain the workmen in such manner that said Paton cannot be advantageously employed, he is not to charge the State for such loss of time.

In consideration of the above services, said Paton is to receive three dollars per day as a full compensation for his time and other expenses, payable quarterly, and his time to commence as soon as he arrives in Raleigh, which is to be by the 18th instant."<sup>(24)</sup>

Upon his arrival in Raleigh, Paton discovered that he was not only

expected to superintend the masonry and stone work as had been the limits of his original obligation but also to keep the accounts for the operation and prepare the necessary drawings for all other parts of the construction work. After about three months, Paton applied to the Commissioners for additional remuneration in consideration of these additional tasks. Irked by the situation, Paton communicated to the Commissioners his intention of resigning until some further agreement could be made since the character and probable duration of the work was so different from his understanding when he entered into the contract with Ithiel Town. The commissioners replied saying, "As we have resigned the appointment of Commissioners for Rebuilding the State Capitol, we have no authority to modify the contract made with you in New York, by Mr. Town, in behalf of the Commissioners. On this subject we refer you to our successors in office."<sup>(25)</sup>

The actual condition of Paton's continuation at his work can only be guessed, for the memorial seeking additional payment for his work which he submitted to the Legislature at least ten years later may well be distorted in viewpoint and quite prejudice in its description of events. However, human nature being much the same today as it was one hundred years ago and the psychology of clients and young architects seeming to be also similar, this author ventures the following account of known events and estimate of probable events.

David Paton was born in Edinburgh in 1801, the son of an architect of that city who had played an active though minor part in the building of the new Edinburgh where classical facades lined handsome streets and squares. At the age of sixteen he had begun work with his father, which he continued until the end of 1829 when he worked in London for Sir John Soane, then the irascible but unchallenged high priest of English classicism and architect for the Bank of England. After no more than seven months working for Soane, David returned to his father's office in Edinburgh where he continued working until he sailed for New York in 1834. Whatever his personal talent, Paton's background in architecture was certainly sound, for Edinburgh at this time had experienced several decades of building in the classical manner. One would guess that his father had thoroughly grounded him in the spirit and mannerisms of the Greek revival, since the elder Paton is listed as a subscriber to at least one volume of Stuart and Revett's *ANTIQUITIES OF ATHENS* which were the great guide-books for this return to the architectural style of ancient Greece.

When he arrived in New York and contacted Town and Davis, probably Paton believed that a year or so of working in North Carolina might lead to other opportunities in this country. However, the Board of Commissioners, to whom he reported upon his arrival in Raleigh, were soon subjected to the indignant criticism of the Legislature that convened at the end of 1834. No doubt the new Board of Commissioners was convinced that the work would have to be continued with extreme economy; and one of their first economies consisted of severing their connection with the firm of Town and Davis, Architects. It is difficult to guess what agreements General Daniel as Chariman of the Board may have made with Paton, but it seems obvious that the Board's decision was to replace the more expensive services of Town and Davis with those of the young Scot. And this was done without increasing his salary. It is quite understandable that Paton might have submitted to this arrangement because of his excitement at having so large a project under his sole supervision and because he believed that it might satisfactorily establish him in a position of local prominence in his profession. Whatever the agreements and motivations may have been, he continued actively as sole architectural adviser on the work. Paton was probably the only trained architectural talent in this area at that time and when Joseph Caldwell, President of the University of North Carolina, died there were two designs for a monument submitted and sent to Paton for his opinion. No record of his decision remains and in 1837, the monument was built according to the design of a University repairman.<sup>(26)</sup>

Until 1840, Paton was actively engaged in work on the building of the capitol. He made trips to Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, hiring masons, arranging for the purchase of materials and the preparation of special items by manufacturers in some of those cities.

With the administrative zeal of General Beverly Daniel behind him, Paton benefitted from the advice of some of the most famed and most capable architects of this county.

