SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

AUGUST 1958

Official Publication
North Carolina Chapter
AIA
American Institute
of Architects

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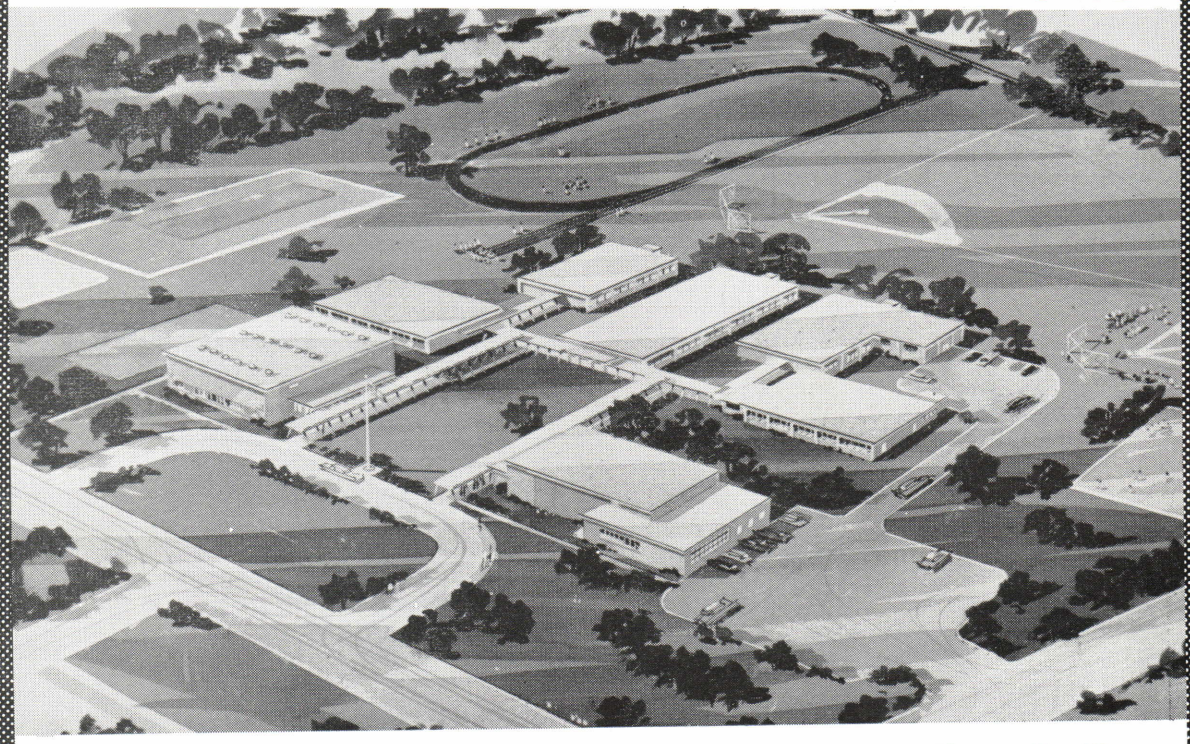

Carter G. Woodson School, Hopewell, Va., J. Henley Walker, Jr., Richmond, Va., Architect; Worley Brothers, Richmond, Va., Contractors; W. J. Blanton, Structural Engineer.

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Southern Architect

Volume 5 **August 1958** **Number 8**

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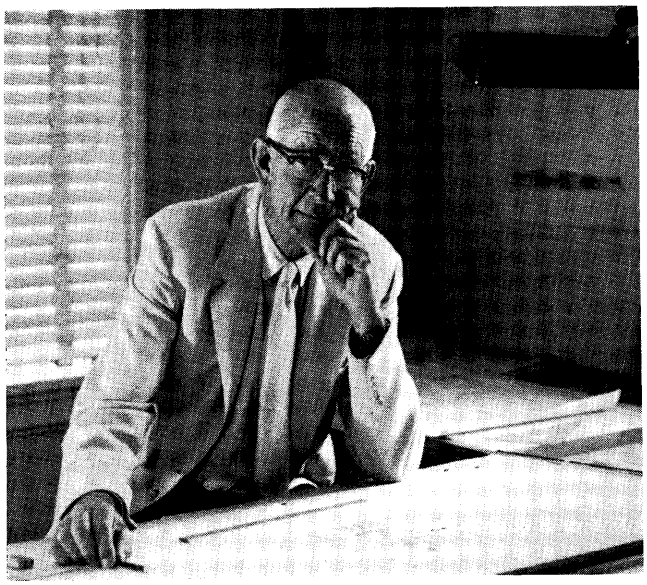
COVER

AIA retiring president Leon Chatelain, Jr. turning over gavel to new president John Noble Richards.

Professional Engineers Elect Cooke

NCAIA Vice-President Robert L. Clemmer of Hickory represented the Chapter at the summer meeting of the Professional Engineers of North Carolina at Roaring Gap June 26-28, Clemmer (fourth from left) and wife Fay (second from right) are here shown at the banquet speaker's table. At extreme left is Tom C. Cooke of Durham, incoming president of the Professional Engineers, who represented the PE's at NCAIA's Chapter meeting in Morehead City the preceding week end. He succeeds William P. Wells (sixth from left) of Charlotte.



Meriwether on Architectural Board

Mr. Shannon Meriwether, AIA of Tryon, was appointed on May 14 by Governor Luther Hodges to the North Carolina Board of Architecture. He succeeds Henry I. Gaines, AIA of Asheville, whose term expired April 8, 1958. Mr. Meriwether's term will run until April 8, 1963. Other members of the Board are Leon McMinn, AIA of Greensboro, John E. Ramsay, AIA of Salisbury, James W. Griffith, AIA of Greenville and S. Porter Graves, AIA of Charlotte. At a meeting of the Board at Myrtle Beach which lasted from June 26 until June 30, John Ramsay was elected President to succeed Mr. Gaines, Leon McMinn was elected Vice-President and James Griffith as Secretary-Treasurer. The induction of new registrants will be held during a meeting of the Board in Salisbury August 9th.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The question of the re-use of architectural plans for buildings is one that is continually brought up by various clients; especially by public bodies who have economy and the public welfare in mind. Their objective is praiseworthy, but is seldom accomplished by use of the stock plan idea. In general, they simply do not understand architectural problems, and their laudatory objectives usually lead to results not in the best interests of the public. I will try to list some of the pertinent factors.

JAMES

First of all programs for buildings of a similar type are seldom identical and the re-use of an older plan may force compromise and the use of space not ideal for its purpose. If, however, the program should be identical, consider the fact that sites never are. Orientation is often of primary importance and a building designed to face east will not work well if site conditions require it to be placed in another direction. The slope of ground is another condition that has great effect on the ideal solution of a building problem, and forcing a building on a site with slopes not suited to it can cause excess expense and still leave much to be desired as an ideal solution to a building problem. Access to a site is a problem that will vary from place to place and may result in inconveniences that can never be rectified. The types and locations of various utilities are of prime importance, and influence planning. For instance the location of a transformer vault in a re-used plan may be at a maximum distance from the power source and cause unnecessary expense to the owner.

All of the above points are very important and should be considered carefully when the re-use of a plan is being considered; however, the long range implications of re-used or stock plans are even more serious. Architecture is a dynamic thing and one that is continually changing. Progress is constantly being made in the fields of technical knowledge, new products and in the theories of design. The use of stock plans stultifies progress and can lead to a dreary static environment in which, I believe, few of us would like to live.

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

1

RICHARDS ELECTED AIA PRESIDENT IN CLEVELAND

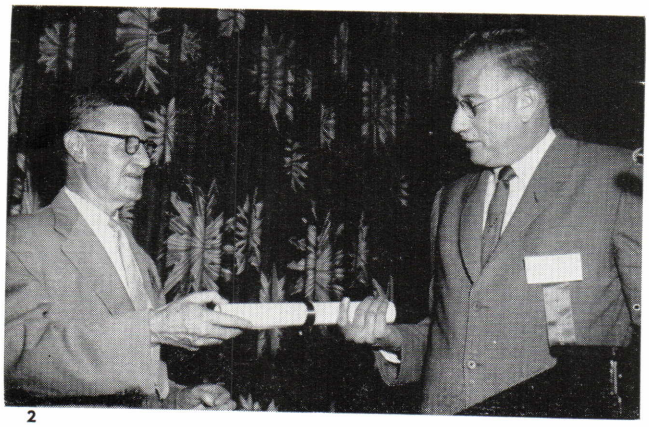
AIA began a new century with its 1958 convention in Cleveland July 6-11. John Noble Richards of Toledo, Ohio was elected President to succeed Leon Chatelain, Jr. of Washington, D. C. Others elected were First Vice-President Philip Will of Chicago, Second Vice-President Henry L. Wright of Los Angeles, and re-elected were Secretary Edward L. Wilson and Treasurer Raymond S. Kastendieck. NCAIA President W. R. James, Jr. of Winston-Salem attended and represented the Chapter along with delegates Vice-President Robert L. Clemmer of Hickory, Treasurer Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr. of Fayetteville, and N. C. State College School of Design Dean Henry L. Kamphoefner of Raleigh.

There were stimulating talks by Architects Vincent Kling and William Tabler and Anthropologist Margaret Mead. A By-Law change adopted by the Convention provided for increasing the existing 12 regions by setting up California as a new region effective January 1, 1959 and Florida as a separate region as of the 1960 convention. This was quite a victory for South Atlantic Regional Director Sanford Goin of Gainesville and will necessitate a revision in this region in the near future.

One of the principal discussion items was a debate about the East front of the Nation's Capitol. The Board's resolution to reaffirm its opposition to the extension project was on the floor. Proponents and opponents were given ample opportunity to speak. Following rebuttals the vote was an overwhelmingly 225 for, 49 against in favor of reaffirming the Institute's traditional stand of opposing any extension plans.

Among the resolutions approved was one to reestablish a committee on Fees and Contracts, another to establish a Building Code Committee and four on Community Planning: (1) That architects and local Chapters assume leadership in their communities in initiating programs to improve cities; (2) Advocating setting aside a proper percentage of funds on Federal, State and Municipal public works programs for advance planning; (3) Calling for enactment of legislation on the regional and community levels to provide continuity for Federal construction programs designed to improve environment; (4) Supporting the Federal Billboard Control Amendment already enacted by Congress with the recommendation for state legislation to follow up and control highway advertising.

The Board of Directors voted to hold their Fall meeting in Clearwater, Florida, from November 10-15, and New Orleans was chosen for the 1959 Convention the week of June 15, with Denver and Philadelphia being approved for the conventions of 1960 and 1961, respectively.



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1—AIA Board Of Directors (front left to right)—Stewart, Pritchard, Hadley, Goin, Kidder, Kastendieck, Mather, Del Gaudio, Wilson, Will, Chatelain, Richards (hidden my mike), Letzler, Roack, Carroll, and Rible.

