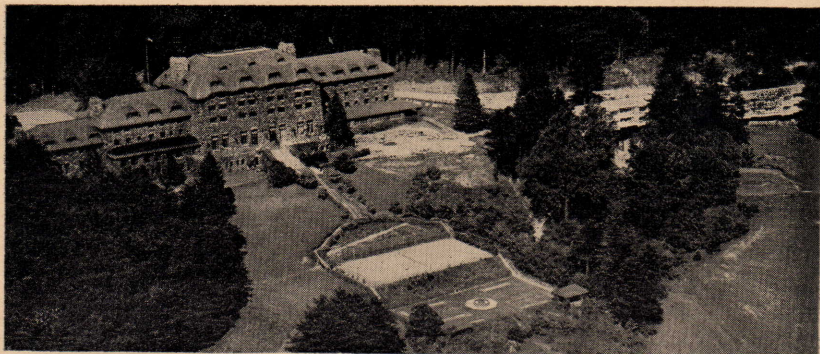


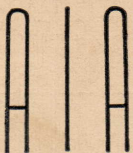
SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

JUNE 1959

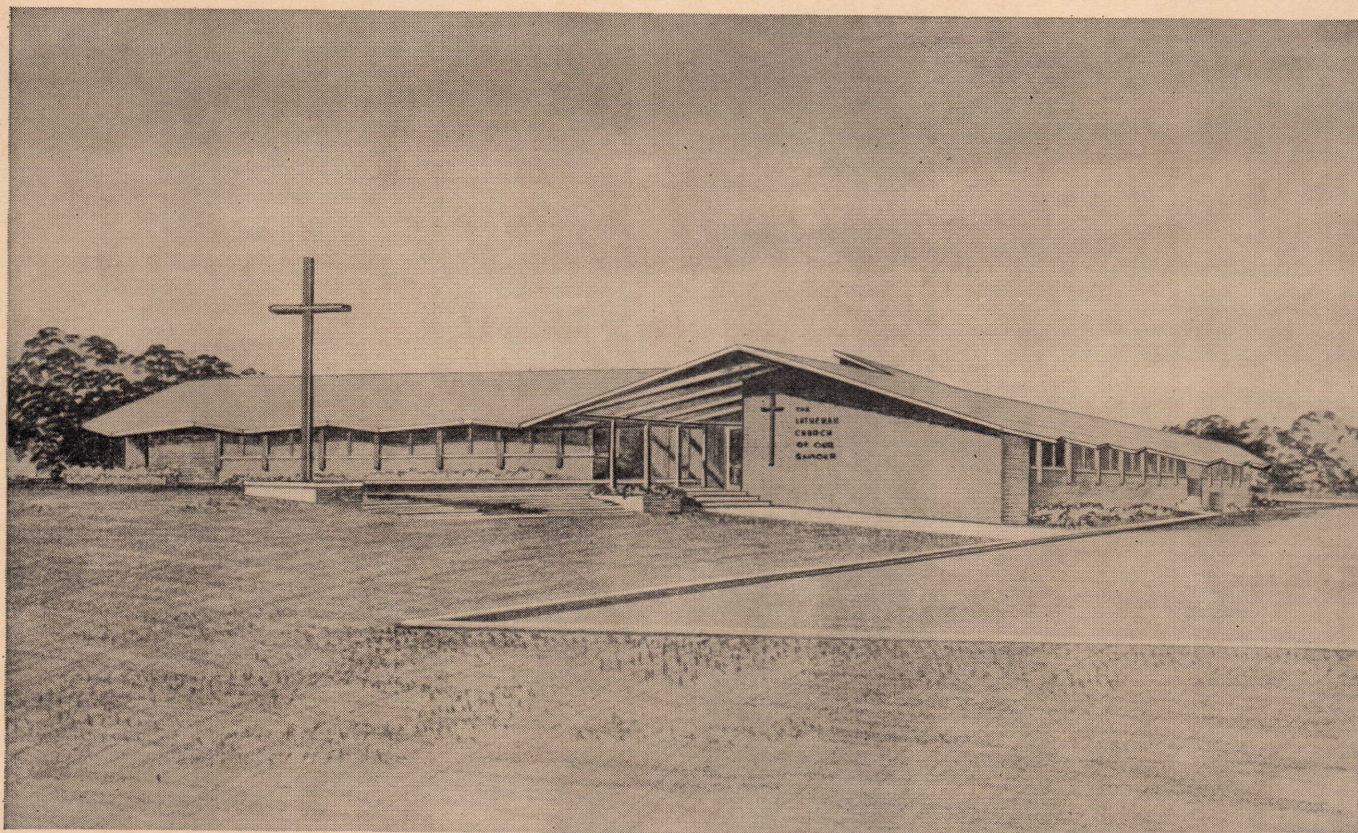
NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER
SUMMER MEETING JULY 16-18



Official Publication
North Carolina Chapter



American Institute
of Architects



Lutheran Church of Our Saviour, Greenville, S. C.
H. Harold Tarleton, Jr. & Assoc., A.I.A., Greenville, S. C., Architects;
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Increasingly, we are coming to regard places of worship as the most natural exponents of man's progress in the structural arts. This concept of modern beauty, simplicity and comfort is convincingly expressed in the new Lutheran Church of Our Saviour in Greenville, S. C.

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Southern Architect

Volume 6

June 1959

Number 6

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COVER

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Asheville, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER • THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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CLEMMER

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

There is unmistakable evidence that there has arisen throughout our profession at all levels a somewhat spontaneous and universal desire for some medium which will make available the opportunity for a continuing education for the practicing Architect.

You hear about it in discussions with the average member. The thought has been advanced by some of our Chapter officers. As previously reported, the recent Regional Conference of the South Atlantic District devoted special attention to the subject and, after a stimulating panel discussion, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Be it resolved that the Director of the South Atlantic District of the American Institute of Architects take immediate measures to appoint a committee to establish mechanisms to propagate and support continuing professional education on state, regional, and national levels."

One week later the Great Lakes District conducted its Regional Conference on the theme "Education and Research for the Professional Practice of Architecture." Following that came the April issue of the AIA Journal in which Executive Director Purves editorialized on the same subject to the extent that it relates itself to our national conventions.

As we understand the proposition, it is more specifically concerned with there being made available to the average practitioner some practical and organized medium thru which there can be an exchange of ideas and an exchange of experiences with other Architects, a means by which the individual can improve himself as a practitioner thru the sharing of experiences and techniques with fellow-practitioners, and a way of keeping abreast of the latest trends, developments and methods in

these complex and rapidly changing times. It would not be altogether an educational process in the usual sense of the word. What is intended is perhaps more like a continuing research and development program—a workshop, so to speak. The potential benefits for all are obvious, not the least of which would be our equipment to render a better-informed service to our clients.

Other professional groups consider this facet of their practice an essential necessity. Our former respected and popular District Director Herb Millkey states that the need for it in our professional practice is a reality — not an abstraction — and predicts that for the next few years the pursuit of this question will be our prime objective.

As to how this great need can be accomplished we do not profess to have all of the answers, but we do need to start giving it some serious thought. Perhaps a good starting place is our next Winter meeting. We could have a well-planned program or a goodly portion of it built around everyday problems with which the majority of us are concerned. If the response is good, it could then be pursued further. By then the Regional Committee may have developed the suggested mechanics for our further guidance.

Our magazine is encouraging the development of an "Open Forum" or "Letters to the Editor" section. Maybe this message will furnish the impetus to get some discussions started. It would be beneficial for others to know how you feel about the foregoing subject, whether pro or con. The magazine affords an excellent means for your expressions on this or any other constructive subject.

ROBERT L. CLEMMER, President
N. C. Chapter, A.I.A.

REYNOLDS MEMORIAL AWARD

The American Institute of Architects announced May 26 that the \$25,000 Reynolds Memorial Award for 1959 has been conferred on an Australian architectural firm for designing the Sidney Myer Music Bowl in Melbourne, Australia.

A special AIA jury "enthusiastically selected the Music Bowl as the most significant work of architecture selected, in the creation of which aluminum has been an important contributing factor."

World-famed American conductor Alfred Wallenstein, who conducted the symphony orchestra at the formal opening of the Bowl in February, 1959, said: "The Music Bowl is acoustically perfect and it is beautiful."

The award-winning firm is Yuncken, Freeman Brothers, Griffiths and Simpson of Melbourne. Barry B. Patten was named as the firm member most responsible for the Music Bowl design.

Resembling a giant circus tent, open at one end, the Music Bowl has a soaring roof whose 40,000 square feet of aluminum surface gives concert hall acoustics — from full orchestra down to pin-drop pianissimo.

This huge aluminum roof covers nearly one acre of the amphitheater. At the widest part, the mouth, the roof stretches almost 200 feet from side to side. From front to rear, the structure measures approximately 200 feet and at its highest point reaches 70 feet up.

The R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award was established as a tribute to the late founder of Reynolds Metals Company. The AIA administers the international Award which is conferred annually. It consists of a \$25,000 honorarium and an emblem in the form of a piece of original sculpture designed in aluminum by one of America's leading artists.