In April 1835, Paton wrote James Ward of Beaufort concerning the size and stability of vaulting being constructed for the fort at that location and later the same year, he travelled to Washington to see the work of roofing the dome of the nation's capitol and to obtain cost estimates for that sort of work.<sup>(27)</sup> In 1835 he wrote Robert Mills concerning the relative merits of zinc and copper roofing. Mills had studied under Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Latrobe and was at that time the government architect for public buildings and had achieved considerable fame for his designs of Bunker Hill Monument and Washington Monument. Mills recommended the use of zinc as being less expensive and quite satisfactory, especially for a southern climate.<sup>(28)</sup> Several months later while Paton was in New York to hire stone masons, General Beverly Daniel wrote him reporting that he had received a letter from W. Mills (undoubtedly Robert Mills) which favored the position of the building's principal stairway within the rotunda.

(continued next page)



During these years, General Daniel seems to have been frequently occupied in writing various architects of authoritative reputation concerning basic decisions with regard to the design of the building. To any architect who is familiar with this sort of action on the part of a client, Paton's patience must seem the result of a tolerant nature, his comparative youth, and the seemingly invincible character of the General. They asked the opinion of William Strickland of Philadelphia,

a famous and very talented designer who had been recently engaged in the construction of the U. S. Mint in Charlotte, North Carolina. Strickland approved the removal of the stairway from the rotunda saying, "A stairway at best is not a handsome object; . . . the injury the statue (of Washington) would sustain from its connection with steps, and handrails; . . . (recommends that) . . . the Statue of Washington should stand alone, as a work of art, unconnected with the coarser objects of the chisel and plane; . . ." (29) In the same letter Strickland recommended moving the Supreme Court and library to the third story of the building and putting the stairs in the lobby entrance as Paton had them placed in the drawings. Almost a full year later Paton went to Philadelphia in order to superintend modeling for the building's ornamental plaster work and he bore with him a letter from Beverly Daniel asking the advice of Strickland on many of their problems in the completion of the building. Apparently Strickland's agreement with Paton on the placement of the building stairway had established a compatible working relationship between the two, for General Daniel wrote, "The Board . . . in accordance with the particular desire of Mr. Paton and their own ideas of caution . . . have concluded to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining your professional services . . ." and went on to pose the following questions:

#### "The Common's Hall

1. Instead of 2 columns in a line with the Speakers Chair, ought there not to be 4—fronting the piers between the windows—The flank columns would thus in some degree cover the 2 fireplaces, of necessity awkwardly located in the corners of the lobby.
2. Instead of 6 columns supporting the semi-circular arched ceiling of the Hall, ought there not to be 8?

#### Senate Chamber

1. Would not the effect be better for the columns to extend to the support of the ceiling instead of stopping at the bottom of the gallery—as it is the Board fears the Arched Ceiling will have the appearance of being suspended instead of reposing as it would when standing upon an entablature supported by columns.
2. Ought there not to be 3 columns on the East and West of the Chamber instead of 2 as contemplated?

#### The Dome

1. Ought there not to be a plain blocking around the eye, instead of Balustrades like the capitol in Washington, as being in better keeping with the sober and substantial order of Architecture in which the building is executed." (30)

Strickland answered the questions put to him in a most straightforward manner saying,

"1st. As to the Commons Hall; there ought to be 4 columns in line with the Speakers chair, . . . three of the intercolumns equally spaced, and two intercolumns next the wall only one diameter from the wall; otherwise the spaces would be too much contracted. This arrangement is in strict conformity with Grecian rule, and ought to be adopted.

2nd. I think six columns quite sufficient for the semi circular arched ceiling of the Hall: Eight columns would be too thickly set, and would be crowded at the expense of effect & utility.

#### Senate Chamber

- 1st. In the Senate Chamber.—The arched ceiling is supported by a spandrel dome, and is accounted for, upon the other principles of Architecture besides a support from columns. It is not architectural to insert or connect a Gallery into the shafts of columns between their bases and capitals;—Therefore a Gallery is best supported by columns for that purpose: Your apprehensions as to the effect of the dome being suspended are not well grounded. The dome in fact is supported by the conformation of the quadrangle into a circle, where a cornice separates the dome from the quadrangle.
2. Three columns are inadmissible; there must be either 2 or 4, and 4 would be too much crowded.