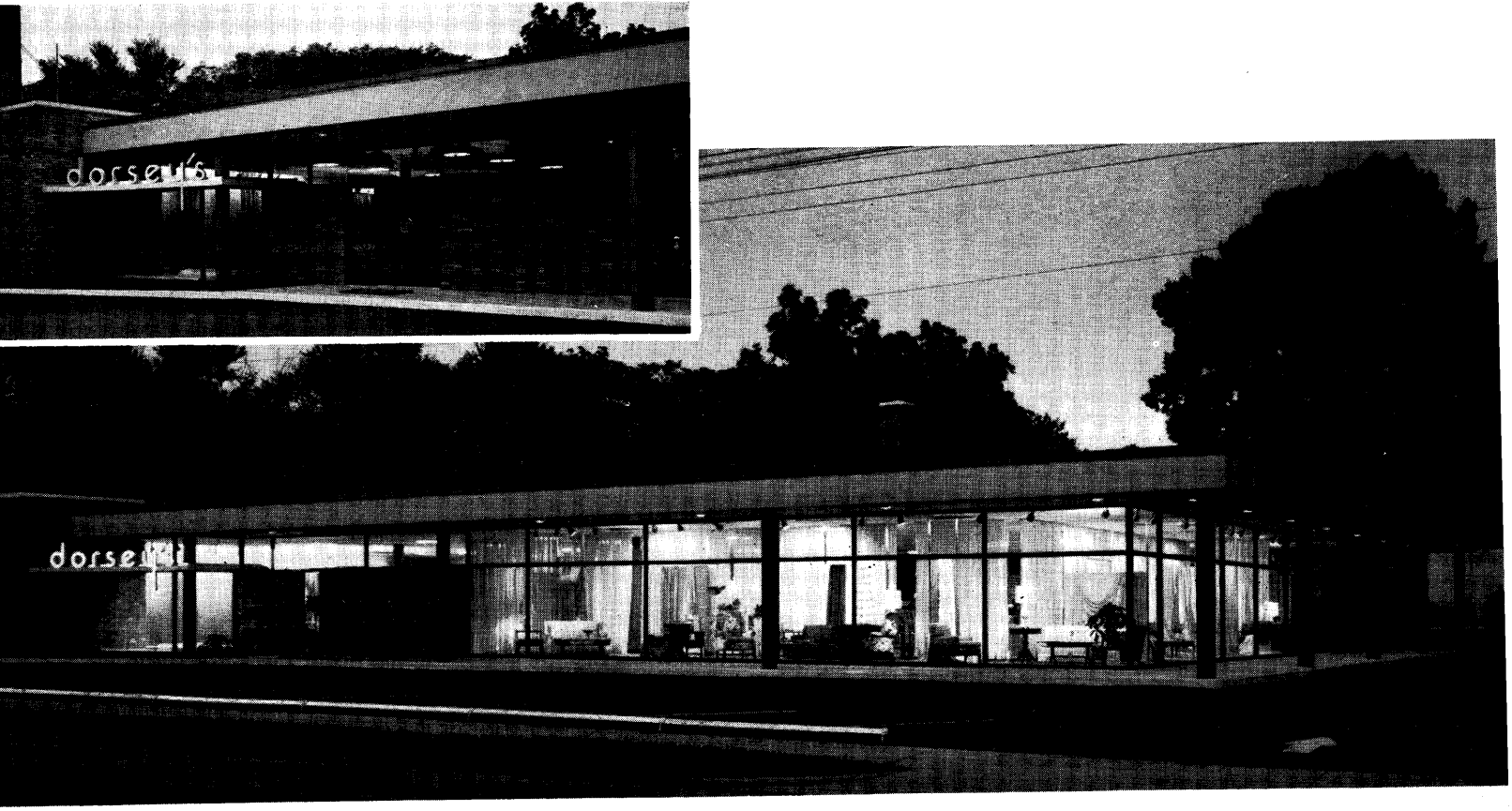
2—Retiring President Leon Chatelain, Jr., right, presenting the Edward C. Kemper Award to Ed Mund, Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director of AIA.

3—Speaker Dr. Margaret Mead, Associate Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History.

4—Keynote speaker Vincent G. Kling, AIA of Philadelphia.

5—AIA Treasurer (re-elected) Raymond S. Kastendieck of Gary, Indiana.

6—AIA Secretary (re-elected) Edward L. Wilson of Fort Worth, Texas.



MERCANTILE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

D. M. Mackintosh, Jr., AIA
Member of the firm Sloan, Mackintosh, Wheatley & Benton, AIA
Charlotte, N. C.

Myers & Chapman, Inc., General Contractor
Charlotte, N. C.

This building, located at 1412 East Fourth Street in Charlotte, was built for Mr. J. E. Dorsey. The following is a brief description of the owner's requirements and the architect's solution of these problems:

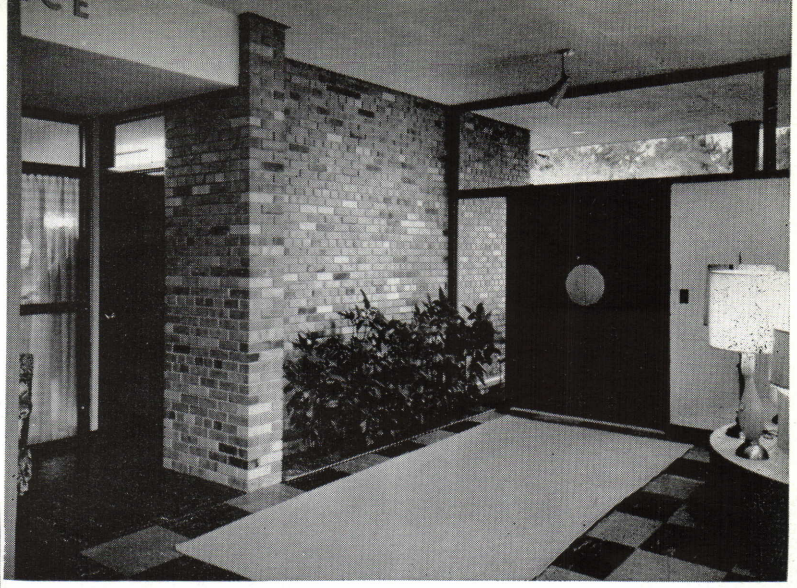
> The owner had purchased a piece of property that sloped up from Fourth Street 11 feet to an alley at the rear of the property. It was his intention to utilize this entire parcel of property for his new building and customer parking. He requested that I design approximately 10,000 square feet of sales and display area and 6,000 square feet of shop and storage area. Mr. Dorsey also wished to have as much show window area as possible and designed in such a manner to enable the customers to view the furniture as it would normally be viewed in a home. He also requested that the design be as economical as possible due to a limited budget; however, he did request that the entire structure, including the shop area, be air conditioned.

The architect's solutions to the above requirements were as follows:

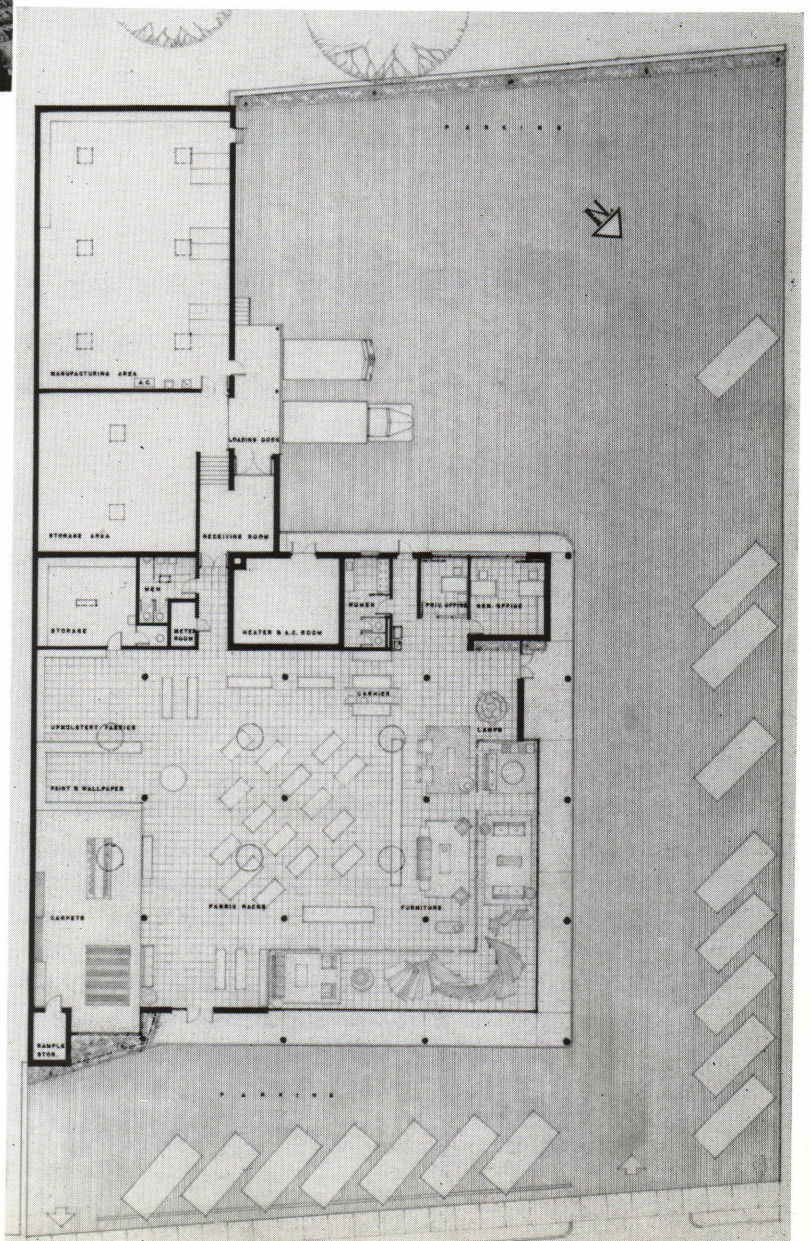
The entire property was graded and a concrete retaining wall was designed across the rear property line. The floor of the shop and storage area was designed to be four feet above the sales and display area, and a loading platform was installed for ease in loading and unloading materials. The sales and display area has been designed to create an atmosphere of lightness of structure and openness. A sheer drape was designed as a backdrop for the show windows, thereby permitting a view into the sales area from the exterior of the building. Show windows were designed across the front and down one side of the building. The floors of these windows are only four inches above the exterior walk to permit the customers to view the furniture and displays as they would be viewed in their own homes. Window shoppers are able to view all of the displays from under a covered walk. Adequate off-street parking provisions have been made to accommodate 31 customer cars. The building is constructed with round concrete columns, an insulated roof deck, acoustical plastic ceiling, and asphalt tile floors. Most of

(continued next page)

the exterior of the building is of glass with the introduction of a small amount of brick panels constructed of a decorative colored brown brick that will not clash with the display of special fabrics. Large skylights have been installed in the sales area so that customers may view the fabrics in natural daylight. Incandescent lighting is also used so that colored fabrics may be viewed to their best advantage. The shop and storage area are hidden from view to the public and are separated from the sales area by a fire wall. The sales area and shop are completely air conditioned for the comfort of the employees and customers. An atmosphere of lightness was created by holding the fascia dimension to a



minimum. However, the center portion of the roof was raised by hipping to accommodate large heating and air conditioning ducts. An instrument survey was made to determine the maximum roof thickness that could be used at the center of the building without being able to see the roof proper from the most extreme vantage point. The simplicity of design was reflected in the contractors' bids; and the entire structure, including site improvements and asphalt paving, ran only $126,000.00. The building, exclusive of site improvements, ran only slightly over $8.00 a square foot.



CHURCH EDUCATIONAL BUILDING

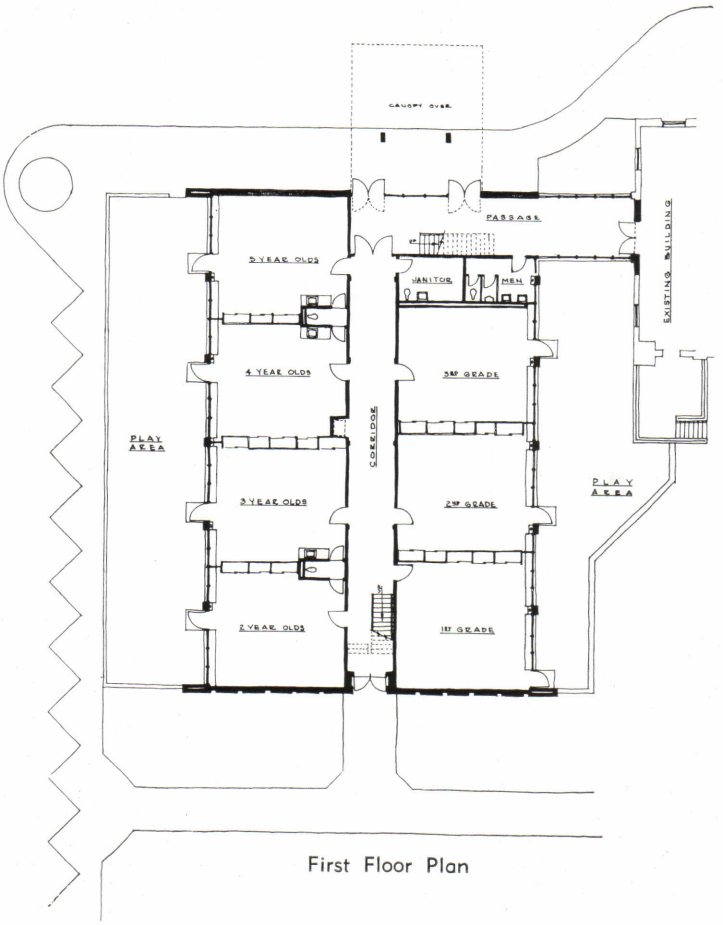
HICKORY, N. C.

Harrell & Clark, AIA
Hickory, N. C.