Robert E. Alexander, FAIA, chairman of the AIA jury, announced that the Music Bowl was selected as the Award winner because, in addition to other factors the design made an important contribution to architecture by the selection of a superior skin (of aluminum) for the cable roof. The Jury stated: "The Music Bowl is a new and dramatic solution to a problem facing communities all around the globe, designed and built in a functional, beautiful and dignified manner; a new concept of enclosing space which should have a great influence on the architecture of our times."

The Jury emphasized that in the Music Bowl, aluminum was not used as an ornament "but as an intrinsic element of shelter and acoustic reinforcement. The web structure creates a form designed to bring the sight and sound of a musical performance not only to 2,100 people seated under the aluminum roof, but to 20,000 others seated on the lawn under the sky."

The Music Bowl, the Jury said, presents a simple solution for a project needed by most communities

—a building used by the people, semi-enclosing space for a cultural purpose.

"Here is a structure for the enjoyment and education of the citizen, built to improve his cultural environment," the Jury reported.

The Award winning architects said they used aluminum for the roof of the Music Bowl because of:

- 1—Low cost combined with minimum maintenance.
- 2—Ease of handling and cutting.
- 3—Ability to fix readily from above without scaffolding.
- 4—Suppression of external noises.
- 5—Acoustic reflective properties to concert hall standards.
- 6—Non-drumming in rain and capable of withstanding winds up to 80 miles-per-hour.
- 7—Permanent good appearance in park-land setting.

The AIA jury of distinguished architects stated that the Music Bowl design has application far beyond its Melbourne use: "We are coming into an era where larger and larger light-weight, space-spanning structures will be needed. Many drawings or diagrams of what such shapes might be have been published, but few proposals have solved the most difficult problem — the skin itself.

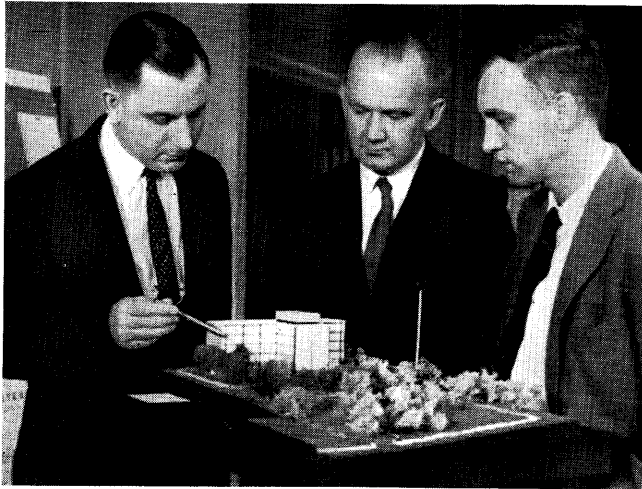
"The successful designers have created a complete skin vocabulary; that is, the skin, its connection, and its fabrication method. This is a real contribution * * * this project offers the most significant building material application—an aluminum sandwich applied to a cable frame."

The Jury concluded that "if the approach and principles of the (Music Bowl designers) are followed, architecture may soar to new levels of freedom, utility and grace."

The \$25,000 honorarium and the original aluminum sculpture will be formally presented to the Australian architects during the annual convention of the AIA in New Orleans, June 25, 1959.

The Jury considered 52 entries from the U.S. and 11 other countries in the judging. In addition to Chairman Alexander, the jury consisted of: John Noble Richards, FAIA, President of the AIA; Eero Saarinen, FAIA; William W. Caudill, AIA, and Carlos Contreras of Mexico City, Honorary Fellow of the AIA.

The Award winning firm — Yuncken, Freeman Brothers, Griffiths & Simpson — has its office at 411 King Street, Melbourne C.3, Australia. Members of the firm are: John Russell Freeman, F.R.A.I.A.; Tom D. Freeman, F.R.A.I.A.; Balcombe Griffiths, M.C., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.A.; Roy McC. Simpson, A.R.A.I.A., Dip. Arch.; John D. Gates, B. Arch., A.R.A.I.A.; and Barry Beauchamp Patten, B. Arch., A.R.A.I.A., who was credited as being most responsible for the design.



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS MEET

Frederic B. Stresau of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was installed April 18 as new president of the South-eastern Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects at the chapter's final session in Raleigh's Hotel Carolina.

Other officers installed were: Charles P. Clayton of Atlanta, Ga., vice president; and James Beckham Godwin of Raleigh, secretary-treasurer. Miss Clermont H. Lee of Savannah, Ga., was named to the chapter's executive committee.

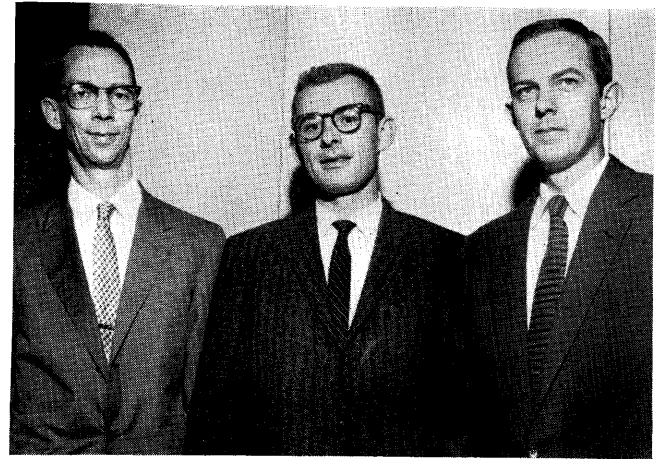
Stresau succeeds R. D. Tillson of High Point, the retiring chapter president. Approximately 100 landscape architects from throughout the Southeast attended the sessions.

Don't Waste America was the theme of a talk given by Peter Shephard at a dinner session. A native of England and a professor of Landscape Architecture who has been visiting at the State College School of Design, Shephard urged his hearers to "do something" about land use and billboards. "America is a tremendous, a very beautiful country," he said, earnestly, "but it is being swallowed up by billboards and speculative builders, what you call promoters." In England, he said, land use is controlled by the Town Planning Act. Under the act, local governments can decide how land shall be used and for what. "Generally speaking, one can stop bad developments in the wrong places," he said.

An address by Roy Gussow titled "Truth or Consequences," highlighted a luncheon session. Gussow is a sculptor and a professor in the State College School of Design.

Two exhibitions—one of work by chapter members and the other the California Redwood Association's exhibit of work by top California landscape architects were on view throughout the meeting.

The landscape architects' meeting ended with a field trip during which they saw landscape work in this section.



NEW AIA COUNCIL FORMED

Recently the architects in Wilmington met and formed the New Hanover Council of Architects. Elected as officers were left to right, Donald H. Hines, AIA, Vice-President, John R. Oxenfeld, Wilmington, President and Robert W. Sawyer, AIA, Wrightsville Beach, Secretary-Treasurer. Meetings will be held at irregular intervals.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

N. C. Chapter A.I.A.'s Education Committee has urged any members interested in having the list of artists and others in allied arts renewed and brought up to date to please write Chairman Edward Lowenstein, AIA of Greensboro at his office at 1001 East Bessemer Avenue. Also any new artists, sculptors or others performing such works who may be unknown to many in the state are invited to write Chairman Lowenstein and give details about their experience and availability.

ASHEVILLE TO HOST CHAPTER MEET

The Western Council of Architects will act as hosts for the Summer Meeting of the N. C. Chapter A.I.A., which will be held in Asheville's Grove Park Inn July 16-18. The three day meeting will have business meetings scheduled each morning, free time for sightseeing, etc. each afternoon and socials each evening. The Co-Chairmen for the meeting are W. Stewart Rogers, AIA of Asheville and J. Bertram King, AIA of Asheville. Room Reservations should be made direct with the hotel.

AIA NEWS

1959 HONOR AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Five projects were selected to receive 1st Honor Awards in The American Institute of Architects' 1959 competition for outstanding architecture: A college building at Concordia Senior College, Fort Wayne, Indiana designed by Eero Saarinen & Associates, Birmingham, Michigan; a college building at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan designed by Minoru Yamasaki & Associates also of Birmingham, Michigan; a Power Company's Central Service Facility, Spokane, Washington, designed by Spokane architects Kenneth W. Brooks & Bruce W. Walker; a Department Store in the Zeckendorf Plaza Development, Denver, Colorado designed by I. M. Pei & Associates, New York with Ketchum & Sharp, New York, Associate Architects; and a Pediatric Clinic, New Orleans, designed by Colbert & Lowrey & Associates, Architects.

In addition to the five 1st Honor Awards, the jury made ten Awards of Merit, for a variety of projects including two schools, one in Texas and one in Michigan; three residences, one each in New York, Connecticut and Oregon; a supermarket in Washington; two religious buildings, one in Louisiana and one in Texas; an office building in Colorado and a tourist center in Florida.

Professor Walter Bogner of Harvard University's Graduate School of Design was chairman of the all-architect jury. Serving with him were Walter Gordon, Dean of Architecture at the University of Oregon; Albert S. Golemon, Houston; Vincent G. Kling, Philadelphia; and Harry Weese, Chicago. In its selection from among the 332 submissions, the jury was guided by the following criteria:

Architectural distinction was of primary importance. The design had to be an outstanding example of good architecture and had to represent a quality of work that stood out above the great volume of competent performances by architects exhibited in the competition.

The totality of the solution was another guiding factor. The design of the building submitted had to express a comprehensive solution to all problems confronting the architect. The planning had to offer a good answer to the functional needs; the structural design had to be well integrated and the visual treatment had to produce an impressive and beautiful building.