#### The Dome

1. The skylight of the dome ought to be surrounded by a plain blocking course, supporting a honeysuckle or fret ornament as a corona and ultimate finish:—A balustrade is Roman and inadmissible.

I have examined the detailed drawings at large for the stucco work & cornices and find them in good taste and consistent with the architecture of the exterior, and have expressed to Mr. Patton (sic) my satisfaction with his designs for the ornamental work generally." (31)

In short, the questions of General Daniel received two affirmative and three negative answers from Strickland.

The character of these remarks as design decisions will be considered later, but the questions and their answers are of interest here in that they reveal the working relationship between Paton and General Daniel. Considering the general and preliminary nature of Davis' drawings for the building, it becomes obvious that the General's questions refer to recommendations made by Paton. These questions do not concern decisions of function or well-building; they are instead directed at matters of taste and professional judgment. Apparently the Board, or more probably General Daniel himself since he wrote the letters, had begun to dabble in the architectural work of the building, questioning, debating, and contradicting the design decisions of their architect.

David Paton continued to disagree with the Board of Commissioners concerning the proper remuneration for his work. In January 1836, after he had been on the job for fifteen months, his salary was increased to \$3.50 per day, a raise of only fifty cents. A year later the Board of Commissioners decided ". . . that the superintendent Mr. Paton, shall receive certainly for his compensation, from 1st instant, till its completion, four dollars per diem, but the Commissioners had further assured Mr. Paton, that should the work be completed by the meeting of the next Legislature, in a style that shall be satisfactory to them, his pay in that event shall be five dollars per diem, from this day, instead of four dollars." (32)

The building was not complete for the Legislature of 1838, but nevertheless Paton was paid \$5.00 per day, after February, 1837.

The decision to raise Paton's pay was not an act of warmhearted generosity. A month or two before he had begun correspondence with James A. J. Bradford of the North Carolina arsenal in Fayetteville, discussing the possibility of his supervising construction of the arsenal in addition to the capitol building. Such an arrangement was acceptable to Bradford if Paton agreed to reside in Fayetteville. A few days before his salary was increased, Paton wrote Bradford that the change would not be possible at that time and Bradford's reply shows understandable impatience. The day after the Board of Commissioners increased his salary, Paton wrote again and withdrew his proposal to assume the responsibility of supervising the arsenal project.

Paton claimed that when General Daniel became chairman he promised that an adjustment in the payment for architectural services could be expected of the legislature once the building was finished. In the spring of 1840 it was almost completed and no effort to recompense Paton had been begun. To safeguard his interest the young architect withheld some of the drawings that he had completed for the last of the decorative work. The secretary to the board wrote to Paton (April 22, 1840) quoting a resolution passed in a board meeting: ". . . the Secretary . . . (shall) call on Mr. Paton and ask him for the plans & drawings necessary to the completion of the building, agreeable to his promise to the Commissioners to furnish them by the 15th April" (33) The letter of the board is stiff, formal, and demanding, and Paton answered bitterly, ". . . in the full understanding that I will be amply reimbursed . . . I cheerfully and cordially allow my plans . . . to be made use of and such as I have beside me which have not yet been given I will also deliver on the same terms when called on, and I am sorry that I am prevented by the honorable Board of Commissioners from Superintending the Same." (34)

May 23rd, 1840, David Paton was discharged by the Board of Commissioners and a note appeared in a newspaper saying, "The State House has been so far completed as to enable the Commissioners to dispense with the further services of David Paton, Esq. the Architect who has left this place for New York, where he will hereafter reside, at No. 13 John St." (35) His disagreement with the Board of Commissioners had by this time become so extended and so disheartening that, after having spent five and one-half years on the building, Paton left Raleigh without witnessing the celebration of its completion.