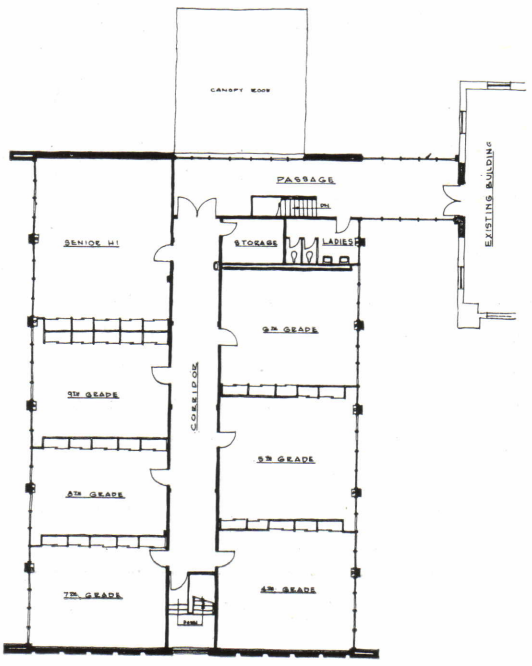
Guy Frye & Sons, Inc., General Contractor
Hickory, N. C.

This structure for the First Presbyterian Church at 2nd Street and Third Avenue, N.W. in Hickory posed a problem because of the very limited site. The resulting two story structure uses movable storage walls between all classrooms to provide for a flexible and constantly changing educational program. Children from ages two through eight have outside play areas adjacent to their classrooms. The biggest problem facing the architects was harmonizing the new building with the old sanctuary. This was accomplished by using the same stone and keeping the exterior very simple, with a pleasant courtyard between the two.

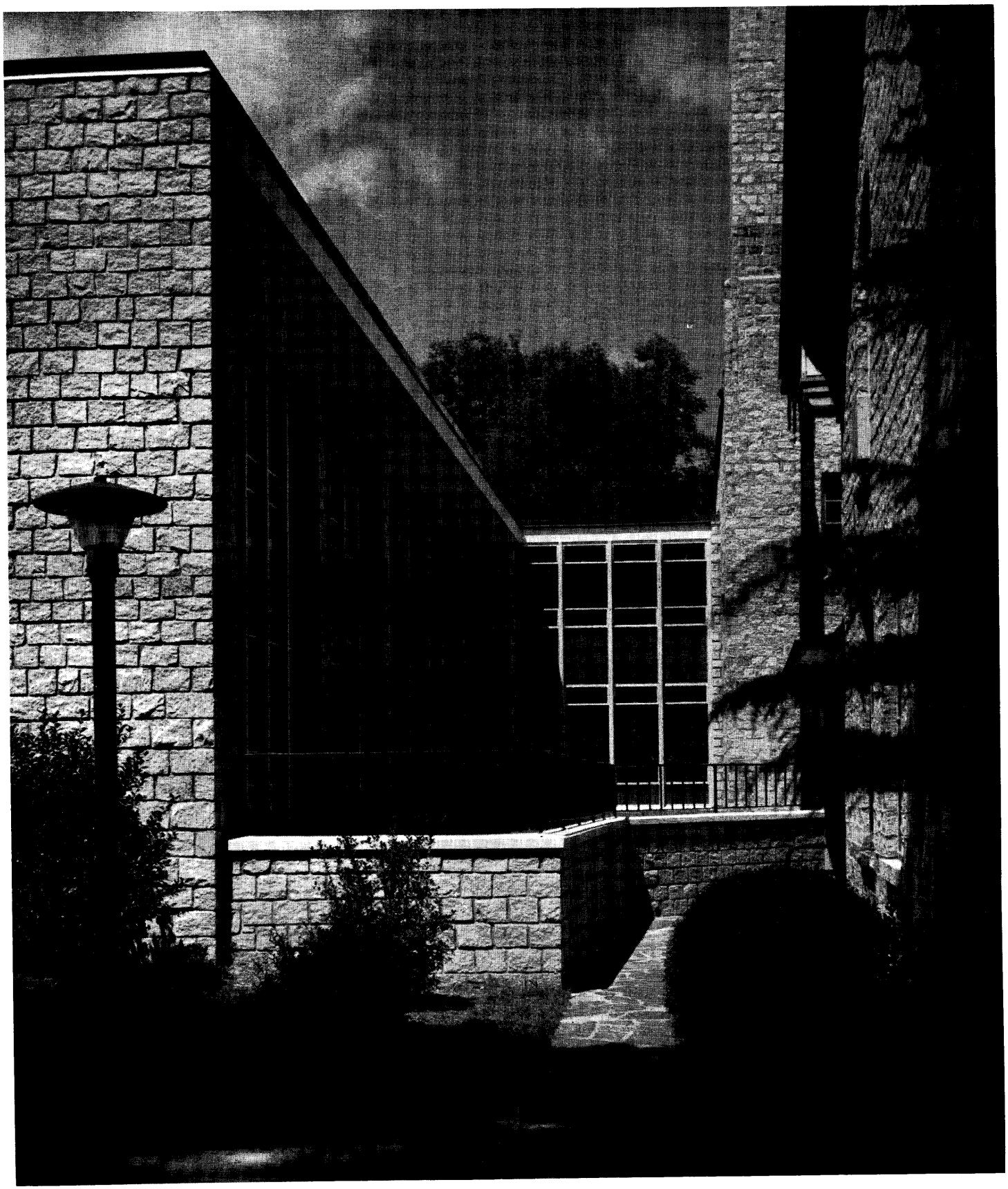
Exterior materials used were balfour pink and grey granite from Salisbury, aluminum window-walls with insulated porcelain enamel panels, louvered aluminum sun control on South side. Interior materials used were rubber tile floors, walls covered with plastic on canvas, sprayed acoustical plaster ceiling.

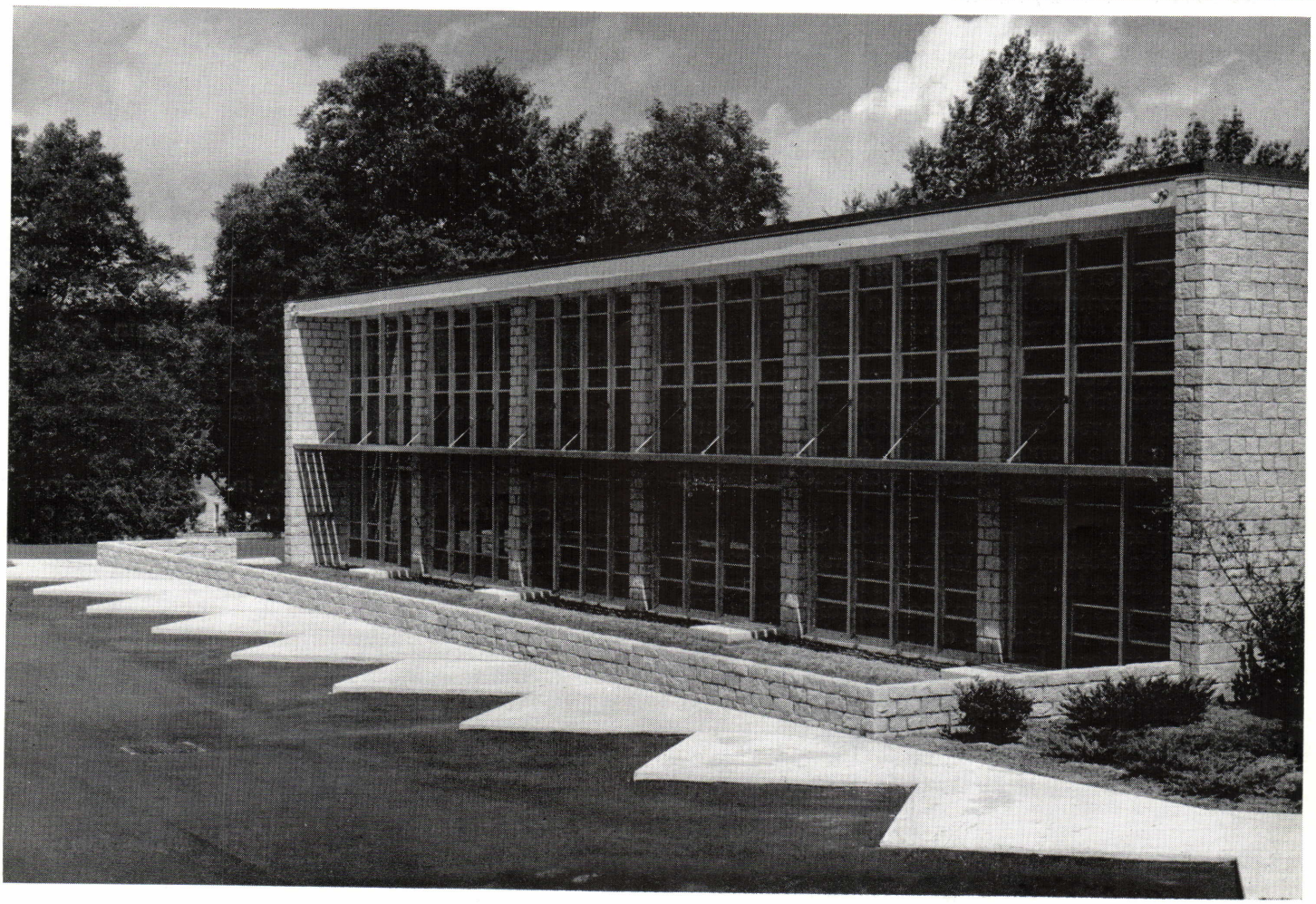


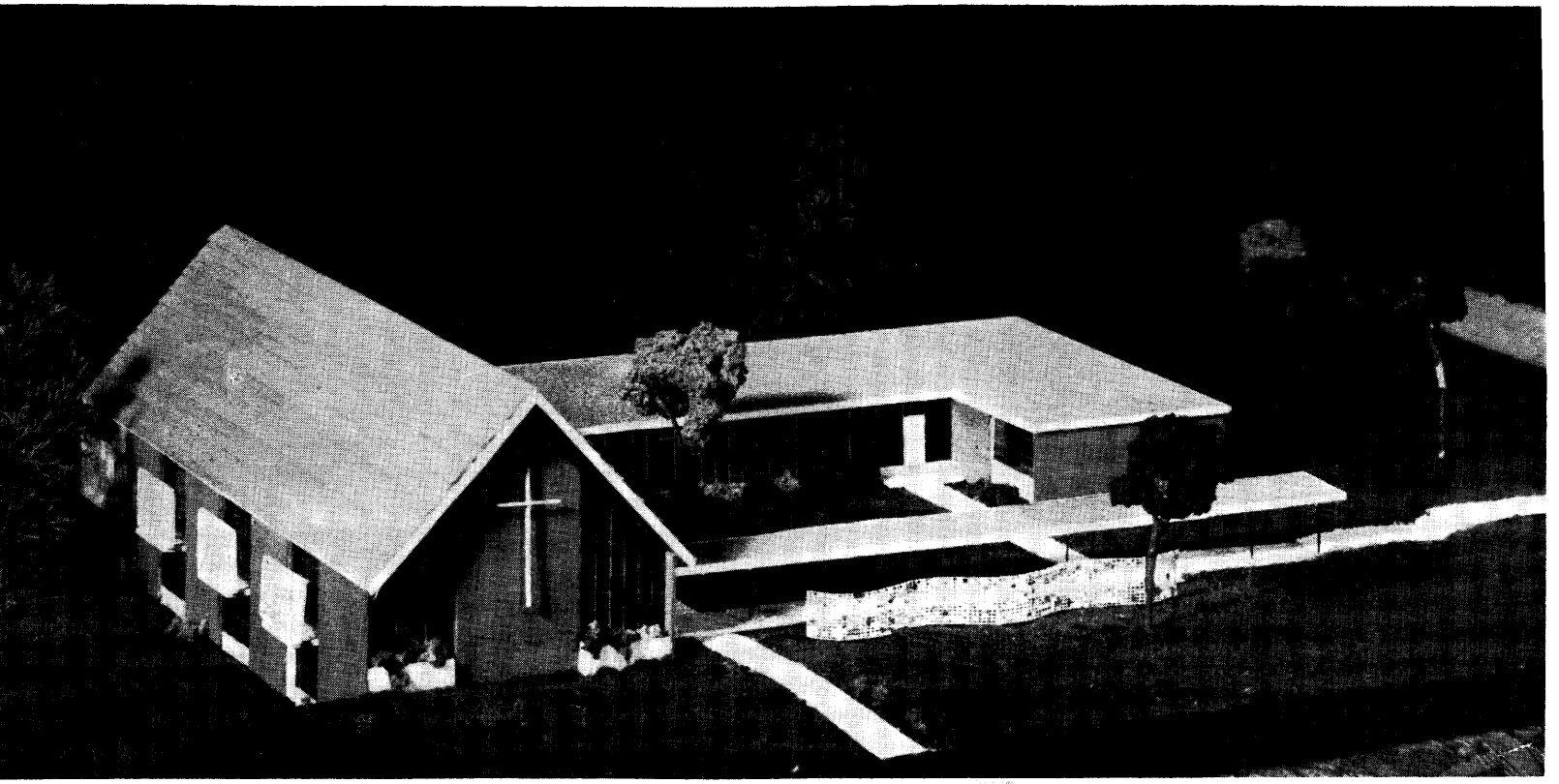
First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan







METHODIST CHURCH

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.

Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., AIA
Southern Pines, N. C.

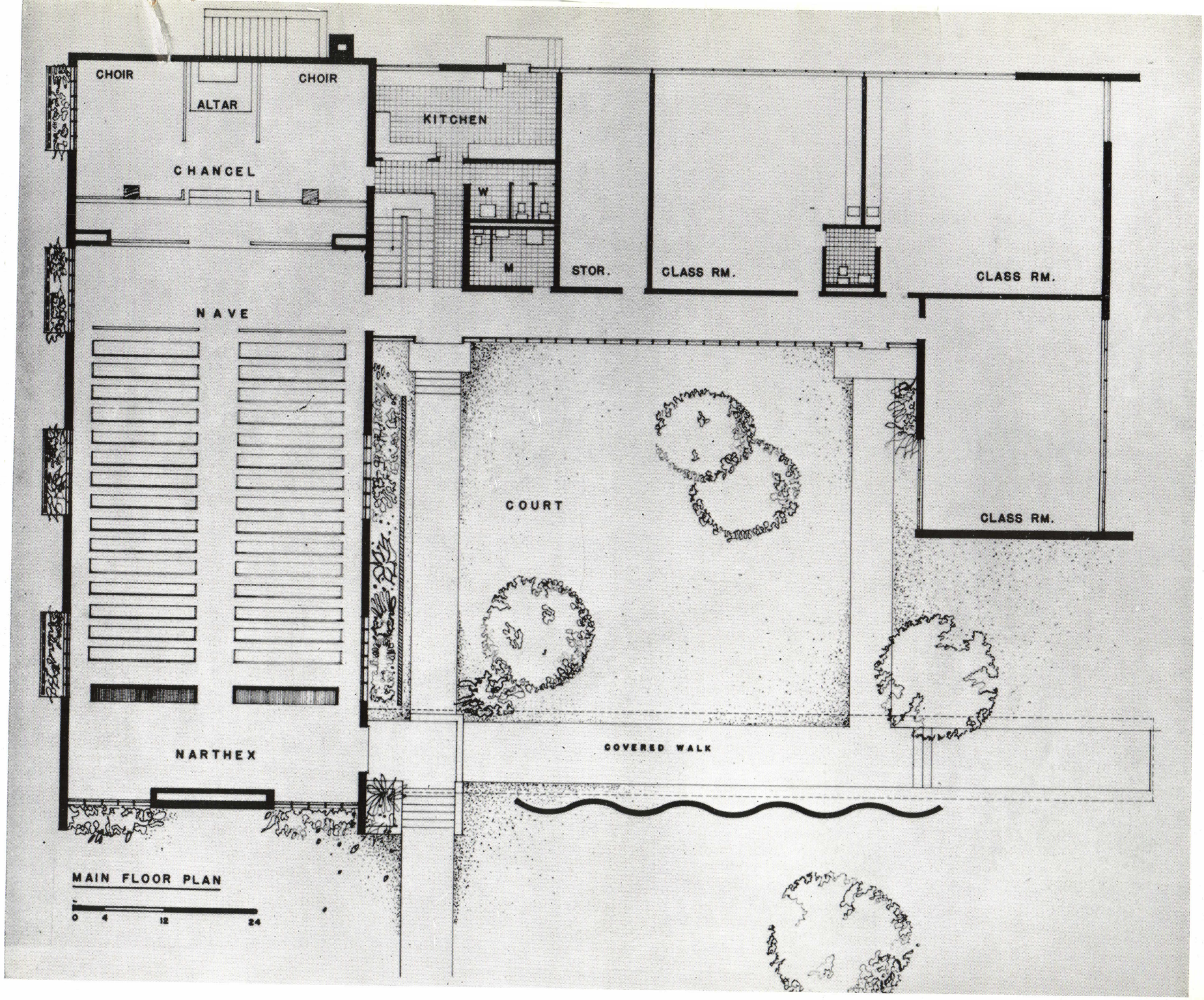
Graham Construction Co., General Contractor
Kannapolis, N. C.

This Church was designed to fit the needs of an expanding community. It was a new church as there was no Methodist Church in the area. It was discussed whether to build a classroom building with a sanctuary or with a recreational building. The Methodist Board of Extension recommended the latter course, as the recreation building could double as the sanctuary, with future plans for adding the sanctuary. Money was also a limiting factor.

The present building was located on the lower part of the sloping site, with the future sanctuary being planned for the crest of the hill. The recreation room was designed to seat approximately 300 people and to be used as a banquet hall and play area. Therefore, large areas of clear glass were used to provide ample light and ventilation. A worshipful atmosphere in this building was not the prime objective, yet the high ceilings and materials used do provide square and warmth.

On the basement level all of the classrooms are designed similar to school rooms, with exterior doors leading to the outside. On the main floor, the kitchen was located adjacent to the recreation hall so that people could line up in the corridor, pick up the food and go into the recreation room for dining.

The interior is exposed brick; in fact all masonry walls are brick cavity. The roof construction is a space truss of exposed steel without any horizontal ties across the building. All of the stress and strain is taken up by diagonal members between the steel frames. The ceiling is exposed 2" T&G wood decking. The floors are asphalt tile. The final cost of the building was approximately $8.00 per square foot. The heating system is warm air with the system being designed for future air conditioning.


CHOIR
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NAVE
COURT
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NARTHEX
MAIN FLOOR PLAN
0 4 12 24

BAER NAMED STATE COLLEGE DESIGN DEPARTMENT HEAD

Final plans for the establishment of a new Department of Product Design in the School of Design at North Carolina State College, effective September 1, were announced July 27 by Dean Henry L. Kamphoefner, FAIA.

Dean Kamphoefner also announced the appointment of Austin R. Baer of New York City to head the department. Baer is president of Idea Technology, Inc., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, a consulting firm in product design.

Principal objective of the new department, Dean Kamphoefner said, will be to train students to design industrial products. Through its work, the department will attempt to improve the appearance of the State's manufactured products in local, national, and world markets.

The 1957 General Assembly appropriated $36,000 for the creation of the department and for the employment of a top-ranking designer to head the new academic unit. Baer will confer at State College with Dean Kamphoefner about the department's establishment August 15 and will arrive to assume his duties in September.

Born in New York City May 19, 1929, Baer, the new department head, was educated at the Georgia Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was an instructor at MIT from 1952 to 1955 and was associated during that period with MIT's famed Creative Engineering Laboratory. He has been president of Idea Technology, Inc., since 1955. Baer was the grand prize winner of the "Versatility in Design" Competition in 1956 and has lectured and written extensively on the development of practical new products and the processes for making them. He is a member of the MIT Club of New York and the New York Sales Executives' Club.

Commenting on the role of the new department, Baer said it will be "dedicated to bringing fresh, creative and original thinking to the product problems of American industry." The Department of Product Design, he stated, will work closely with industry in the development of a curriculum geared to current industrial problems and objectives.

A comprehensive five-year course of study for the degree of Bachelor of Product Design will be inaugurated with the fall school term. Working in collaboration with engineering and the assembly-line process, graduates of the new course will design furniture, textiles, ceramics, utensils, appliances, automobiles, and the packaging of industrial and agricultural products. The new program of instruction ties in with the State's emphasis upon industrial development and is expected to improve the merchandising of products now being manufactured in North Carolina. It will also add a new dimension to North Carolina's unique "Research Triangle."

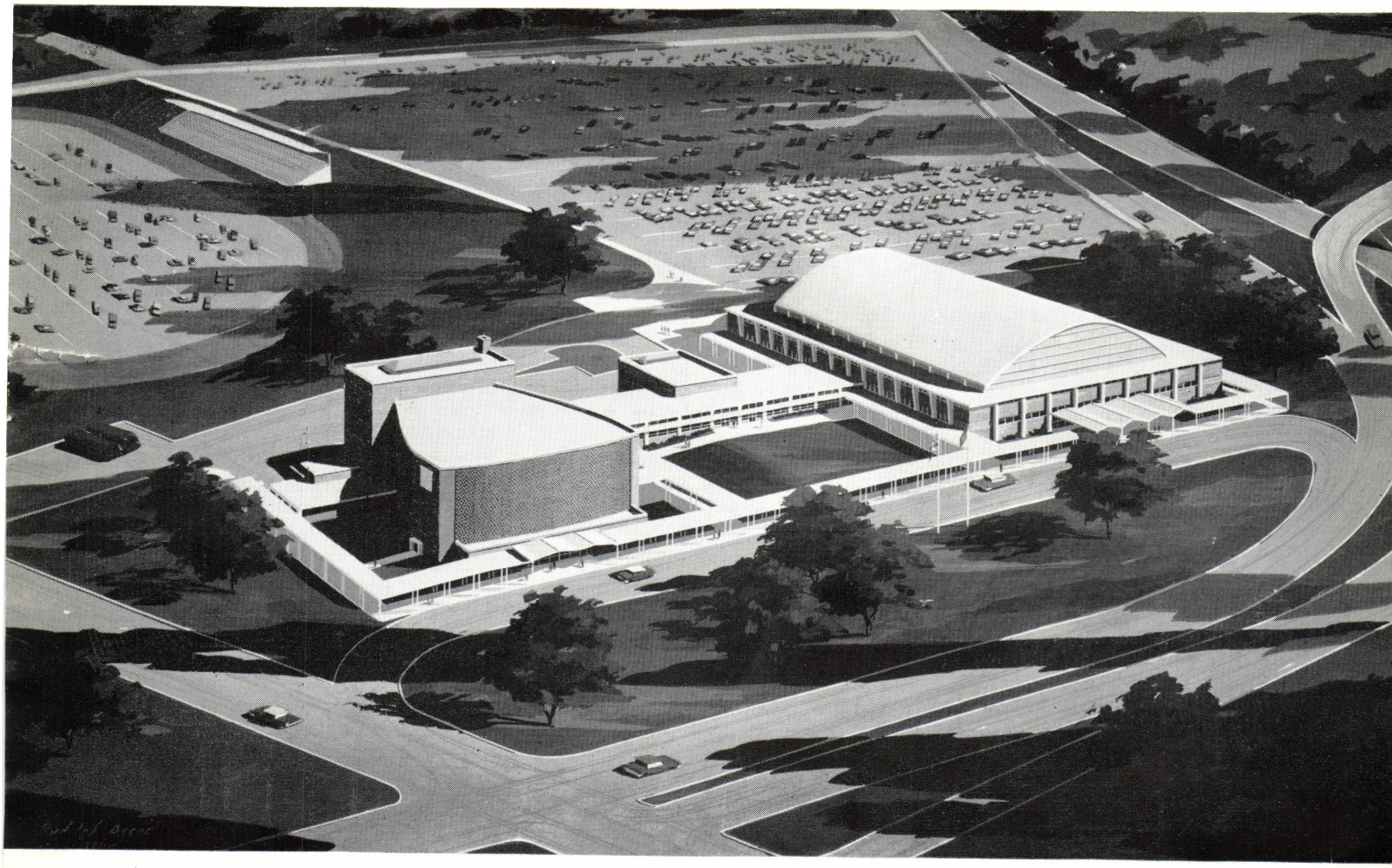
"We expect," Dean Kamphoefner said, "to be able to make a contribution to any industry in the State where appearance or the design of the product is an essential factor." "Industry," he continued, "has been learning that good design pays off in the market place." "The cigarette industry alone has spent thousands and thousands of dollars on the improvement of packaging."

In the new design work at State College, both appearance and function of the package will be considered. Industrial design, Dean Kamphoefner reported, was born during the "Great Depression" starting in 1929 when industries were keenly concerned in stepping up sales and meeting stiffer competition. Top designers now make "tremendous salaries," said Dean Kamphoefner, who recalled that the director of design in one of the nation's big automobile companies is said to receive $150,000 a year.

With strong departments already operating in the fields of textiles, furniture manufacturing, and industrial engineering, State College is a "natural" for the location of a Department of Product Design. Dean Kamphoefner said that these departments, along with the two existing Departments of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, will provide strong support to the new training program. The first students will be enrolled in the Department of Product Design this fall. Several prospective students already have made inquiries about the new course. Basic instruction will be given the students in many of the college's other 50 departments.