The character of the design further influenced the choice. A building had to express a certain spirit and convey an atmosphere in keeping with its use; its appearance had to be a truthful representation of the structural method and the materials used; the architectural treatment had to show the skill and care of the architect in handling the composition and its elements.

The jury searched for examples that indicated a trend of development in architectural style and the utilization of new structural techniques or materials. The jury observed a general aim of architects to make buildings richer in their appearance and to give them a certain human quality as a reaction against the more austere functional expression associated with earlier modern styles.

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 1st Honor Award. Presentations will be made during the AIA's annual convention which will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana from June 22-26.

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, 1954.

Bound copies of the 1957 and 1958 volumes of Southern Architect are available. The price is \$5.00 each. Orders should be placed with the magazines offices, (Box 408, Raleigh) immediately as only a limited number will be printed.

FORMS PARTNERSHIP

David B. Oden, AIA of High Point has announced the formation of a partnership with William A. Sloan and the opening of offices in the Professional Building of that City. Both were formerly with Voorhees and Everhart, AIA's before establishing their own firm.

AIA TRANSFERS TWO

The American Institute of Architects has notified the N. C. Chapter that two architects practicing in this state have transferred their membership to the N. C. Chapter American Institute of Architects. They are Charles Robert Shields, AIA of Rocky Mount, formerly of the Virginia Chapter and H. H. Williamson, AIA of Highlands, formerly of the South Carolina Chapter.

LEAVES SCHOOL

James P. Milam, AIA of Raleigh, has resigned his position with the Division of School Planning, and is working with Owen F. Smith, AIA of Raleigh.

AIA's 1959 CONVENTION PROGRAM - New Orleans

Architects from all over the United States will meet in New Orleans for the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects Monday, June 22 to Friday, June 26. Advance registration indicates that more than 1,500 architects and their guests will attend. Convention headquarters are at the Hotel Roosevelt.

The theme of this year's AIA convention is "design" which the organization's president, John Noble Richards, FAIA, called "the architect's unique contribution and monopoly, and his first contribution to the public."

Edward D. Stone, FAIA, will deliver the keynote address. Architect Stone designed the U. S. Pavilion at last year's world's fair at Brussels and is currently at work designing New Orleans' new International Mart. He will be preceded at the Tuesday, June 23, morning session by the Mayor of New Orleans, The Honorable deLesseps S. Morrison, who will extend greetings of the City. That evening the president's reception will be held at New Orleans' historic Old City Hall.

At the Thursday morning June 25th session, John Noble Richards, president of AIA, will present awards to architectural photographer, Kenneth

Hedrich, Chicago, Illinois; Robert Moses, New York, public works and planning official; Bradley P. Kidder, past AIA regional director, Santa Fe, New Mexico; General Services Administration, Public Building Service and the Kansas City Chapter, AIA. Certificates will also be presented for Honorary Membership; Honorary Fellowship; AIA Honor Awards; Homes For Better Living Awards, and the R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award. The work of the awardees will be exhibited.

The Gold Medal, highest honor awarded by the Institute, will be presented to Walter Gropius, world famous architect and professor emeritus of Harvard University, Thursday evening at a ceremony at New Orleans' Delgado Museum. The same festivity will see the investiture of new AIA Fellows, so honored for distinguished design, public service or service to the Institute.

Another interesting convention feature will be the exhibition of new building products at the International Room of the Hotel Roosevelt which will be on view throughout the convention. Seventy-five exhibitors will set up displays. The New Orleans Chapter of AIA, as convention host, has scheduled a number of architectural tours for convention goers.

MONDAY, JUNE 22

8:30 am to 12:00 n	Registration — Hotel Roosevelt
1:30 pm to 5:30 pm	Registration
am	Opening of Products Exhibition, International Room
	ACSA Meeting
	NCARB Meeting
	Producers' Council Board Meeting
noon	PC Lunch
2:00 pm	Assembly of AIA Chapter and State Organization Presidents Sponsored by AIA Chapter Affairs Committee Paul R. Hunter, AIA Chairman
pm	ACSA Meeting
	NCARB Meeting
evening	NCARB Dinner

TUESDAY, JUNE 23

8:30 am to 12:00 n	Registration
9:00 am	Opening Session of Convention President John Noble Richards, FAIA, Presiding Invocation — The Most Reverend Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans Welcome by Director John H. Pritchard, AIA Greetings by The Honorable de Lesseps S. Morrison, Mayor of New Orleans Host Chapter Welcome, Solis Seifert, AIA President New Orleans Chapter, AIA
10:00 am	Keynote Address "Design" Edward D. Stone, FAIA
11:00 am	Intermission — Coffee Break Visit Products Exhibition
11:15 am	Business Session — continued
12:00 n	"Plan for Learning" — Film jointly sponsored by The American Institute of Architects, American Association of School Administrators, and United States Steel Corporation. Presented by Charles S. LeCraw, Jr., Manager, Building and Construction Industries, Market Development Division, United States Steel.

- 12:30 pm Recess for Lunch
- 1:30 to 5:30 pm Registration
- 2:30 pm Afternoon Session
Director John H. Pritchard, AIA, Presiding
Address: "Total Design" by Paul A. Thiry, FAIA
- 3:30 pm Intermission — Coffee Break
Visit Products Exhibition
- 3:45 pm Address: "The Architecture of Historic New Orleans"
by Samuel Wilson, Jr., FAIA
- 4:45 pm Recess
- 6:00 pm President's Reception, Old City Hall

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24

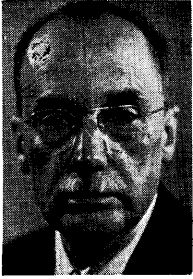
- 9:00 am to 12:00 n Registration
- 9:00 am Business Session
First Vice-President Philip Will, Jr., FAIA, Presiding
- 10:00 am Intermission — Coffee Break
Visit Products Exhibition
- 10:15 am Panel — "Design Factors and Resources"
Chairman, Robert S. Anshen, AIA
Julian E. Garnsey — Color
Lovic Pierce Herrington — Temperature
Stanley McCandless — Light
- 12:30 pm Recess for Lunch as Arranged
Alumni, State Organizations, Architectural Fraternities, etc.
- 1:30 pm to 5:30 pm Registration
- 2:30 pm Panel — "Individual Theories of Design"
Chairman, Philip C. Johnson, AIA
William L. Pereira, FAIA
Minoru Yamasaki, AIA
Charles E. Pratt, RAIC
- 3:30 pm Intermission — Coffee Break
Visit Products Exhibition
- 3:45 pm Panel — "Individual Theories of Design" — continued
- 4:45 pm Recess

THURSDAY, JUNE 25

- 9:00 am to 12:00 n Registration
- 10:00 am to 4:00 pm Balloting
- 9:00 am Business Session
Presentation of AIA Awards
President John Noble Richards, FAIA, Presiding
- 12:30 pm Recess for Lunch
- 2:30 pm Panel — "The Economic Value of Design"
Chairman, Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA
G. J. Morgan, Vice-President, U.S. Gypsum
J. E. Drew, Public Relations Director, Lever Bros. Co.
Larry Smith, Real Estate Consultant
Albert D. Hutzler, Jr., President of Hutzlers in Baltimore
- 3:30 pm Intermission — Coffee Break
Visit Products Exhibition
- 3:45 pm Panel — "The Economic Value of Design" — continued
- 4:45 pm Recess
- 5:30 pm Investiture of Fellows — Delgado Museum
Presentation of Gold Medal to Walter Gropius, FAIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 26

- 9:00 am Business Session
Second Vice-President Henry L. Wright, FAIA, Presiding
- 10:45 am Intermission — Coffee Break
Visit Products Exhibition
- 11:00 am Critique
Samuel T. Hurst, AIA, Dean
School of Architecture and the Arts
Alabama Polytechnic Institute
- 12:00 n Concluding Business Session
- 12:30 pm Adjourn



PERFORMANCE BOND AND LABOR AND MATERIAL PAYMENT BOND

By LUTHER LASHMIT, CHAIRMAN
NCAIA COMMITTEE ON OFFICE PRACTICE

Some time ago I pointed out that AIA Performance Bond and Labor and Material Payment Bond, Form 107, was the approved form. Form B-1 was a "combination" performance and payment bond which sometimes led to difficulties in the handling of claims due to the conflicting interests of owner on the one hand and laborers and material men on the other. Form 107 was a "two-bond" instrument in which the interests of the owner and the laborers and material men were separately covered, thus making it possible to settle the claims of the latter without waiting to determine the owner's priority of claim.

Some time ago an injustice to subcontractors was discovered in the wording of Form 107 and a new Form A-311, correcting this injustice, was subsequently issued.

This came to my attention as the result of a letter from Leslie Boney, Jr. to chapter president Clemmer, wherein was cited the case of a subcontractor who was unable to recover a claim under Form 107 because of a 90-day limitation for filing claim, whereas in a similar case under obsolete Form B-1, which did not contain a time limit for filing, the claim was paid.