While in New York, Paton received a letter from Alexander Jackson Davis, saying, "If Mr. Paton is still in N. York, Mr. Davis would be glad to see him at his office. Mr. D. is not connected with any person, or persons, who may be at variance with Mr. Paton, whom he holds in high esteem." (36) Considering the dismissal of the firm of Town and Davis from employment on the capitol, Davis must have felt some sympathy for his situation.

Before his employment in Raleigh ended, Paton had applied for a position superintending the construction of the State Capitol in Nashville, Tennessee, for which William Strickland was architect. But this job did not materialize and being informed by his father that architectural prospects in Edinburg were extremely good, Paton returned

(continued next page)

## The North Carolina State Capitol (continued)

there for nine years. In 1847, he applied for the position as City Superintendent of Works in Edinburg but did not receive the appointment. In 1849, Paton once more came to America. His first wife, whom he had married before he first left Edinburg, had died and the wife he married while in North Carolina, who bore him eight children, must have further cemented his ties with this country. For more than thirty years Paton was a teacher in the American Institute of Architecture, Brooklyn, and the Mechanical Institute in New York.<sup>(37)</sup>

While in Edinburg Paton presented to the State of North Carolina a printed pamphlet of eight pages requesting that he be reimbursed for his work on the Capitol. In it he quoted letters from John Frazer (Frazee), who was being paid \$9.00 per day by the federal government for the supervision of the construction of the New York Customs House, and Robert Mills, who as federal architect pointed out that, "The smallest compensation received by the Government Architect, even when charged with the oversight of but one building was 2,000 dollars per annum."<sup>(38)</sup> Archibald Scott, an Edinburg architect attested to the quality of two hundred twenty-nine of the drawings prepared by Paton for the Capitol building and stated that in Scotland architects were paid 5% on building cost and that payment for superintendence was additional to this. In 1882, Paton died and was buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. He is memorialized in North Carolina by a portrait of him painted by Jacques Busbee and presented to the state in 1909.

No further architectural services were employed on the building of the capitol and it is very difficult to identify a single architect who may be credited with its design. Certainly William Nichols, Sr. and Jr., established much of the character of the design through the elder Nichols' remodeling of the old State House. This seems to have firmly established the principle of a central building mass with east and west porticos dominant and a central rotunda topped by a shallow dome. This scheme obviously influenced the first drafts of plans made by the Board of Commissioners themselves and apparently continued through whatever designs William Nichols made for the subsequent building. Because of the foundations having already been established, considerable limitations were placed on the services of Town and Davis. However, in their year of service as architects they must have done much to establish the form of rooms in the building and to clarify the discipline of architectural style. Paton's services which were responsible for almost all the details of the building and the character of the interiors also furthered the dictates of revival architecture as expressed in the building. While these are the primary sources of thinking in the design, we must also recognize the strong guiding hand and taste of General Beverly Daniel and the advisory opinions of William Strickland.

The design is the work of many people. There were thirteen commissioners, and five directly responsible architects, all of whom must be credited with its completion.