Looking ahead to his new duties, Baer said: "Among the areas of study which define the product designer's role as a creator of things will be the identification of human needs which have not yet been adequately met, the factors which form aesthetic values in the minds of men, and a working knowledge of the many areas of science and technology. We hope to develop a new kind of problem-sensitive designer. He must be ready to accept the responsibility for product planning so that the full potential of our diverse technologies may be realized. There exists in industry a desperate need for individuals trained to decisions of judgment bridging the gap of the unknown by their highly developed evaluation techniques. By training minds to eye the existent with skepticism when necessary, and to venture into the untried with courage based on knowledge, we hope to produce an advanced product design mentality which measures up to the production capabilities of American industry."

N. C. State will be the second institution of higher learning in the Southeast to enter the industrial design field. Georgia Tech has previously set up a department. Other leading departments have been created at the Rhode Island School of Design, Pratt Institute in New York, and Syracuse University. When the college rounds out its first year with the industrial design course, the budget provides for the appointment of a second faculty member, beginning in September, 1959.



WAR MEMORIAL

GREENSBORO, N. C.

McMinn, Norfleet & Wicker, AIA

Greensboro, N. C.

Barger Construction Co., General Contractor

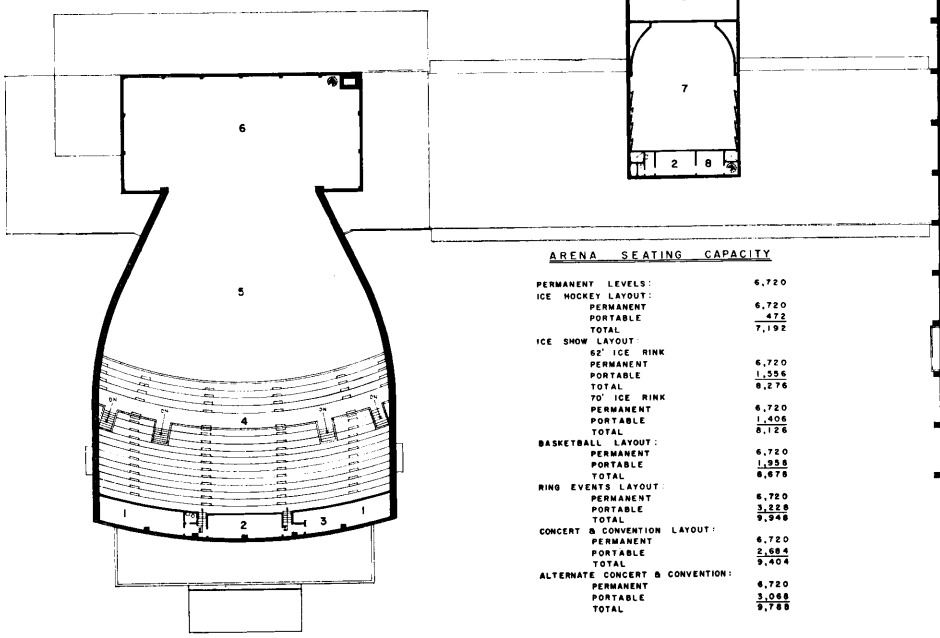
Mooresville, N. C.

Work on this long awaited auditorium-arena is well underway and is expected to be completed by October 1959. The base cost was $2,874,867, with over a half million dollars in equipment expected to be added to the figure when completed. The Auditorium has 58,760 square feet and the arena 120,805 square feet. The Auditorium seats 2,439 with a connecting wing seating 298. The Arena has 6,720 permanent seats with this amount able to be increased to 9,948 depending on the various events scheduled. One of its features is an ice rink of approximately 80 x 190 feet, cooled by a water built-in brine coiled system insulated from the ground by means of cork and finished with a kalman floor surface. The walls are of brick exterior and unglazed structural tile and furred plaster interior. In the Auditorium the ceiling is steel joist with steel truces and concrete beam and slab. While in the Arena it is exposed concrete.

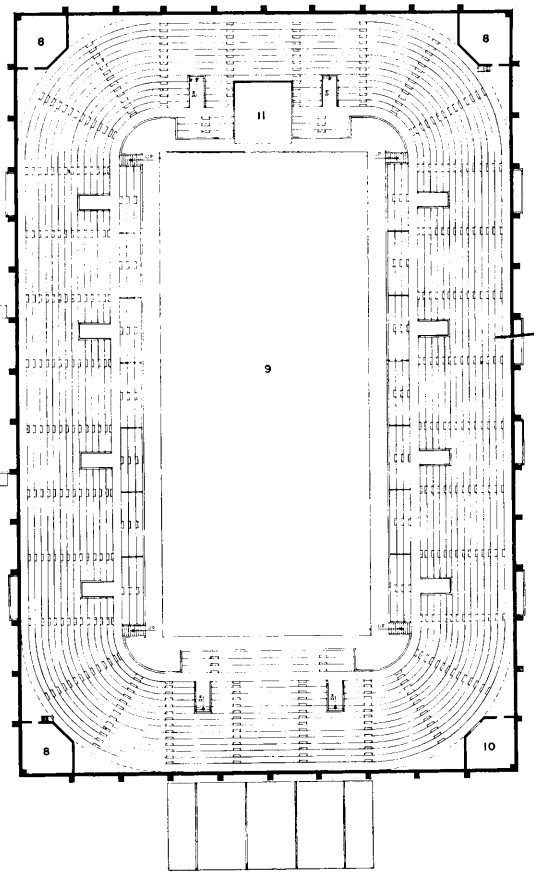
The buildings are located on the old fair grounds site on the old High Point road at the edge of town. Eventually the interloop highway system around the city will pass in front of this location. All public spaces and dressing rooms in the Auditorium are air-conditioned. The steam generators and the refrigerating unit supplies steam and chilled water for space heating and cooling for the entire auditorium center wing and the arena. The Arena is ventilated by means of 20 centrifugal exhaust fans located on the roof. The electrical system includes special dimming equipment in the auditorium.

L E G E N D

1 MECHANICAL ROOM
2 PROJECTION ROOM
3 GENERATOR ROOM
4 BALCONY
5 UPPER ORCHESTRA
6 UPPER STAGE
7 UPPER ASSEMBLY HALL
8 STORAGE
9 ARENA ACTIVITY FLOOR
10 T. V. ROOM
11 SERVICE RAMP



Balcony Level



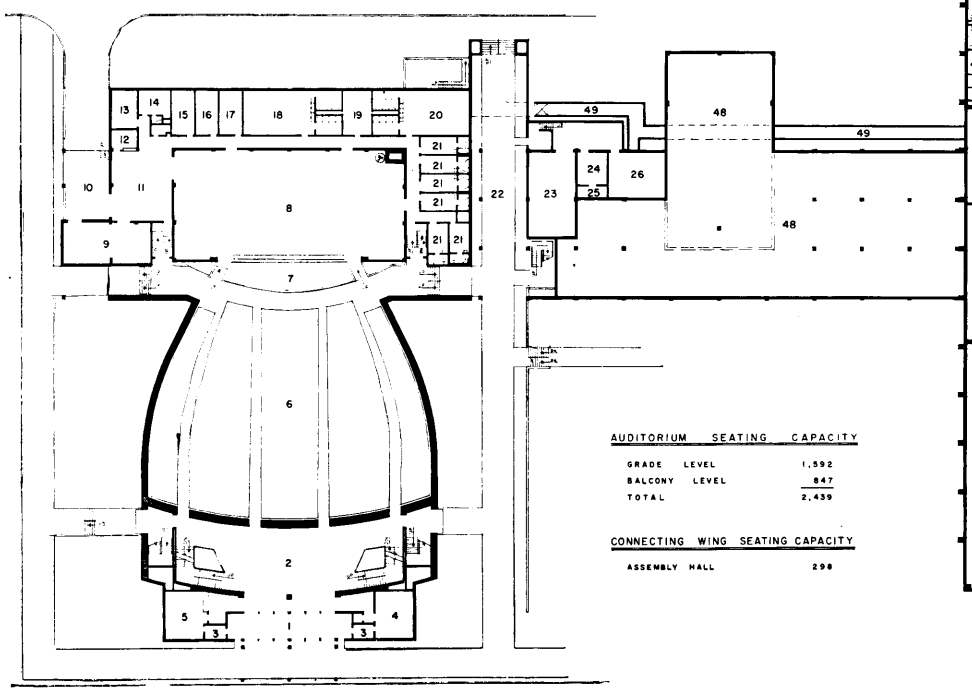
Seating Level

ARENA SEATING CAPACITY

PERMANENT LEVELS:	6,720
ICE HOCKEY LAYOUT:	
PERMANENT	6,720
PORTABLE	472
TOTAL	7,192
ICE SHOW LAYOUT	
62' ICE RINK	
PERMANENT	6,720
PORTABLE	1,556
TOTAL	8,276
70' ICE RINK	
PERMANENT	6,720
PORTABLE	1,406
TOTAL	8,126
BASKETBALL LAYOUT:	
PERMANENT	6,720
PORTABLE	1,958
TOTAL	8,678
RING EVENTS LAYOUT	
PERMANENT	6,720
PORTABLE	3,228
TOTAL	9,948
CONCERT & CONVENTION LAYOUT:	
PERMANENT	6,720
PORTABLE	2,684
TOTAL	9,404
ALTERNATE CONCERT & CONVENTION:	
PERMANENT	6,720
PORTABLE	3,068
TOTAL	9,788

L E G E N D

1 FOYER
2 LOBBY
3 TICKETS
4 ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
5 COAT ROOM
6 ORCHESTRA SEATING
7 ORCHESTRA PIT
8 STAGE
9 PROP STORAGE
10 LOADING DOCK
11 WORK AREA
12 STAGE MANAGER
13 ANIMAL ROOM
14 FIRST AID
15 MAINTENANCE ROOM
16 SOUND ROOM
17 LIGHT ROOM
18 MALE CHORUS
19 WARDROBE
20 FEMALE CHORUS
21 DRESSING ROOM
22 CONNECTING ARCADE
23 TRANSFORMER VAULT
24 SWITCH ROOM
25 TELEPHONE CLOSET
26 AIR CONDITIONING ROOM
27 ACTIVITY FLOOR
28 CONCESSIONS
29 VESTIBULE
30 SKATING CONCESSIONS
31 STORAGE ROOM
32 STAGING AREA
33 MAINTENANCE SHOP
34 STAGING OFFICE
35 SERVICE ENTRANCE
36 FIRST AID
37 LOCKER ROOM
38 JANITOR
39 VESTIBULE
40 TEAM STORAGE
41 ELECTRICAL ROOM
42 WORKMEN'S LOCKER
43 MECHANICAL ROOM
44 SNOW PIT
45 SHOWER
46 DRYING ROOM
47 STORAGE
48 UNEXCAVATED AREA
49 MECHANICAL TUNNEL