Boney's letter was referred to Stanley Parker, the Institute's Consultant on Contract Procedure and the following is quoted from his reply of June 1, 1959:

Form 107 required the 90 day claim by *all claimants*. Form A-311 provides that no suit or action shall be commenced hereunder by any claimant "(A) Unless claimant, *other than one having a direct contract with the Principal* etc." You will see that 107 required the 90 day claim of *all subcontractors and suppliers*. Form A-311 requires the 90 day claim *only by suppliers of subcontractors*. No 90 day claim is now required by

subcontractors or by those suppliers dealing directly with the General Contractor.

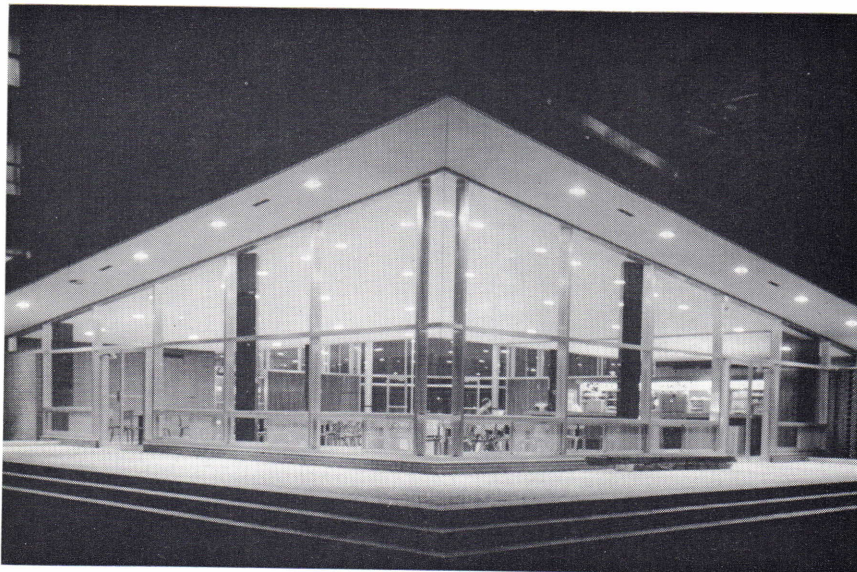
This change was the result of a claim a year or so ago by a subcontractor which the Surety Co. refused to consider because of failure to file the 90 day claim. This was reported to the Institute and I protested the action. The claim was for the retained percentage which was not due until the job was complete and final payment due. To require a claim to be filed before the payment was due seemed to be absurd. I took the point up with the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies and they acknowledged that this requirement was wrong but had hesitated to raise the issue. They agreed that any payment owed to a subcontractor or a direct supplier was clear on the books of the General Contractor and there should be no claim needed. For a supplier of a subcontractor a claim was proper as the General Contractor could not know whether it existed or not unless he was notified.

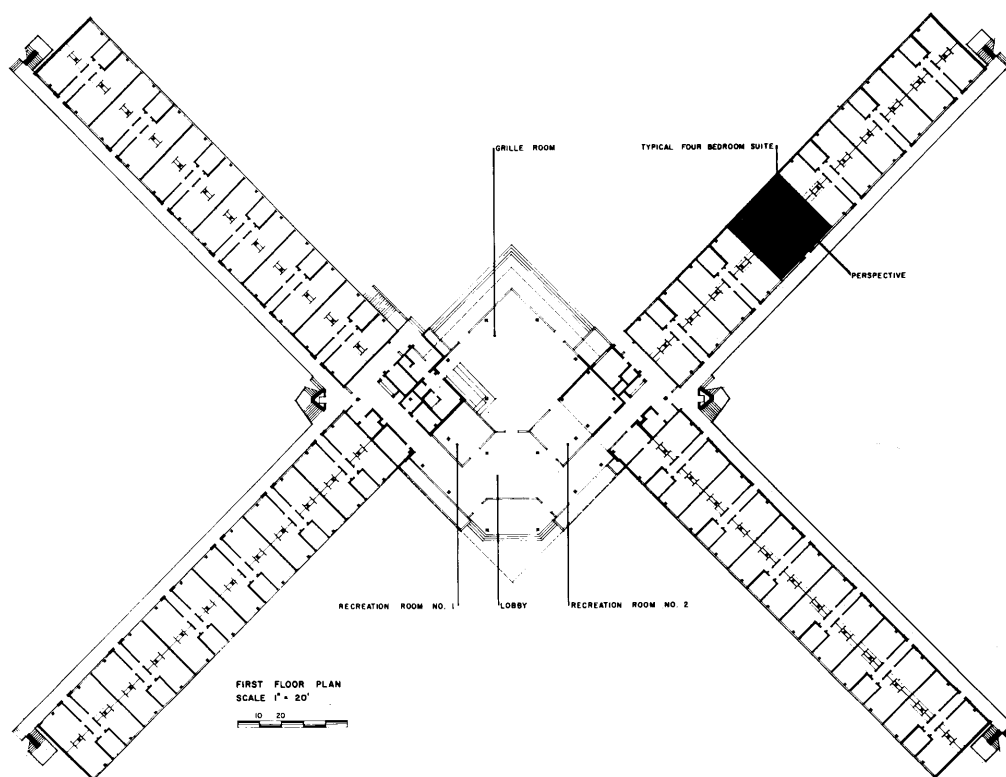
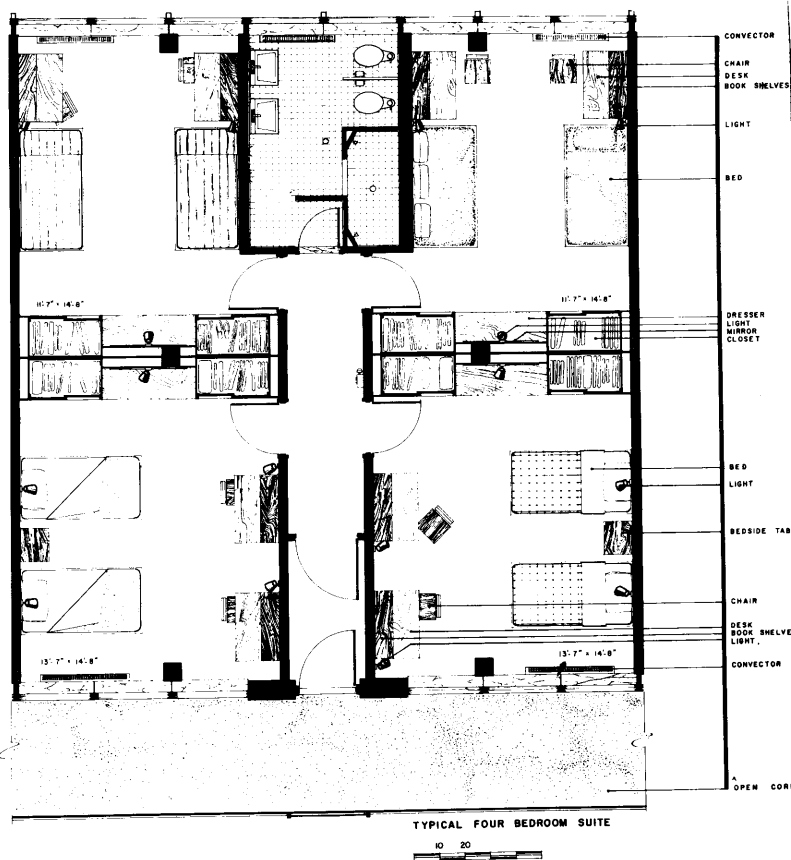
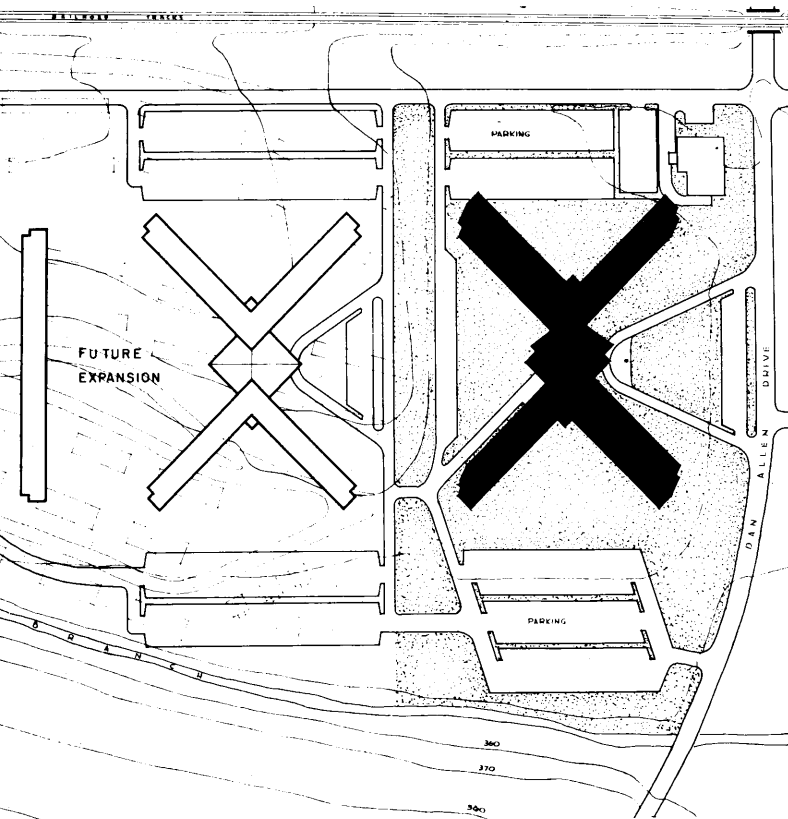
As a result, the change indicated above was quickly approved and included in the new Form A-311. In the case referred to above the Surety Co. subsequently accepted responsibility and paid the claim. I would suggest that this action might be used by the subcontractors referred to in Mr. Boney's letter in appealing to the Surety Companies involved to recognize the invalidity of the original Form 107 and the propriety of recognizing the claims of a subcontractor even if the 90 day claim had not been made.