- (1)Early Times in Raleigh, address delivered by Hon. David L. Swain, LLD, Published 1807.
- (2)Archibald D. Murphey Papers, N. C. Archives, Pc. 109. Report of "The Committee were Appointed to Examine the State of the Public Building".
- (3)Ibid.
- (4)Stone in Lexington, Mississippi Cemetery: "William Nichols, Arct. Native of Bath, England, Died December 12, 1853. Aged 73 years."
- (5)Sketch of University of Alabama in Owens' The Story of Alabama, Vol. 2, pgs. 422.
- (6)Op. Cit. Murphey Papers.
- (7)Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians with Illustrations and Speeches by W. J. Peele, N. C. Publishing Society, Raleigh, 1898. Early times in Raleigh, address by Hon. David L. Swain, LLD, Published 1807.
- (8)History of the University of North Carolina, Vol. 1, by Kemp Battle.
- (9)Op. Cit. Murphey Papers.
- (10)Information from the Department of Archives & History, State of Mississippi.
- (11)Ibid.
- (12)The Cost of Building Mississippi's Second State House, by Wm. D. McCain.
- (13)Newspaper Report in the Mississippian, Jackson, Miss., January 3, 1840.
- (14)Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, March 5, 1833.
- (15)Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, April 9, 1833.
- (16)Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, April 9, 1833.
- (17)Report of the Joint Select Committee To Whom was Referred the Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Rebuild the Capitol, December 23, 1834.
- (18)Ibid.
- (19)Ibid.
- (20)Town and Davis, Architects. Pioneers in American Revivalist Architecture, 1812-1840, including a Glimpse of their Times and their Contemporaries by Roger Hale Newton, Columbia University Press, New York, 1942.
- (21)Autobiography of James Gallier of New Orleans, Draftsman with Town & Davis, quoted in the Early Architecture of N. C. by Johnston and Waterman, Univ. of N. C. Press.

- (22)History of the University of North Carolina, Vol. 1, by Kemp Battle.
- (23)Letter from Ithiel Town to Commissioners for Erecting a State Capitol at Raleigh, North Carolina, dated September 11, 1834. David Paton papers, North Carolina State Archives.
- (24)The Memorial of David Paton of Edinburgh, Scotland, Late Architect and Superintendent for Rebuilding the State Capitol of North Carolina, printed by Hugh Paton, Adam Square, Edinburgh (no date) N. C. State Archives.
- (25)Letter of January 1, 1835, signed Duncan Cameron and W. S. Mhoon, Davie Paton Papers Op. Cit.
- (26)History of the University of North Carolina, Vol. 1, By Kemp Battle.
- (27)Letters and David Paton Papers. Op. Cit.
- (28)Letter from Robert Mills to David Paton, Feb. 16, 1836, Paton Papers, Op. Cit.
- (29)Letter from Wm. Strickland to David Paton, Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1836. Paton Papers, Op. Cit.
- (30)Letter from General Beverly Daniel to Wm. Strickland, Philadelphia, 30 October, 1837, Paton Papers, Op. Cit.
- (31)Letter from William Strickland to Beverly Daniel, November 10, 1837, Paton Papers, Op. Cit.
- (32)Memorial. Op. Cit.
- (33)Letter from S. Birdsall, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners to David Paton, Paton Papers, Op Cit.
- (34)Ibid.
- (35)Undated and unidentified newspaper clipping, Paton Papers, Op. Cit.
- (36)Letter from A. J. Davis to David Paton, New York, 19 July, 1840. Paton Papers, Op. Cit.
- (37)David Paton, Architect of the North Carolina State Capitol, an address by Samuel A. Ashe, Edwards & Broughton, Raleigh, 1816.
- (38)Letter in Memorial dated June 4, 1839, Mills to Paton. Op. Cit.