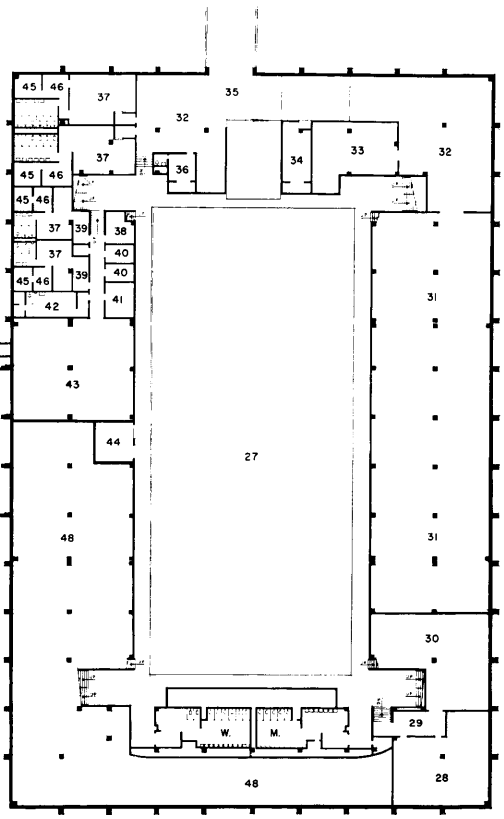
Grade Level

AUDITORIUM SEATING CAPACITY

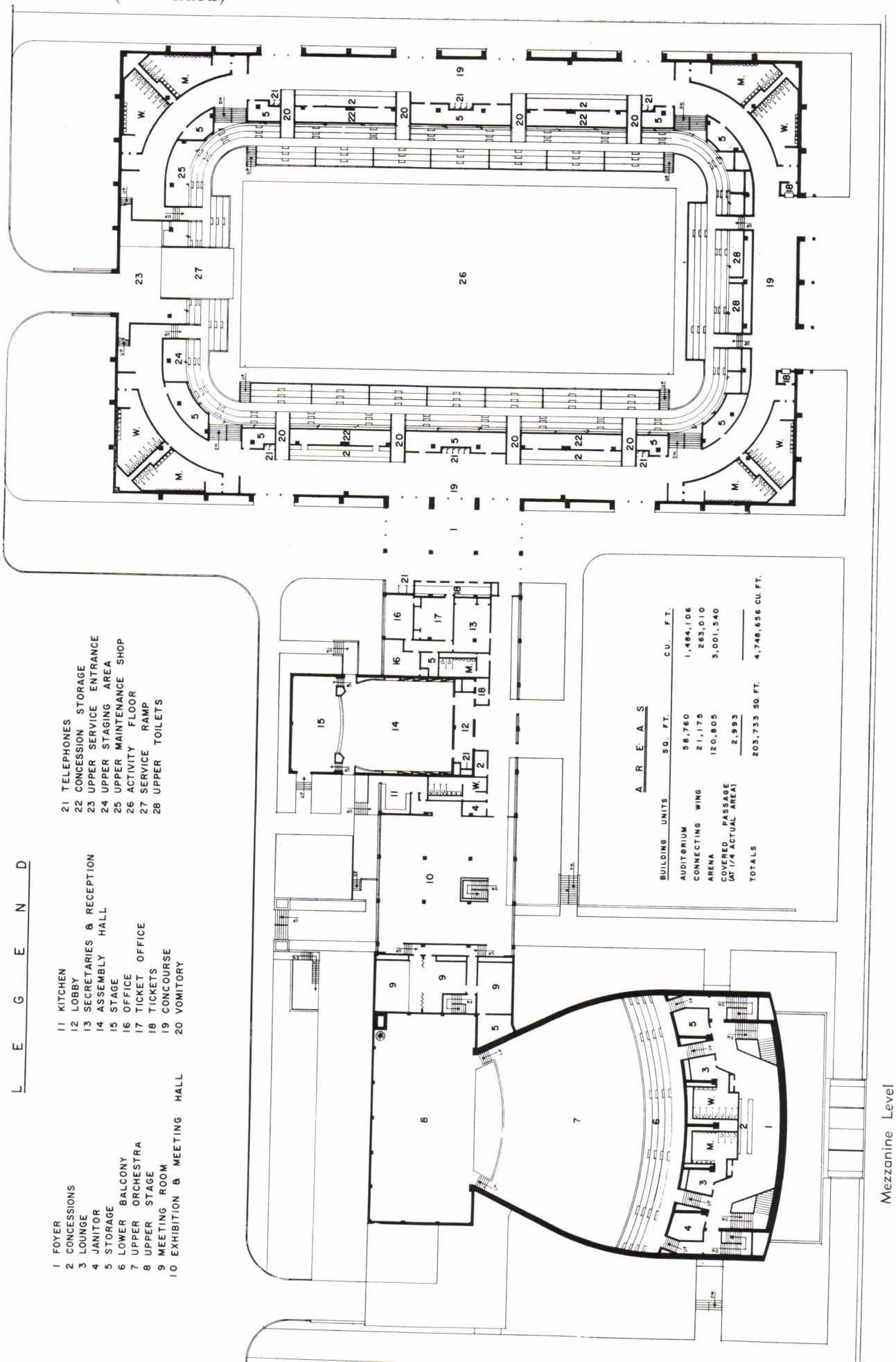
GRADE LEVEL	1,592
BALCONY LEVEL	847
TOTAL	2,439

CONNECTING WING SEATING CAPACITY

ASSEMBLY HALL	298



Basement Level


L E G E N D
1 FOYER
2 CONCESSIONS
3 LOUNGE
4 JANITOR
5 STORAGE
6 LOWER BALCONY
7 UPPER ORCHESTRA
8 UPPER STAGE
9 MEETING ROOM
10 EXHIBITION & MEETING HALL
11 KITCHEN
12 LOBBY
13 SECRETARIES & RECEPTION
14 ASSEMBLY HALL
15 STAGE
16 OFFICE
17 TICKET OFFICE
18 TICKETS
19 CONCOURSE
20 VOMITORY
21 TELEPHONES
22 CONCESSION STORAGE
23 UPPER SERVICE ENTRANCE
24 UPPER STAGING AREA
25 UPPER MAINTENANCE SHOP
26 ACTIVITY FLOOR
27 SERVICE RAMP
28 UPPER TOILETS
A R E A S
BUILDING UNITS SQ. FT. CU. FT.
AUDITORIUM 58,760 1,484,106
CONNECTING WING 21,175 263,010
ARENA 120,805 3,001,540
COVERED PASSAGE (AT 1/4 ACTUAL AREA) 2,993
TOTALS 203,733 SQ. FT. 4,748,656 CU. FT.
Concourse
Mezzanine Level

"THE ARCHITECTS RELATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION"

by Paul A. Johnston

The following was a talk given June 21 during the 1958 Summer Meeting of the N. C. Chapter AIA. See page 22 for the introduction of Mr. Johnston.

It is a happy privilege to have this opportunity to talk with you distinguished members of a distinguished profession. I appreciate very much your having asked me to be with you and to take a part in your activities. I trust that you have had a successful Convention up to now, and I certainly wish you the best for the remainder of it.

Yours is an old and venerable occupation; but through the centuries your colleagues of the past have managed to keep it instilled with the strength and vigor resulting from youthful ideas. May you Architects of the present take seriously this tradition and see that it remains alive to be handed forward to your colleagues of the future.

In the Department of Administration, we have to work with many different groups of people. I am proud to say that one of the finest groups we are privileged to work with is the North Carolina Bar Association members, who are my own professional colleagues. As you have perhaps seen in the press, members of that organization have most generously agreed to undertake the gigantic task of searching all land records in the 100 counties of the State to help find out what land the State owns and where it is located. Mind you, they are doing this as a public service and with neither promise nor expectation of any material reward. I cannot express too strongly my sincere feeling of appreciation, not only for the service which will be rendered, but for the privilege of being in the same profession with this fine group of public-spirited citizens.

Another group with whom I am privileged to work, and a group with which it has been a real pleasure to work, are the Architects. Of course, I do not have direct contact with many of you. I have had, however, the opportunity of lengthy conferences and discussions with your President, Bill James, and others. I would like to say at this point that the Architects' Association has every right to be proud of its President. He brings to our conferences what I am convinced is a sincere desire to act in the public interest while at the same time seeing that the interests of the Architects, as a professional group, are protected. It is a pleasure to work with him. And Bill, I want you to know that we have not put your plans for a revised Architect's Contract in the bottom of our File No. 13. We have been giving them considerable study, and we will be in touch with you about the matter, I believe, in the near future.

Now let's talk briefly about the mutual problems we have which are involved in the construction of public buildings. During the period covering 1947-57 inclusive, the State let to contract public building projects amounting to approximately $325 million. This figure does not include contracts for the construction of hospitals which have been under the supervision of the Medical Care Commission. This Commission has, in addition to the approximately $325 million I mentioned, supervised the contracting of approximately $115 million in building construction. Looking further at some other public construction which is not under our Department, I am advised that public school construction during the period mentioned has amounted to somewhere in the neighborhood of $380 million. The grand total of all these public building projects—and again we are dealing with approximations—is $820 million. The Architect's fees on this amount of money, I am advised, have amounted, roughly, to $45 million.

During the next ten or fifteen years it is expected that enrollments in institutions of higher learning will climb to unprecedented and almost astounding heights. This development, if the State is to continue its present obligations in the field of higher education, will call for the expenditure of exceedingly large amounts of money for building construction. Such analysis as has been made in connection with our long-range planning indicates to us that the primary need for higher education building construction will be for housing, or dormitories.

Of course, I am a layman so far as building construction is concerned, and my thoughts and ideas on the subject must be considered in that light. But even a layman can occasionally raise a question which may be helpful. My question, insofar as dormitory construction is concerned, is, "Why is it necessary, whenever a dormitory is built at any of our institutions, to plan the project as though nobody had ever seen or heard of a dormitory before?" More pointedly, "Isn't there some way acceptable to you architects, as well as to the various agencies and institutions of the State, which would permit standardization of dormitories, at least to some degree?" For instance, isn't it possible to have a few basic plans for re-use, leaving facade, roof and site adjustment to be customized for each project? With the basic plans subject to review and changed ever so often—say every 2 years—would this amount of standardization really hurt anything?

I have already indicated my sincere belief that the development of new ideas and new ways of doing things in construction is a desirable and indeed, a necessary thing. I am convinced that to stultify the development of vigorous and youthful thinking in the profession of architecture would be a calamity. Nevertheless, it seems to me that we ought to be able to do some standardization in our dormitory construction which would not necessarily result in these dire consequences.

The Department of Administration is not responsible for, nor is it connected with, the construction of public school buildings. Nevertheless, we feel that it would not be completely out of order to suggest that perhaps some degree of standardization could be properly inaugurated in school building construction.

All public buildings cannot be monumental. There is a place and a demand for plans that can be used several times for the construction of several other buildings of the same type, and possibly at many different agencies and institutions. Certainly there are those among you who have the ability and, I hope, desire to guide and advise us in the development of such plans without letting us get too far down the road of standardization to an extent that

(continued next page)

would not be in the best interest of all. We do not know what the answer should be in this area, but I do think it is a project that can be worked out to benefit the State and certainly with no harm to the architectural profession. It is a project I hope you will help us with, and I know that with men of the caliber comprising this association something can be done.

Changing the subject now, I would like to talk for a few minutes about the Department of Administration and that Division of the Department with which you architects have your greatest contact. This is the Division of Property Control and Construction. The law which created the Department of Administration, enacted in 1957, authorized a Division of Architecture and Engineering. It also authorized a separate Division to be called the Department of Real Property Control. The duties assigned by the Statutes to the Division of Architecture and Engineering are as follows:

(1) To examine and approve all plans and specifications for the construction or renovation of all State buildings, prior to the awarding of a contract for such work; and to examine and approve all changes in those plans and specifications made after the contract for such work has been awarded.

(2) To prepare preliminary studies and cost estimates and otherwise to assist all agencies in the preparation of requests for appropriations for the construction or renovation of all State buildings.

(3) To supervise the letting of all contracts for the construction or renovation of all State buildings.

(4) To supervise and inspect all work done and materials used in the construction or renovation of all State buildings; and no such work may be accepted by the State or by any State agency until it has been approved by the Department.

The duties assigned by the Statutes to the Division of Real Property Control consists of three major functions:

(1) To prepare and keep current an inventory of all land in which the State has an interest.

(2) To handle all acquisitions and dispositions of real property.

Although the law *authorized* these two Divisions, it did not *require* their creation, but rather left to the discretion of the Director of the Department of Administration, with the approval of the Governor, the discretion to organize the Divisions of the Department as he thought best to accomplish its purposes.

Pursuant to this authority, and after lengthy deliberations with Governor Hodges and others, it was decided that instead of setting up two separate divisions, one called Architecture and Engineering, and the other called Real Property Control, we would set up one Division to be called the Division of Property Control and Construction. In this single Division we decided to create two sections, (1) the Architecture and Engineering section and (2) the Property Control section. The duties, as you have heard them read, are divided between these two sections. The duty of preparing a long range building program—which one statute assigns to a long range Planning Division—is also placed in the Property Control and Construction Division, since we decided not to create a Long Range Planning Division.

Inasmuch as Mr. Frank Turner, formerly Chief Engineer for the former Budget Bureau (which is also incorporated in the Department as the Division of the Budget), was made head of the Division of Property Control and Construction, your contacts with the State in building matters have remained pretty much the same as they were in the past. There is, however, one essential difference in the construction procedures. Prior to the creation of the Department of Administration, each agency that contemplated a construction project would call upon one of you architects to make preliminary studies and cost estimates for which no fee would be paid because they had no funds to pay for these services until an appropriation was provided by the General Assembly. The architect doing this sort of thing could, of course, hope that he would be able to obtain a commission for his work should the project materialize at some later date. Under the new procedures our Division of Property Control and Construction, as already mentioned, is directed to prepare preliminary studies and cost estimates for all agencies in the preparation of requests for construction appropriations. We are now in a position to make these estimates for the agencies at institutions without them having to call on you for this free service.

You will also be interested to learn that progress is being made in the development of the long-range building program. The Board of Higher Education and the several institutions of higher learning are all diligently applying themselves to this project.