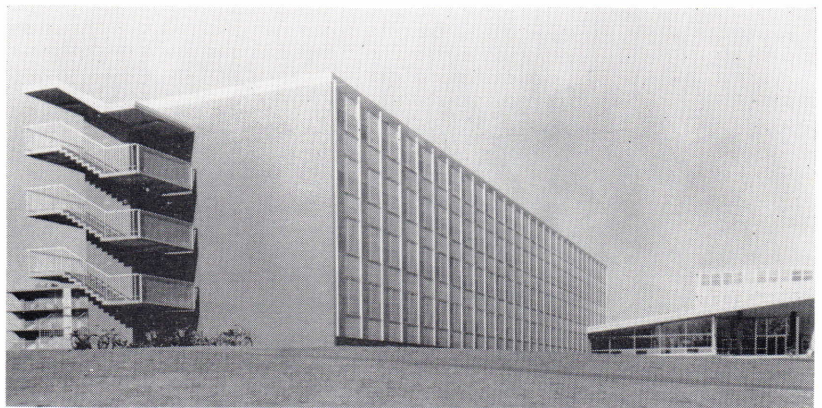
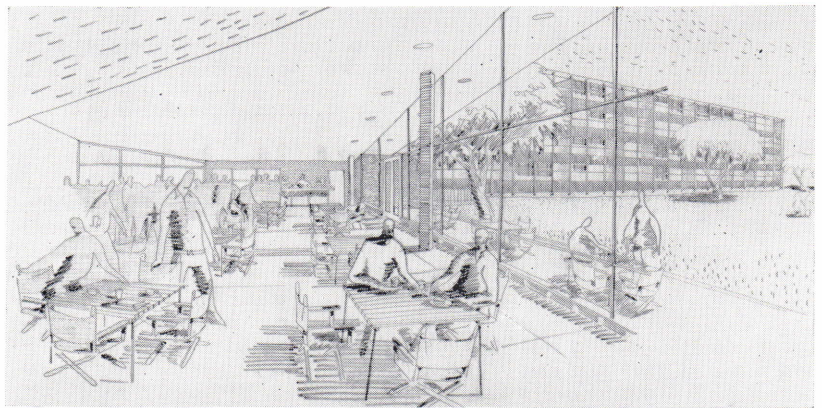
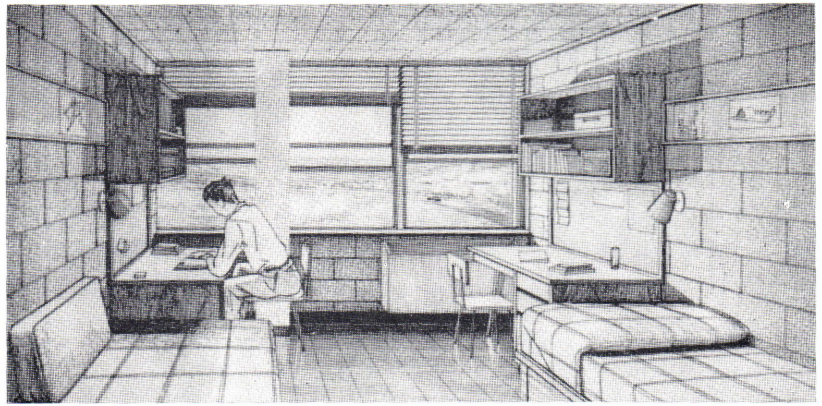
It is suggested that architects henceforth be sure to require Performance Bond and Labor and Material Payment Bond, AIA Form A-311 and that any claims by subcontractors arising under old Form 107 be handled as indicated by Mr. Parker.

DORMITORY FOR N. C. STATE COLLEGE

North Carolina's largest dormitory at N. C. State College was dedicated last month and named after Churchill Bragaw, an alumnus who died heroically in World War II but who is better known for having transformed Orton Plantation into its scenic loveliness. Parking for 350 cars is provided on the site, which is located on Dan Alley Drive and Dunn Avenue on the campus. The dormitory was begun in June 1, 1957 and was first occupied by students last September. It has facilities for 816 students and costs \$1,931,684. It is in the shape of two "Boomerangs" connected at their vertexes by a central one-story activity area. The central area houses the dorm office, student lounges, recreations rooms, mailing rooms, laundry pick up stations, and a grill room seating 100 persons with soda fountain and snack bar which can be used for small meetings and social activities. The basement of this central area provides for trunk storage, transformers and a heating distribution point from the main campus plant. On the second floor of each suite a counselor suite is located in the corner. Each floor is provided with an incinerator for quick disposal of trash. Each student's room is equipped with built in beds with drawers under for personal items, built in study tables and file drawers with a bulletin board and shelves above. Wardrobes and dressers are so placed between two rooms that they serve as a sound barrier. The sleeping and study rooms are grouped in suites of four rooms each with two men per room, and are entered from an open corridor on the North or South sides of the building. Bath rooms serve each group of eight men. The exterior wall materials used are red brick and limestone, in keeping with the surrounding buildings. Continuous aluminum windows are on the exterior walls.







College Dormitory

RALEIGH, N. C.

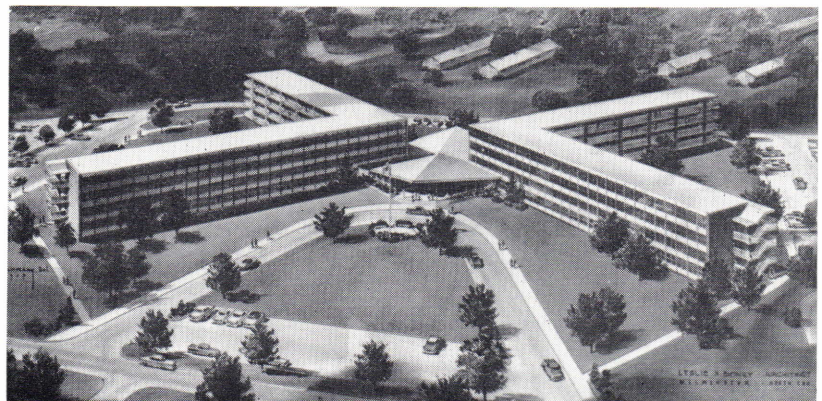
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J. M. THOMPSON COMPANY

general contractor

raleigh, n. c.



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high point, n. c.

LOUIS F. VOORHEES, AIA - ECCLES D. EVERHART

architects

COLTRANE - GRAHAM CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

general contractor

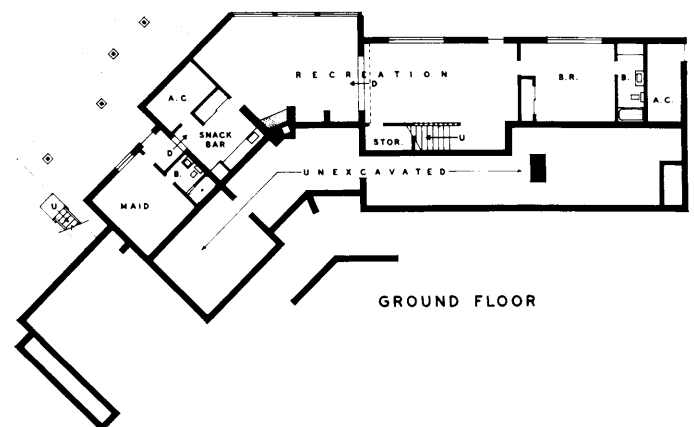
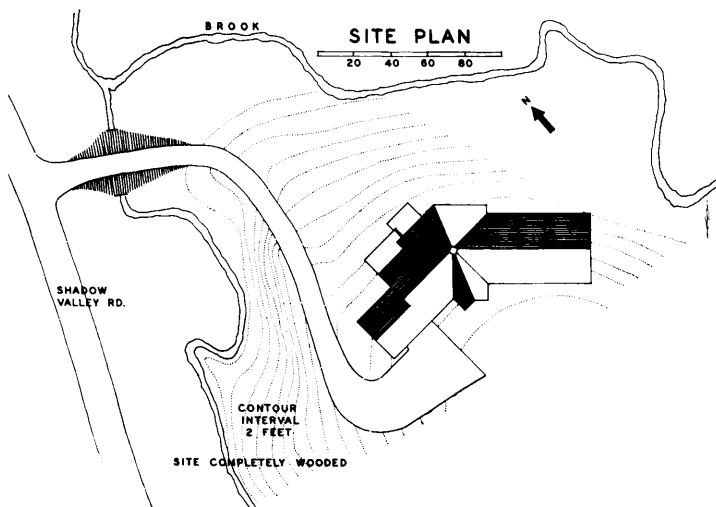
Situated on a steep hillside overlooking a beautiful valley and stream with some ancient trees, the house and most rooms are oriented to overlook the view. The elevated terraces give the impression of being up among the trees.