## FOOTNOTES FROM SECTION I IN MAY ISSUE

- (1)W. J. Peele, Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians with Illustrations and Speeches, N. C. Publishing Society, Raleigh, 1898. (Early Times in Raleigh, address by D. L. Swain.)
- (2)Ibid.
- (3)City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Charleston, S. C., April 22, 1793. (Report from Halifax, North Carolina.)
- (4)Report of The Committee Who were appointed to examine the state of the public buildings, December 25, 1818, (Archibald D. Murphey papers, N. C. Archives).
- (5)Samuel A. Ashe, David Paton, Architect of the North Carolina State Capitol, Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Bulletin No. 4, March 12, 1909.
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- (7)Ashe, op. cit.
- (8)North Carolina, A Guide to the Old North State, American Guide Series, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1939.
- (9)Register, December 28, 1833.
- (10)Register, January 4, 1833.
- (11)Register, January 18, 1833.
- (12)Register, October 22, 1833.
- (13)Hope Summerwell Chamberlain, History of Wake County, North Carolina, 1922.
- (14)Register, June 11, 1843.
- (15)Register, December 31, 1833
- (16)Report of Commissioners to Superintend the Rebuilding of the State Capitol, December 4, 1834.
- (17)Report of the Joint Select Committee Referred the Report of Commissioners Appointed to Rebuild the Capitol, December 23, 1834.
- (18)Register, January 13, 1835.
- (19)The complex pattern of architectural services with regard to the rebuilding of the Capitol will be covered in section II of this account.
- (20)Report of Commissioners Appointed to Superintend the Rebuilding of the State Capitol, November 26, 1835.
- (21)Report of the Commissioners for Rebuilding the Capitol, 1836.
- (22)Ibid.
- (23)Register, July 10, 1837.
- (24)Ibid.
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- (26)Report of the Commissioners for Rebuilding the Capitol, November 26, 1838.
- (27)Register, January 21, 1839.
- (28)Report of the Committee on Public Buildings and Rebuilding of the Capitol, 1840.
- (29)Register, April 24, 1840.
- (30)North Carolina, The Old North State, American Guide Series, Univ. of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1939.
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- (32)Star and North Carolina Gazette, April 1, 1840.
- (33)The Standard, June 24, 1840.
- (34)Star and North Carolina Gazette, June 17, 1840.
- (35)Frederick Law Olmsted, A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, Dix & Edwards, New York, 1856.
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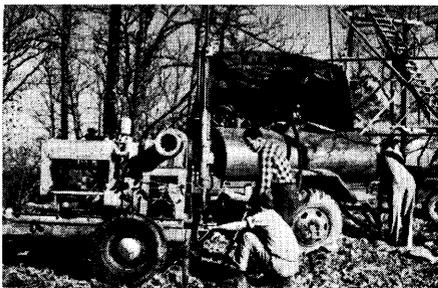
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# ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN THE NEWS

## SERVICE AWARD WINNER

Army Specialist Third Class George Smart, of Franklin, Virginia, has won first prize for his design of a combined Trophy and Conference Building to be used by the Seventh Infantry Division in Korea. Smart is a former student of the School of Design at N. C. State College who was drafted in 1956, and plans to return to his fifth year in architecture this September.

## DISPOSAL ORDINANCES

According to E. J. Hammes, In-Sink-Erator Manufacturing Company President, 39 cities have passed ordinances requiring garbage disposer installation in all dwellings, including such metropolises as Columbus, Ohio and Detroit, Michigan. The estimated for Detroit savings in collections per year of approximately \$3 million.

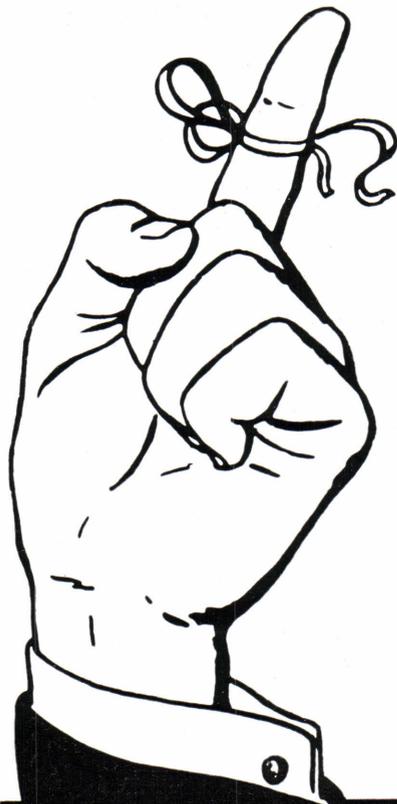
## 1958 CODE AVAILABLE

K. E. Church, Secretary, North Carolina Building Code Council, advises that the 1958 Edition of the North Carolina Building Code which has been adopted in accordance with the Act of General Assembly of 1957, Chapter 1138, is just off the press and is available from his office, 300 Labor Building, Raleigh, at the price of \$3.00 per copy. The volume contains approximately 600 pages.