It is possible that the development of the long-range program will have a substantial effect on the business activities of all of you. As you know, appropriations for capital improvements have been made on a rather erratic basis. During those years in which there has been a surplus of revenue, the General Assembly has authorized construction projects; whereas, during those years when money has been tight, few if any building projects have received their approval. Thus, it is that during one period of a few years the State would be busily engaged in construction, and at a subsequent period, only renovations and repairs would be undertaken. The development of a long-range program, however, would permit and encourage a steady and systematic capital improvement appropriation each biennium with resulting evenness in construction work load. Your influence can contribute materially in developing a system under which the State might do its building in such a steady, predictable fashion.

In closing, I would like to assure all of you that, so far as I am aware, nobody in the Department of Administration has any desire or intention of attempting to develop a full-blown State architectural service in which State employed architects will do all or a substantial part of the State's work in this area. Some states, as you know, have created such a service, and as a result private architects have been deprived of the State's business. We do not think this would be good development for North Carolina and, of course, one of the reasons we think that way is because of the fine relations our State building people have always had with you architects. I know that this fine relationship will continue, and indeed I am confident that it will even improve as we go along.

Again let me express my pleasure in being able to be with you, and to wish you and your Association the very best of luck always.

INTRODUCTION OF MR. PAUL JOHNSTON

The following introduction of Mr. Paul Johnston, whose talk appears on pages 20-21, was made by R. Mayne Albright, NCAIA attorney, and is reproduced so that members may better know the speaker.

125 years ago North Carolina erected a State Capitol designed with such art and vision that it has served all of these years and continues to stand as an architectural gem, universally admired and beloved.

This week, 125 years later, a Legislative Committee is meeting in Raleigh to plan a new Capitol Building or Legislative Hall to supplement, rather than to supplant, our old State Capitol. What kind of building will this be? Will it, too, be a building of daring and imagination, of lasting honor to our State?

In addition to a new Capitol Building, North Carolina, of necessity, is about to embark on the greatest construction program of public buildings. What kind of buildings will these be? Let us hope that they will be planned on this basic assumption: that a progressive architecture is an essential of a progressive State, and that a progressive State, such as North Carolina is and hopes to be, cannot afford a static architecture.

I have the honor to introduce as a special guest of this Convention a man who is not an architect, or a builder, or an elected official of the State, yet who, perhaps more than any other individual in North Carolina, is now in a position to influence and aid the development of architecture for the public buildings of North Carolina.

I refer of course to Mr. Paul Johnston, former Administrative Assistant to Governor Hodges and now Director of the New Department of Administration.

When Governor Hodges needed a chief for this important new department, he did not turn to a man already in a political office or an official of an established State Department, as he evidently considered even more important than such experience might be, a fresh approach, an open mind, an analytical ability coupled with demonstrated administrative skill and experience. And so from that unique North Carolina institution, the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, he chose Paul Johnston, a Johnston County native, an attorney by training and practice and an assistant director of the Institute of Government. In his new position, and at the beginning of this great new building program, he will have the responsibility of reviewing and if necessary revising all the intricate relationships of State Agencies, budgets, architects, engineers, and contractors in the planning and construction of new State buildings. Properly, his main concern is that of the State's interest, but as a part of that interest we can feel sure that he will recognize that a vital, creative, progressive architecture not only reflects but determines a progressive State.

Paul, we welcome you most cordially to this meeting, and look forward to the opportunity of hearing you today, of becoming better acquainted with you during your visit, and of working with you in the future.

"THE DUKE ENDOWMENT PROGRAM FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL CHURCH ARCHITECTURE"

by R. E. DuMont

The following is a talk given June 21 during the 1958 Summer Meeting of the N. C. Chapter, AIA. Mr. DuMont, of New York City, is Treasurer of the Duke Endowment.

I appreciate having the opportunity to address you on the subject of improving the exterior architectural appearance of Methodist churches located in the rural areas of North Carolina.

I am especially grateful to Mr. Archie Davis for making arrangements for me to appear before you today.

Personally, I have a split loyalty as to areas. Naturally, one's first love is where his family and home are located and my home happens to be on Long Island.

My office is located in Rockefeller Center, New York City, and when, as Treasurer of the Duke Endowment, I am engaged in the investment of funds, in an effort to obtain the best return, my heart and mind are in New York.

When I am engaged in accounting for the funds of the Duke Endowment, and in allocating, distributing and paying out its income as directed by the trustees, my heart and mind are in the Carolinas.

100% of the distributable income of the Duke Endowment is allocated among beneficiaries located in the states of North Carolina and South Carolina and the major portion is distributed among beneficiaries located within the state of North Carolina.

Having been associated with the Duke interests for some forty years, I have long since come to look upon North Carolina as an adopted state. However, this is not meant to imply that North Carolinians would necessarily want to adopt me.

The Duke Endowment presently stands as one of the largest of the charitable foundations and was established by a trust indenture signed by Mr. James B. Duke on December 11, 1924, and constituted his final determination resulting from many years of consideration, research and study. The seeds which grew into the Duke Endowment were rooted in Mr. Duke early in his life and as he grew so did those seeds.

I recommend to you that you read the Duke Endowment Trust Indenture, for therein you will find the reasoning and the responsiveness of a man who accomplished so much within a span of 67 years of life and the determination of a man who truly recognized his stewardship.

The purpose of what I have said is not to patronize - - - instead it is to say to you that the persons deputized to administer the Duke Endowment keenly recognize their responsibility to carry out the terms of the trust indenture to their full intent.

Since the establishment of the Duke Endowment, through December 31, 1957, funds have been distributed out of income as follows:

To Duke University	$83,541,549
To Davidson College	4,156,363
To Furman University	4,212,763
To Johnson C. Smith University	2,670,281
For Hospital Purposes	30,273,610
For Orphanage Purposes	4,921,321
To Superannuated Methodist Preachers	961,963
For Building Rural Methodist Churches	2,374,105
For Operating Rural Methodist Churches	1,927,467
A total of	$135,039,395

Assistance given to hospitals and orphanages is confined to non-profit institutions located in North Carolina and in South Carolina.

Assistance given to superannuated Methodist preachers, and for the purpose of building and operating Methodist churches, is limited to churches located in the rural areas of the North Carolina conference and the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church.

Four educational institutions are assisted, three of which are located in North Carolina and one is located in South Carolina.

It might be of interest to you that one thing peculiar to the Duke Endowment is that wherever the trust indenture provides for assistance in the building of a project it also makes it possible for assistance to be given for the operation of that project.

Although that which I am about to discuss will relate to the rural Methodist Church, it is in no way an attempt to lay stress upon denominationalism.

While Mr. Duke, by his indenture of trust, made provision for a number of projects connected with the Church which he joined as a young man, and promised to support its causes, there was also provision made for organizations and institutions connected with other denominations, and in the field of hospitals and orphanages, there is no denominational or sectarian distinction made. Further, it is a known fact that the institutions of learning to which support goes serve many persons regardless of their creeds.

Mr. Duke said in his indenture, "I might have extended . . . aid to other charitable projects and to other sections, but my opinion is that so doing probably would be productive of less good by reason of attempting too much."

From here on, my remarks will be confined solely to rural Methodist churches located in the North Carolina Conference and in the Western North Carolina Conference and only those churches located in open rural country or in a city, town or hamlet having a population not in excess of 1,500 based on the last federal census.

For a number of years there has been an ever-increasing belief that much could be done and should be done to improve the exterior architectural appearance of the rural churches.

It has been said that many of these churches which started as a one-room project, to which additions were added at a later date, to some degree now resemble a sitting bullfrog and some have placed on the roof, as a substitute for a steeple, something that resembles an inverted dove cote.

I do not say this in ridicule, for as a matter of fact the Duke Endowment has been a party to it all, and has been involved in no small way, since each church which received aid was required to submit plans and have them approved by our Durham Committee.

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THE DUKE ENDOWMENT (Continued)

In order that you will know how this came about, I must explain that during the early years of the Duke Endowment the prime effort was to assist folks in the rural areas to provide for themselves a sanctuary - - a place in which to worship - - and not too much stress was then placed upon exterior architectural appearance. The secondary effort was to help provide Sunday School facilities.

For some time past, the building pattern has been changing and local congregations are now planning for the future. Many are building under a "unit" plan and in a number of instances the educational units and facilities take precedence over the erection of the sanctuary, and the Duke Endowment has been trying to encourage local congregations to erect buildings which will be of pleasing appearance and suitable to the particular community.

It is recognized that, while a certain type of structure might be most fitting at one point, the same type of structure might not be suitable in the next nearest community. We also feel that much beauty can be captured through simplicity.

We encourage each congregation seeking aid to consult with, and engage, an architect - but there are some congregations who feel it is sufficiently difficult to raise the money required to build, without having to provide for an architect's fee, and they hesitate to accept the fact that in many instances the architect might easily effect savings which would more than offset his fee.

Approximately 75% of the appropriations granted by the Duke Endowment are for projects costing $40,000.00 or less. However, construction under a unit building plan might run well over that amount in the aggregate. The amount of our grants ranges from 5% of cost of the larger projects to 25% of cost of the smaller projects which are in the more rural areas and where need is usually the greater.

In many instances a considerable amount of material and local labor are donated and occasionally a local contractor or a well-intentioned layman substitute for an architect. While we consider the services of an architect to be most desirable and necessary, we concede that this is a matter which must be decided by the local congregation.

The Duke Endowment will not force any set of plans or set ideas upon local congregations and will not insist upon any specific type of architecture or constructional material. We believe that the services of an architect are desirable regardless of the size of the project and hope that, by way of a well-planned educational program and with the cooperation of persons in authority within the church organization, the need for an architect will be recognized by each congregation contemplating a building project.

One thing the Duke Endowment wishes to avoid is having church structures so similar in design that they would be identified as churches assisted by the Duke Endowment.

This architectural problem is not new to us and we have attempted to find a solution over a number of years. We have conferred with the several Methodist Boards in New York and Philadelphia, consulted with individual architects and architectural firms. The problem remains unsolved.

I must say, however, that there has been progress over the years due to the efforts of a man who has contributed much to all phases of our rural church program. That man is Dr. A. J. Walton of Duke University Divinity School - a person possessed of tremendous energy and ability. Dr. Walton retires come October 1959, and will certainly be missed.

Back in 1931, the Duke Endowment provided funds to maintain a central architectural office at Duke University and engaged an architect. The counseling service of the architect was made available to all churches which wished to consult with him. His services as an architect were available to all Methodist churches and the local church paid the architect a fee mutually agreed upon.

With churches located throughout this 100 counties, it was just physically impossible for one man located in Durham to adequately handle this work and, although the fee paid by each separate church was not large, considerable feeling built up, in that fees were being paid for a service they felt was not adequate. After a period of several years the office of the Architect at Duke University was discontinued and although the architect continued to make his service as an individual available to various churches it was evident that the services of a local architect were what was needed.

About two years ago, immediately following the meeting of our rural church committee in Durham - at which time we reviewed and screened applications from churches for assistance in their building projects, I sat pondering as to how we might approach this architectural problem from a new angle.

The thought came to me that surely there must be enough architects scattered throughout North Carolina who would be willing to counsel with the churches in their particular area in an effort to solve the problem and in the interest of bringing to their respective areas attractive rural churches. We realized that, to make this possible, some basis of operation would have to be found which would be acceptable to the architect and not become too heavy a drain upon his time. Also, a basis of operation would have to be determined which would in no way violate the ethical code of the architect.

We concluded that such a basis, if one could be established, could be determined by only one group - the architects themselves. Our basic thinking was that the task of counseling churches scattered throughout the state would be big if only a few architects found it possible to participate, but, if a sizeable number could see their way clear to participate on a basis acceptable to them. The task might not be too great. You, of course, realize I am talking only of counseling service. When it comes to specific drawings, construction supervision, etc., then the fee for same would be a matter to be decided upon between the architect and the local church.

Early in November 1956, I contacted Bishop Garber, presiding Bishop of the North Carolina Conference, and Bishop Harmon, presiding Bishop of the Western North Carolina Conference, and met with each Bishop separately later in that month. Our problem was discussed with each Bishop and it was suggested that a committee might be established in each conference to be known as "The Bishop's Committee on Church Architecture." It was further suggested that, in the main, these committees should be composed of architects and that the number of lay members and preachers appointed to the committee should be held at a minimum.

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Both Bishop Garber and Bishop Harmon were very receptive to the idea and were of the opinion it carried merit.

In March 1957, Bishop Garber called a meeting which was held in Durham. Attending this meeting were Bishop Garber, members of his Cabinet together with 10 architects, also members of our Durham Committee and myself. Considerable discussion took place and almost every person in attendance participated. These discussions dealt in the main with generalities and the outcome of this meeting resulted in a committee being appointed by Bishop Garber.