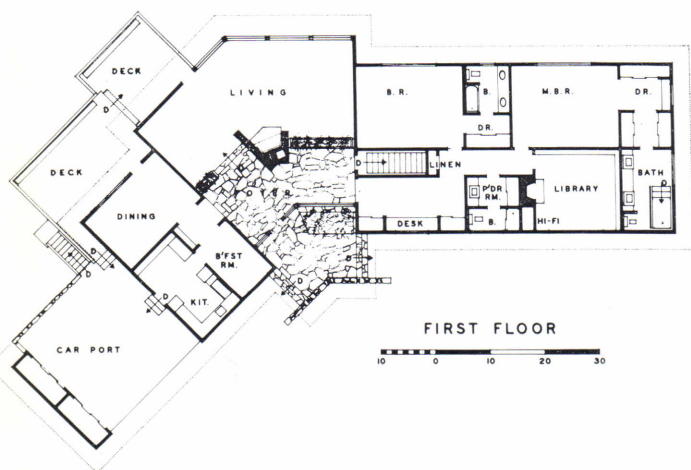
The owners preferred that the exterior be of natural and rustic materials to blend with the site. Stone was used for foundations and chimneys. Cedar shakes were used for the remaining exterior walls.

Generally, the windows are fixed units of double glass to reduce heat loss and heat gain on operation of the three heat pumps which supply air to all rooms.

The Entrance Porch and Foyer have relatively low ceilings which slope upward with the higher ceiling of the Living Room creating a very spacious effect. Other ceilings are flat.

Living Room, Hall and Library have plywood walls. Recreation Area has walls with wood boards, generally; with floors of terrazzo.





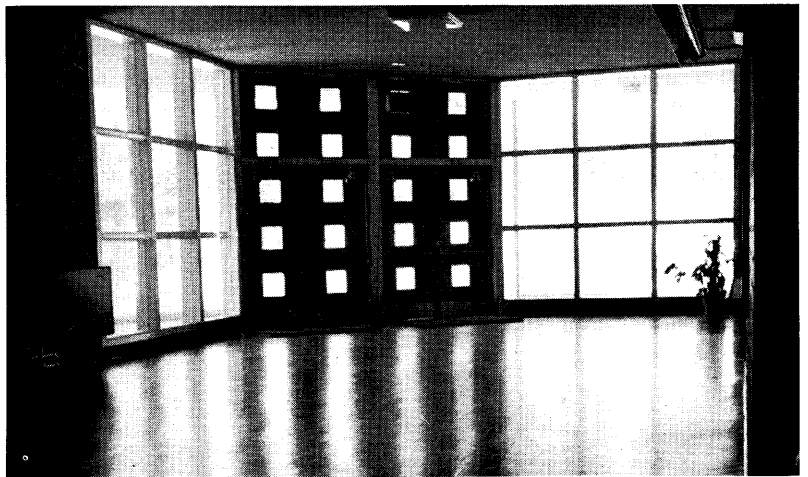
FOREST HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

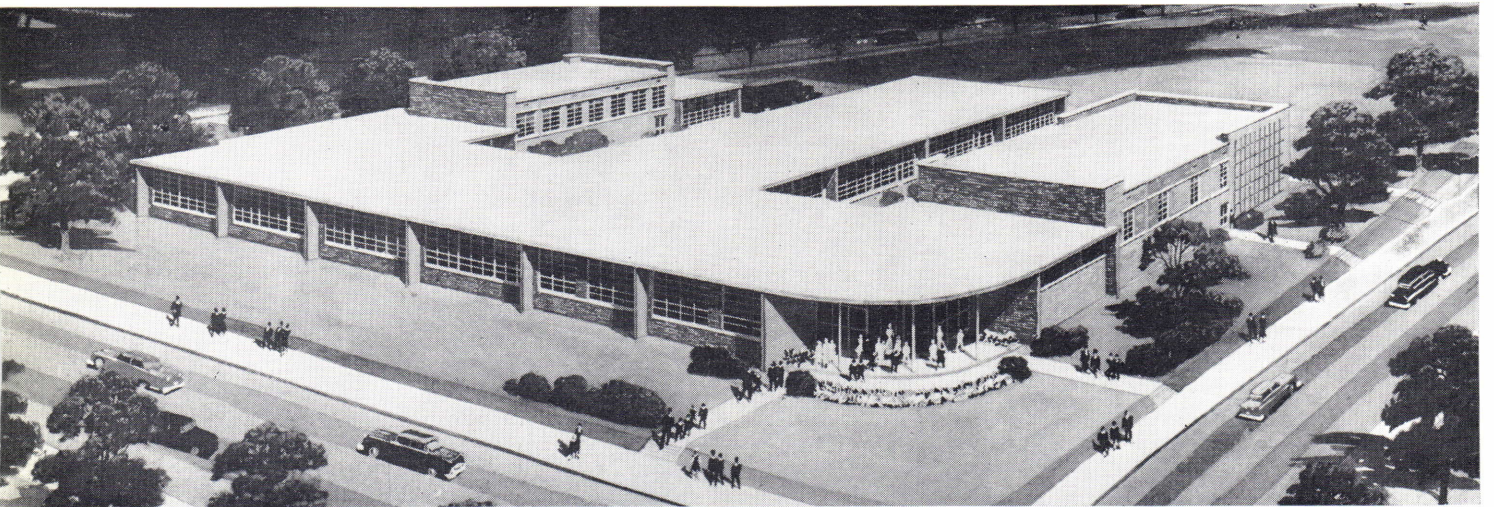
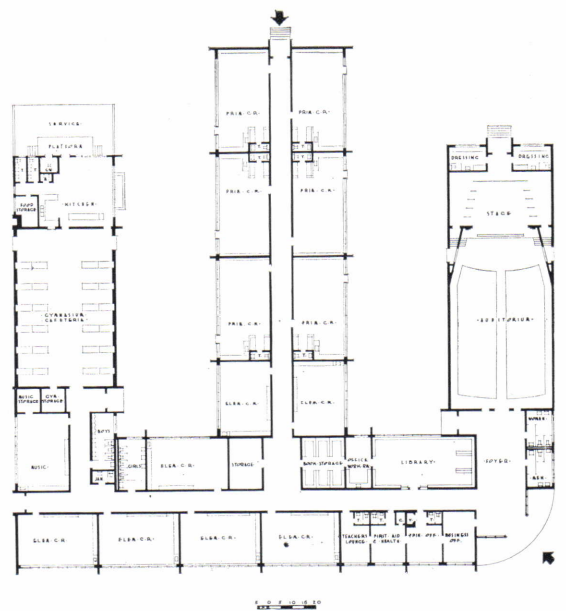
DURHAM, N. C.

GEORGE F. HACKNEY, AIA
&
CHARLES F. KNOTT, AIA
architects

N. C. MONROE
CONSTRUCTION CO.
general contractor

The Morehead Elementary School in Forest Hills in Durham is on a city block 313 x 712 feet bounded by four streets with the southern end 32 feet lower than the northern end. The site has been owned by the City Board of Education for approximately 20 years. Requirements were seven elementary classrooms, six primary classrooms, a music room isolated from the other classrooms, a combined cafeteria and gymnasium, a library with work room and office and text book storage room, an auditorium seating four hundred easily available to the public without access to the remainder of the building by the public, a play area easily accessible to primary rooms and an athletic field for the elementary rooms, automobile parking of 400 square feet per classroom, and provisions for adding future classrooms. The architect was faced with the problem of having a closely knit floor plan within the bounds of the





municipal set back requirements using as small a percentage of the property as possible, which was solved by choosing the plan in the shape of the letter E. Also the architect had to stay within a budget of \$450,000 and have a low maintenance fireproof structure. The actual cost ran \$426,772 including site grading, drainage, walks, steps and the paved park area. This was solved by having slab construction on original ground, located at the northern end of the property with a maximum 6 foot cut, with exterior walls of brick backed up with concrete block, partitions of concrete block, all roof construction of steel joist fireproofed with plaster on metal lath, poured gypsum deck on fireproof insulation form board with 20 year bonded built up roof. Classroom lighting is by continuous fluorescence. Heating is of hot water with individual room controls.



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.

NORTH CAROLINA PERSONALITY OF THE MONTH

DR. J. L. PIERCE

On April 24th of this year Doctor J. L. Pierce was appointed Director of the Division of School Planning in the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction. The appointment of Dr. Pierce fills the vacancy created when John L. Cameron, the former Director, resigned to fulfill a similar post with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Pierce was born and reared in High Point. He attended the University of North Carolina where he received his Masters Degree in 1940 and his Doctorate in 1954. During World War II he served in the Navy in the Pacific theater of operation. He reached the rank of Lieutenant J. G. Dr. Pierce joined the Department of Public Instruction in 1953 after 11 years on the Elon College faculty, and at the time of his appointment as Director of the Division of School Planning was serving as Consultant in Health and Physical Education. Before his recent appointment, he had worked closely with the division he now heads, and assisted in numerous school surveys and served as consultant on school organization.

Those who attended the School Planning Conference in February, 1958, will remember Dr. Pierce as a persuasive speaker on educational specifications for school building programs. He is an outspoken advocate of greater utilization of school facilities through more educational and recreational programs and cooperation.