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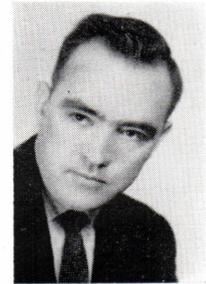
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## NEW PARTNERSHIP

John C. Higgs, Jr. and S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., AIA's of Charlotte, have notified the Chapter that new member Herschel G. Walters is now a partner in the firm and it will hereafter be known as Hig-



WALTERS

gins, Ferebee and Walters. A native of Coral Gables, Florida he graduated from VPI with a Bachelor of Science in Building Design in 1952 and in 1953 received his Degree of Master of Science in Architecture there. He has been with the firm since January 1955.

## HOSPITAL EXHIBITION

The American Hospital Association will hold its Annual Convention in Chicago August 18-21. Architects have been invited to submit exhibits of hospitals or related structures. It is estimated that the attendance at the meeting will be in the neighborhood of 12,000 persons with many additional from the city expected to view the exhibits. Notice of intent to enter must be received in their office (18 East Division Street, Chicago 10, Illinois) not later than July 1 along with exhibit fees which are \$15.00 for each single mount and \$25.00 for each model.



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## ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

**JUNE 3: Durham Council of Architects. Harvey's Cafeteria.**

**JUNE 4: Charlotte Council of Architects. Chez Montet, Charlotte.**

**JUNE 4, 11, 18, 25: Architects Guild of High Point, High Point.**

**JUNE 5: Raleigh Council of Architects, S. & W. Cafeteria, Raleigh.**

**JUNE 17: Winston-Salem Council of Architects. Y.W.C.A., Winston-Salem.**

**JUNE 19: NCAIA Executive Committee Meeting, Morehead.**

**JUNE 19-21: N. C. Chapter American Institute of Architects Summer Meeting, Morehead-Biltmore Hotel, Morehead City.**

**JUNE 26-28: Professional Engineers of N. C. Convention, Greystone Inn, Roaring Gap.**

**JUNE 27: Eastern Council of Architects. Southern Pines.**

**JULY 1: Deadline for this magazine next issue.**

**JULY 7-11: American Institute of Architects Annual Convention, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, O.**