This committee now numbers 15, of whom 5 are preachers, 9 are architects and 1 a layman. The 5 preachers hold important assignments in the Methodist church organization. The appointment of preachers to the committee is necessary for the reason they are familiar with that which is required by the discipline of the church and they are in a position to advise the architects as to what the functional requirements are. You will observe that the preachers on the committee are either District Superintendents or persons who hold assignments at the conference level. These persons know the local situations and the local people; also, the District Superintendents are required to approve all building projects.

Bishop Garber's committee has held 5 meetings to date in an attempt to develop a program. The first two meetings got off to somewhat of a slow start, this being due to the fact that at that time there were more preachers on the committee than there were architects and, as I have heretofore stated, our proposed program can only be developed by the architects themselves. I discussed this matter with the Chairman and he hastened to have additional architects accept committee membership.

Subsequent meetings developed greater interest and enthusiasm for a program and it appears that the committee is making considerable progress. The last meeting was held on June 3rd and Mr. Hayes, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Architects, was requested to have his committee meet with him at intervals during the summer months in the hope that his committee can develop an acceptable program and a schedule prior to our next meeting, which is to be held in September.

Although the Duke Endowment reimburses each member the amount of out-of-pocket costs involved in attending all meetings, we are very much aware of the fact that each architect is giving hours of valuable time while traveling and while attending these meetings.

The Bishop's Committee on Architecture is not a Duke Endowment Committee. It is a Committee of the North Carolina Conference and its functions are not and will not be limited to rural areas as is Duke Endowment aid.

However, architects willing to participate in the rural areas in which the Duke Endowment provides assistance may wish to identify themselves as consultants to the Rural Church Committee of the Duke Endowment.

To date we have not taken any action within the Western North Carolina Conference other than to discuss the matter with Bishop Harmon. Based on the results of the meeting to be held next September, we shall determine whether or not the idea should be promoted within the Conference.

We have been advised by the Chairman of the Town and Country Committee of the North Carolina conference that 2 out of every 8 rural Methodist Churches are a one-room structure or a near one room structure and that we can expect to receive from many of these congregations in the near future, applications for assistance in expanding their facilities. In respect to this, the sub-committee composed solely of architects is considering the advisability of having a number of various plans prepared by seasoned architects to show how these one-room and near one-room structures might be expanded and yet be pleasing in exterior architectural appearance. If it is determined that such plans should be prepared the Duke Endowment will consider meeting this expense at a satisfactory cost.

The Duke Endowment stands ready to receive suggestions from the Bishop's Committee and will be willing to consider the Committee's recommendations as to how nominal operational costs might be met.

Another thought which is being explored is to consider inquiring if there are, within your Chapter, architects who might be willing to submit plans of exterior designs on a competitive prize award basis. A committee designated by your Chapter would make the selection and the Duke Endowment would consider making the award. The architect whose plans were selected would be asked to grant permission to the Duke Endowment to have a scale model constructed and placed at Duke University as a permanent exhibit. The name and address of the architect would be identified with the model.

It has also been suggested that a mobile exhibit be developed which might be displayed throughout the two conferences.

To date the Duke Endowment has assisted 998 separate congregations in their building projects and a number of these congregations have received more than one grant. Each year the needs for new churches and for expanding church plant facilities in the rural areas increases, and there are many years of work ahead.

We sincerely believe that with your help North Carolina will become known throughout the nation for the beauty of its rural churches and that he who will pass by and he who will worship within their walls will carry a lasting memory in his mind's eye.

You architects are gifted, for if you were not you would not be successful in your field of endeavor, regardless of your formal education. You are gifted with foresight, vision and imagination and, above all, gifted with a deep and abiding inward desire to create out of your very own mind and then produce a project in which you can take pride, and which others will enjoy and admire.

If the exterior appearance of the rural church is to be improved, we must repeat that it rests with the architect and we have need of his service regardless of his church affiliation.

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AIA Form B-1 Discontinued

Some architects are still specifying Owner's Protective Bond AIA Form B-1. This form was discontinued by the Institute in July 1957.

Architects are urged to use AIA Form 107 which is a double bond, so to speak, entitled Performance Bond; Labor and Material Payment Bond. It gives more protection to all parties concerned than Form B-1. Surety officials, as well as the Institute, are in agreement as to its merits. It costs no more, we understand, than the type of protection afforded by Form B-1.

Those who have Parker and Adams book on AIA Standard Contract Forms and the Law may read a discussion of Form 107 on page 61. Essentially it covers separately the interests of the Owner and of persons furnishing material and labor, thus doing away with the conflict of interests due to the priority of the Owner's claims, which sometimes used up the face of the bond and failed to afford the intended protection of material men and labor.

Luther Lashmit, Chairman
NCAIA Committee on
Office Practice

The Duke Endowment

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To conclude, it is our hope that many of you will take a dedicated interest in improving the exterior appearance of the rural Methodist Churches in your state and we certainly will welcome any suggestions you may be willing to make. My original hope was that we could enlist the aid of at least one architect in each of the 100 counties.

Those of you who will be willing to participate and are located in the North Carolina Conference are requested to contact Mr. Thomas T. Hayes of Southern Pines, N. C. I suggest to you who are located in the Western North Carolina Conference, and are willing to participate, that you contact Mr. Fred Butner and he in turn will consult with Mr. Archie Davis of Durham.

I sincerely hope that I have not given you the impression that we are looking to you for something for nothing. What we are seeking is a solution which will benefit the Church, the architect and the Duke Endowment.

The subcommittee composed of architects is considering the idea of retainer fees and our Durham Committee is considering the advisability of recommending to the Duke Endowment that it consider appropriating to the more rural Churches an amount over and above the amount which would otherwise be appropriated if they engage an architect.

We hope that a satisfactory plan of operation can be developed. If it is to be successful, such a plan must originate with you, the architects of North Carolina, and must be developed by you.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN THE NEWS

Correction

The incorrect listing of Mr. Chester Davis as Chester Parker on pages 9 and 28 in our July issue is exceedingly regretted. The error was pointed out to the printer on the first proof copy, but was overlooked on the final. Our apologies go to Mr. Davis.

Two Associations

The National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers has informed us that the recently organized National Ornamental Iron Manufacturers Association is not affiliated formally or informally with their association.

Hatteras Trees

The American Institute of Timber Construction has called our attention to the "Man-Made Shade Trees" built of liminated timber members in the Cape Hatteras National Recreation area. The National Park Service chose Architect John B. Cabot, to design and supervise the shelters.

New Southeastern V.P.

Southeastern Construction Company of Charlotte has announced that Mr. Howard W. Hollifield, recently of Detroit, has joined the firm as Vice-President in charge of development of new business. The company maintains branch offices at Charleston, West Virginia, Cincinnati, Ohio, Atlanta, Georgia, Jackson, Mississippi and Tampa, Florida. In the announcement Company President Earle Whitton said "Prospects appear bright for the remainder of this year, and construction should share in the upturn of general business."

Companies Merge

The merger of two companies prominent in the porcelain enamel field effective August 1st was announced by Company President's Bruce E. Beaman of the Beamon Engineering Company of Greensboro and J. Carroll Fletcher of the Architectural Division of the Fletcher Enamel Company of Dunbar, West Virginia. The trade name which will identify the products is BECO METAL-WAL Architectural porcelain. Mr. Beaman said, "This merger will provide the building industry with a single source from the raw porcelain to finished construction in any field."

Architecture On TV

The Armstrong Cork Company's "Circle Theatre" of July 9 on CBS Television Network was a special presentation of the modern American architect. It cited some outstanding examples of modern building design and stressed the important role of the American architect in shaping the work of the future. The program is in its 9th consecutive season on the air and reaches an estimated 20 million viewers.

Index of Advertisers

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ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

AUGUST 5: Durham Council of Architects, Harvey's.

AUGUST 6: Charlotte Council of Architects, Chez Montet, Charlotte.

AUGUST 6, 13, 20, 27: Architects Guild of High Point, High Point.

AUGUST 7: Raleigh Council of Architects, S & W Cafeteria, Raleigh.

AUGUST 9: N. C. Board of Architecture, Salisbury.

AUGUST 19: Winston-Salem Council of Architects. Y.W.C.A., Winston-Salem.

SEPTEMBER 1: Deadline for items for this publication's next issue.

OCTOBER 16-17: Virginia Chapter AIA Convention Natural Bridge.

OCTOBER 26-29: Carolinas Branch Associated General Contractors of America Convention, Boca Raton, Florida.

JANUARY 23-24: N. C. Chapter American Institute of Architects Annual Meeting, Barringer Hotel, Charlotte.

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Annual Meeting

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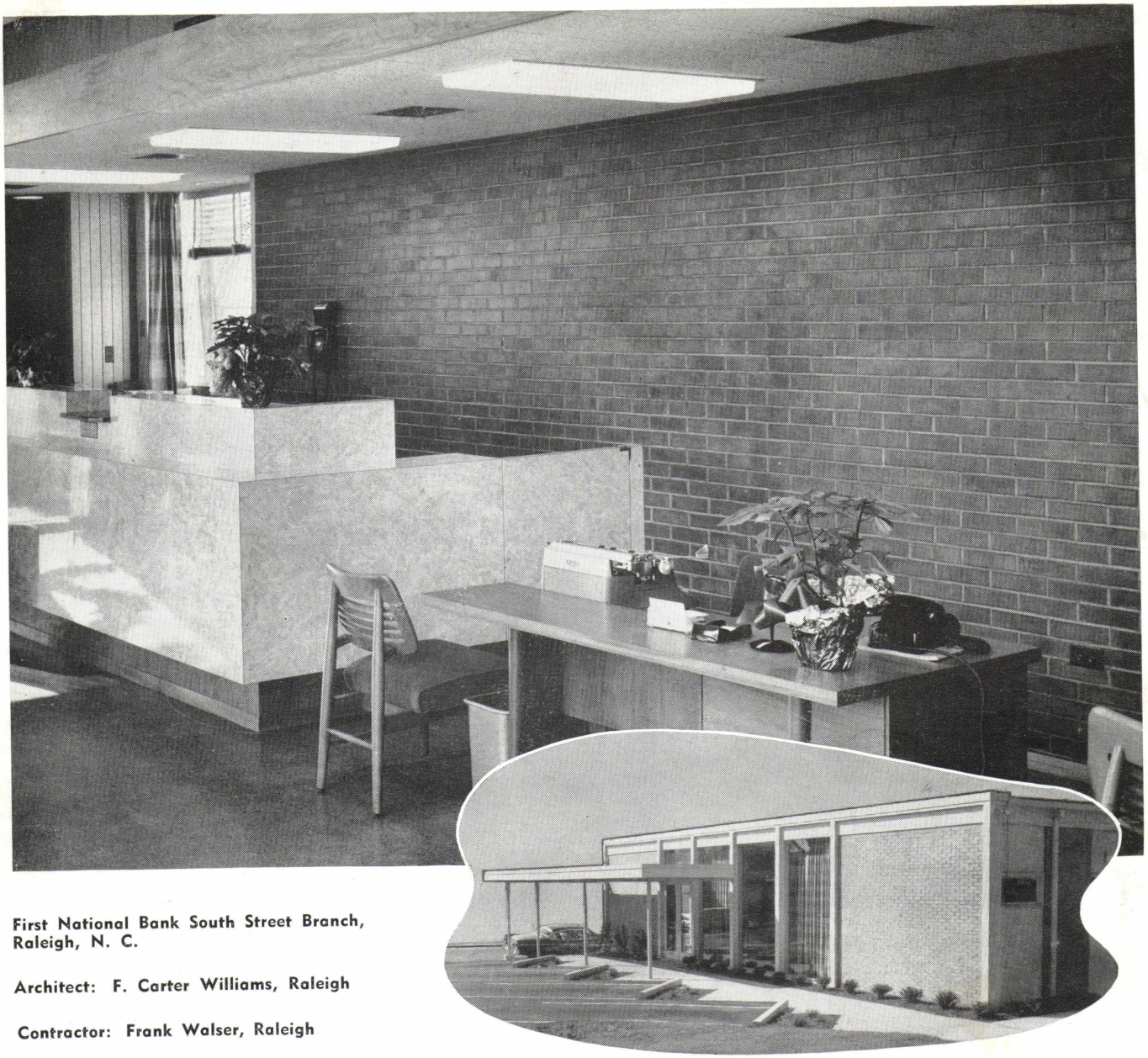
JANUARY 23-24, 1959

Barringer Hotel **Charlotte, N. C.**



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