Dr. Pierce is a member of the Church of Good Shepherd and teaches in the Sunday School. He is a member of the Raleigh Lions Club. Mrs. Pierce is the former Alice Parrish Oldfield of Norfolk and a very charming, attractive and proud Virginian she is, too. Dr. and Mrs. Pierce have three children. What with his family, his new job and the water in the crawl space under his house, Dr. Pierce has little time for his favorite hobby of golf.

LET'S COUNT THE CHILDREN, NOT THE FRILLS

By LESLIE N. BONEY, JR.

Much has been written in criticism of the costs of schools. It is difficult, if not impossible, to make any fair comparison because there are so many factors and items which enter into the estimation figures, whether the basis be square feet, cubic feet, classrooms, pupils or other units of measure. Unless you know how what is being measured in a building any unit method is unreliable.

If we consider the facts fairly, we find that our concern for the high cost of education is actually attributable in part to the high overall tax which is occasioned, not by our schools but by the other public services and programs which are constantly requiring more and more dollars and a larger percentage of our total taxes. This puts the squeeze on our schools because the costs they represent are immediately seen close at hand in local as well as State budgets.

In attempts to find fault and to discredit this larger consumer of the local tax dollar, all sorts of ruses are used to point out the examples of waste and extravagance which are inevitable in an enterprise as vast as education, which serves some 40 million of our children, employs 1.3 million teachers and involves 5.5 per cent of the total national construction cost.

Examples of waste and extravagance which are cited are most often isolated and the comparisons are not fairly and objectively made and presented.

SCHOOL NEEDS

School building expenditures for 1959 are estimated at 2.9 billion and there is no let up in sight. According to figures released by the Office of Education as of the Fall of 1958, 140,500 classrooms are still needed. This is in spite of the fact that 68,400 classrooms were built during the previous year. Normal building obsolescence and a 3.5 per cent increase over the preceding year, represented by 1,100,000 more students registered in the fall, resulted in the classroom shortage being reduced a net of only 1,800. School construction needs for the next ten years have been estimated at 30 billion dollars, so it is obvious that the problem of school housing will continue.

THE SCHOOL BARGAIN

As we contemplate these needs and costs, it is heartening to know that school construction is one of the best bargains we can buy today.

The record shows that during the last twenty years school costs have risen only 150 per cent, while the cost of general construction has risen 250 per cent, common labor 330 per cent, and automobiles 200 per cent.

This has all been possible because educators, school boards and architects have cooperated in careful planning, research, and analysis to eliminate that which did not make a sound contribution to the overall. The American Association of School Administrators cites these examples of the new functional planning:

"Expensive decorative materials have been replaced by simpler functional materials. Colorful plastic tiles laid on concrete have replaced more expensive hardwood floors. Plaster on classroom walls is becoming less common. Finished roof decks have eliminated ceilings.

"Classroom heights have been dropped from the traditional 12 feet to 9 or 10 feet, or in some instances even lower. Corridor space, which seldom can be used for instructional purposes, has been reduced. Single story buildings have eliminated the need for expensive stairways.

"Buildings have been made more usable by the use of movable partitions and large spaces that can be used for a variety of purposes.

"Wherever possible plans have provided for the use of stock materials. Expensive hand labor has been reduced by the use of heavy machinery in the construction process.

"Gables, cupolas, parapets, decorative columns, and gingerbread in general have been eliminated. The long straight lines that characterize the new school plants in crossroad neighborhoods, towns and cities illustrate this streamlined simplified school building design."

ARCHITECT'S PART

Architects have had no small part in this most welcome and remarkable accomplishment. The structures themselves have been improved and are more in tune with the educational needs than ever before. No stock plan or magic has wrought this miracle, but it has come by painstaking attention to the minute and detailed requirements of each individual school plant. Yet much criticism is directed at this professional man for planning of ex-extravagances.

To some, the architect is actually the evil in the picture. Here again this thought is due to a lack of understanding of the profession and its service. The experienced educator does not share this opinion, as he realizes that the architect above all others makes it possible for the teacher and student to use the structure successfully.

The architect engages in extensive research and evaluation of materials and methods to determine the kind of space and equipment which the teacher and pupil needs, and he brings all of these matters into proper perspective with practical design and construction to meet a budget. This is no small job and yet based on construction taking approximately 10 per cent of the total educational dollar, the architect's service costs only 6 to 8-10 of 1 per cent in the total.

STOCK PLANS

In discussing ways and means of saving money in education, the idea of stock plans is often advanced; this may be either in the form of ready-made prefabricated schools or in the form of plans drawn for whole states or districts.

We sympathize with the aims of the hard-headed and well-intentioned business men as well as legislators who have suggested this as a money saving thought.

The facts, however, do not bear out the assumption that money is saved.

First and foremost, the stock plan is not the best and latest idea. Advances in school building design cease when such plans are used.

As to the repetitious use of standard plans, this idea has not been profitable in states where it was used. At the time of a recent survey, only 10 of the states had any form of stock plans available and these were largely for one and two-room or other small rural schools. Twenty-three states do not and never have used stock plans and 12 states that formerly used them have abandoned them. No state recommended stock plans to another.

School construction involves only 10 per cent of the cost of education, but if we cut building costs by 10 per cent and thus reduce the total educational dollar by 1 per cent, we have gained nothing if we increased the operating and maintenance cost.

The first cost of a school is not the final cost by any means. The long range maintenance cost must be taken into consideration and this may mean initially more durable and yet more expensive materials. Areas which have built for a low initial cost are finding that their maintenance and depreciation and obsolescence costs are taking an increasing toll on their still limited budget. The cheap school is no bargain in the long run.

While some critics say that the schools of today are being built too elaborately and expensively, it is my opinion that history's fair evaluation of our times will be that too many have built too cheaply due to the economic expedience of the moment.

EASY TARGETS

The present and predicted cost of school buildings, together with the international spotlight which is being focused on education in general makes this field fair game for criticism.

The vast sums of money spent on education at the local level have developed resentment and opposition from taxpayers and concerned citizens. Where those groups have informed themselves and attempted to solve the problem, better schools have resulted. Where self-appointed critics have found fault and made irresponsible criticisms and accusations without becom-

ing informed in the matter, the public school enterprise, which they profess to champion, has lost face.

While architects are most conscious of the criticism directed at our buildings, we should realize that the buildings themselves are not the real objects of the attack but are just obvious easy targets for the criticism which is directed toward the entire educational field including the curriculum, the teachers, the program of requirements, and particularly the cost of these tax levels.

We hear a lot of talk today about the frills that are going into our schools that are causing a tremendous waste of the taxpayers money. This is speculation based more on fancy than fact.

An investigation will reveal that the word "frill" is very loosely defined and means different things to different people. It is felt that in most cases the question of whether or not a building contains frills is ultimately a matter of judgment and definition.

To the most severe critic a frilly school is anything except a temporary classroom unit with a minimum of plumbing and heating facilities.

To place the frill in the proper perspective I think that definitions must be used, and I will give my own thoughts on this. Basically, the discussion may be broken down into three parts—Educational, Area, and Construction frills.

EDUCATIONAL FRILL

To many the educational frill is any subject or program which is not reading, writing and arithmetic; and in the post Sputnik era science has now been added to this old list.

The problem is not so simple. If it is the considered opinion of the School Administrator and School Board that in order for a child to develop the best that is in him, a particular subject or activity is needed, then it is not a frill. This is certainly a general statement but should be the test. It is a difficult evaluation to make as we try to mass produce education to meet the varying needs of the individuals.

Music and vocational education and athletic programs and other student activities can all be necessary parts in the training and development of the minds and bodies. These and other elements all require a proper blending in order to produce a balanced curriculum. This is obviously a major problem, but it is also where major savings may be made. For if a subject isn't necessary the entire cost of providing a teacher, as well as the classroom, will be saved.

AREA FRILL

To many, the list of area frills might include an auditorium, a lunch room, physical education space, a manual training shop, student assembly and activity areas, or athletic and recreational facilities.

Actually an area frill would be any element in the plan which was not necessary to meet the educational requirements of the curriculum.

If it is not necessary for students to assemble or to present dramatic performances, then perhaps an auditorium is a frill. If school personnel do not have to eat a balanced meal while in school, a kitchen and lunch room may not be needed; if the students do not have a need for training in agriculture, industrial or vocational arts, then a shop for these functions would be unnecessary.

If the community does not interest itself in spectator sports then a large seating area portion of a gymnasium would be a frill in that school.

CONSTRUCTION FRILLS

While construction cost takes only 10 per cent of the educational dollar, it is a most often maligned segment of the educational program. The critic's construction frill list includes any variation in color, any durable finish, low maintenance materials, any pleasing but unconventional arrangement of structural elements, or a decorative pattern that is used for purely aesthetic reasons to provide a more attractive environment for learning.

CHEAP SCHOOLS

Some say that schools should be cheap but they are not satisfied unless they also look cheap. A construction frill might be defined as an item which was not necessary to supplement the educational requirements of the building and protect and preserve the building from the elements for its intended life and which did not contribute to the overall beauty of the structure as an element in the environment.

This is a matter which requires careful planning, thoughtful judgment, and an appreciation of good design. The "beauty" portion of the building is one that is often criticised as wasteful, but much consideration and planning and yes, even some money, should be spent on making the students environment not only healthful but also pleasant, attractive and stimulating.