**JULY 11: Western Council of Architects. Lenoir.**

**JULY 18: F. Graham Williams Co. Golf Tournament, East Lake Country Club, Atlanta, Ga.**

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JUNE 19-21, 1958

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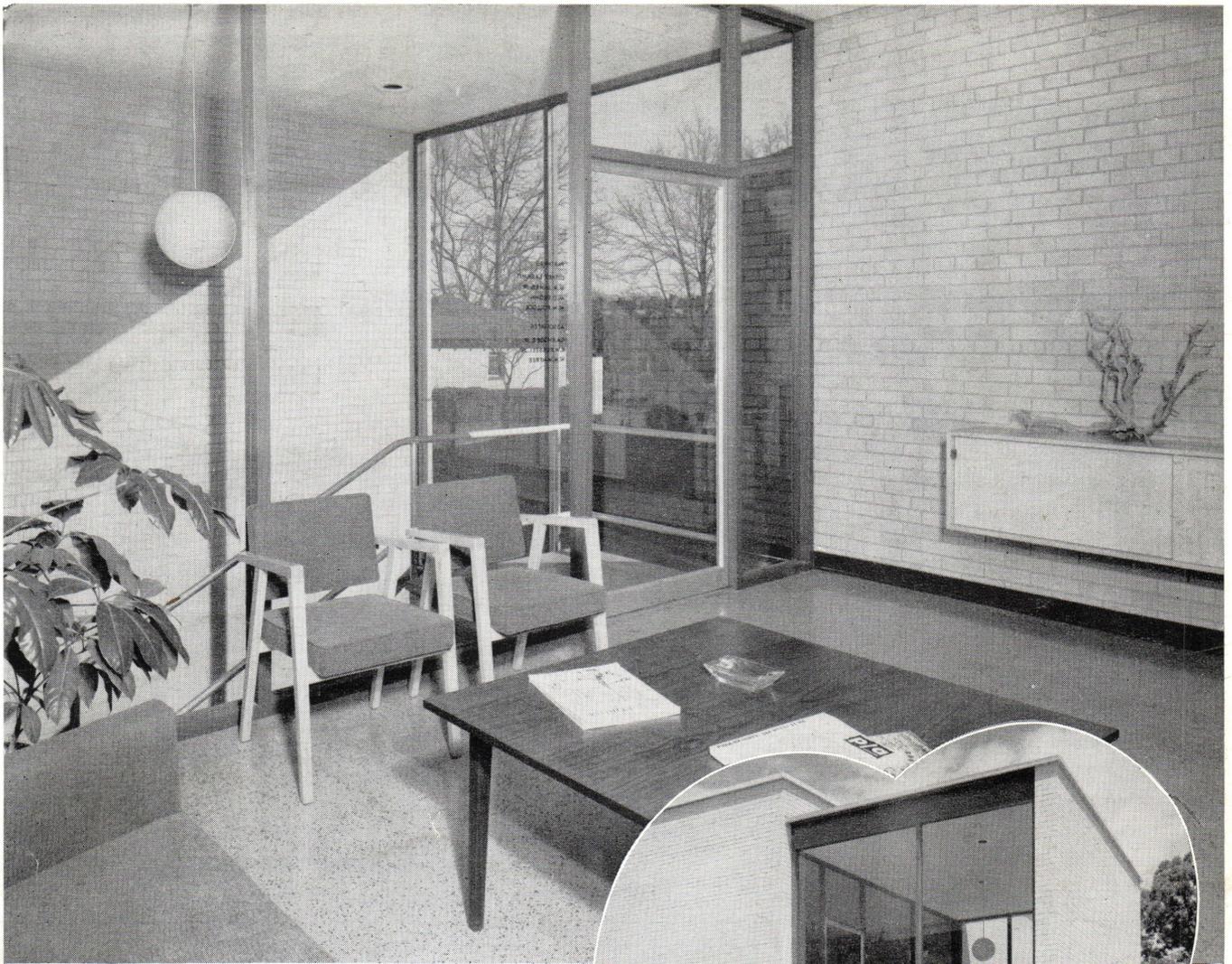
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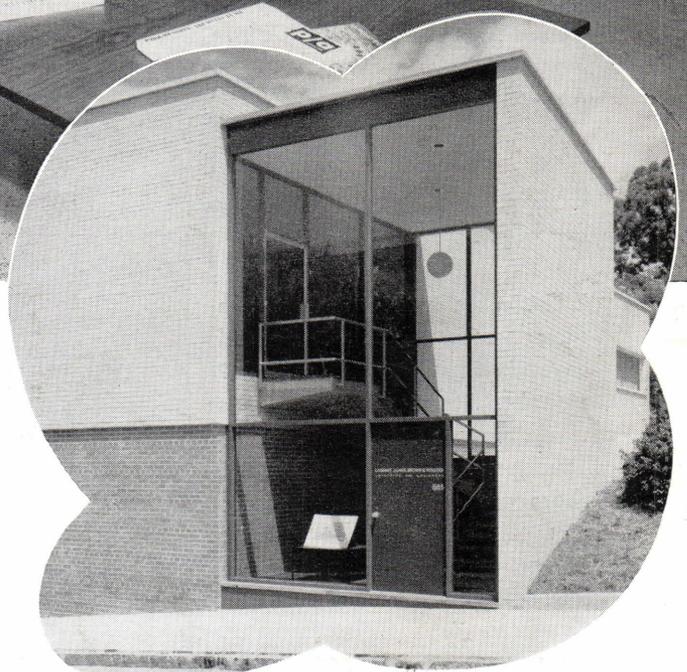




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