LONG RANGE PLAN

The pressing need today is to have a look further down the road. A long range school organization and location plan is necessary to anticipate the size and type of schools required and where they should be located. Major sums of money can thus be saved.

SITE PURCHASE

A school site should be acquired in an area before it is developed. Most real estate operators know the importance of schools and are willing to cooperate with such a program when approached.

The site should be adequate to meet the anticipated needs for the particular type of school. Some may feel that present standards for school acreage are too high, but much more money is being spent for the necessary enlargement of old sites than is being spent on any concept of over acreage on a new site.

For example, a school board recently added to a one acre site by acquiring two acres of land for \$50,000. This was a school in an existing residential neighborhood. The same board is criticised for buying a 25-acre site for a new high school in a growing area and spending \$25,000, and yet, if the need had been anticipated ten years ago the same land might have been acquired for \$5,000.

It is long range economy to anticipate the needs for school locations.

SAVING MONEY

It is important to keep these long range plans in mind when considering the financial needs of a community.

Most school building programs are financed through bond issues because the future needs were not anticipated in time to appropriate current funds for them. The accumulation of needs soon exceed currently available funds. The bond issue is the obvious answer because the buildings are sorely needed at the time and any delay will only do damage to the education of the child.

It is a fact that on 4 per cent serial bonds maturing in 23 years interest payments will amount to 48 per cent of the principal. This leads us to the conclusion that the necessary school facilities should be built when needed and paid for as soon as possible.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

Too often the entire burden of a decision in these matters affecting the educational specifications and area requirements of a school is borne by the educator through default.

If the leaders of the people are willing to take time to concern themselves about the problem they can participate in the decision as they usually know whether a need exists in the community for a particular course or whether an activity is beneficial to the development of the needs of their child.

BIG GYMNASIUMS

They also have an idea as to whether, with a limited number of dollars for classroom construction, the community should build an auditorium or gymnasium large enough to satisfy the community needs or whether it should be the size actually required for the school's assembly and physical ed requirements.

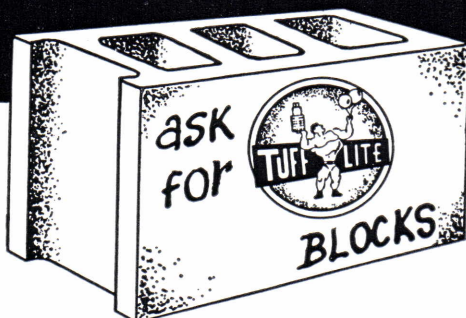
Let us not confuse the requirements to satisfy the basketball enthusiasm which sweeps our state with the dollars which are needed for public school education.

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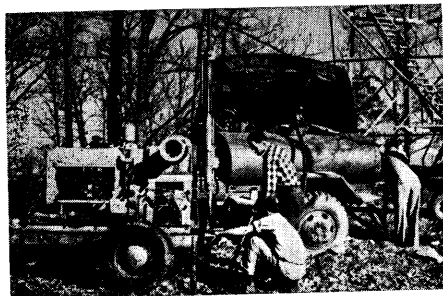
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ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

JUNE 2: Durham Council of Architects, Harvey's.

JUNE 3: Charlotte Council of Architects, Chez Montet, Charlotte.

JUNE 3-6: N. C. Board of Architecture Summer Series Examinations, School of Design, N. C. State College.

JUNE 3, 10, 17, 24: Architects Guild of High Point, High Point.

JUNE 4: Raleigh Council of Architects, S & W Cafeteria.

JUNE 14-17: N. C. Board of Architecture, Blowing Rock.

JUNE 16: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Y.W.C.A., Winston-Salem.

JUNE 18-20: Professional Engineers of N. C., Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro.

JUNE 22-23: N. C. Building Inspectors Association Annual Meeting, Governor Tryon Hotel, New Bern.

JUNE 22-26: AIA Convention, Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La.

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

JULY 16: Western Council of Architects, Asheville.

JULY 16-18: N. C. Chapter American Institute of Architects Annual Meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville.

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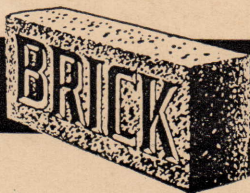
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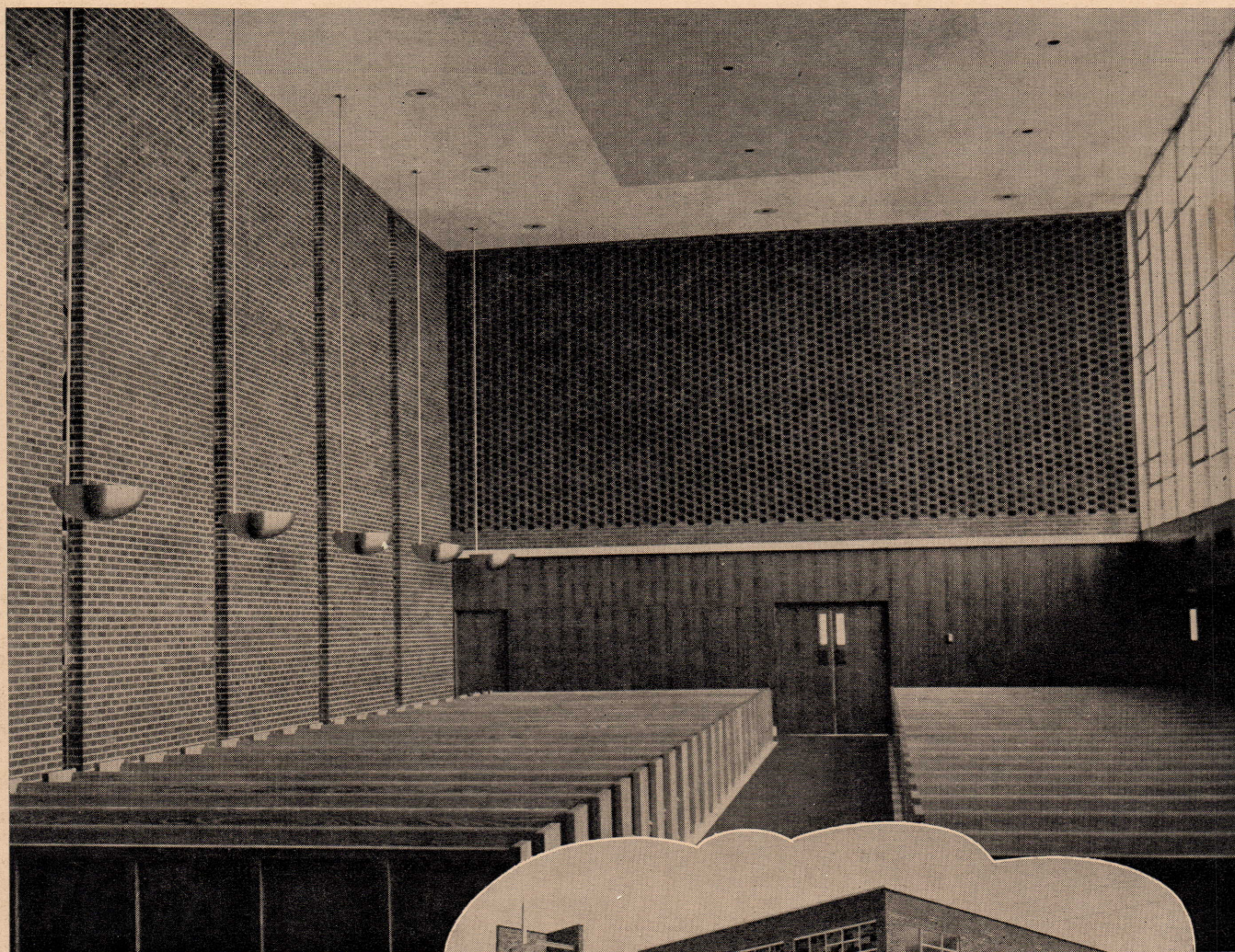
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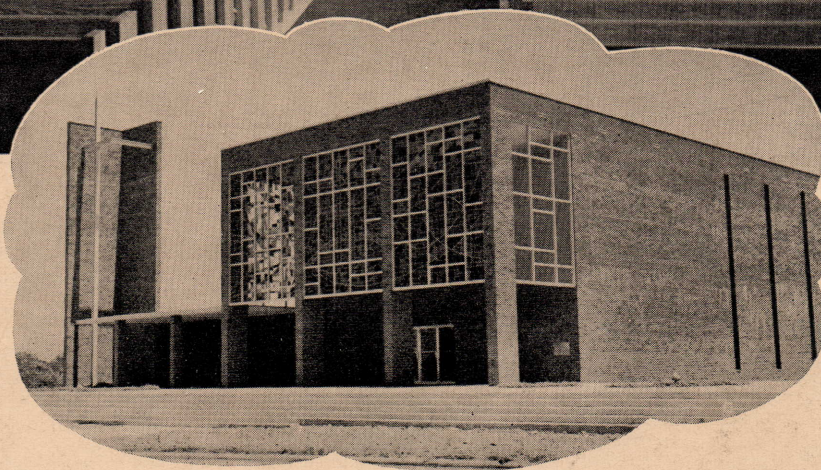
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