

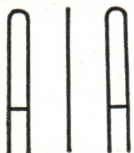
# SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

NOVEMBER 1959

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS



Official Publication  
North Carolina Chapter



American Institute  
of Architects



*Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company's new General Office Building in Jacksonville, Fla.*

*KEMP, BUNCH & JACKSON, A.I.A., Jacksonville, Fla., Architects;*

*JOHN L. McCOLLOUGH, Jacksonville, Fla., Engineer;*

*DANIEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF FLORIDA, Jacksonville, Contractors.*

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# SOUTHERN ARCHITECT



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Number 10

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



CLEMMER

Our chapter administrative office in Raleigh has on hand the following sound colored films and colored slides:

- "Buildings For Business"
- "A Place To Worship"
- "Architecture In North Carolina"  
(Slides — 4 sets of 25 each)
- "What Is A House?"
- "Architecture U. S. A."
- "A School For Johnny"

Another colored sound film entitled "Designing A Better Tomorrow — A Career In Architecture" has been produced recently by the Institute and likely will be added to our film library. All of these are excellent productions. Every month or two the Memo Newsletter announces some additionally issued public relations materials of one kind or another.

Any or all of these films, slides and other materials are available to any individual Chapter member or group. Chapter-owned films and slides cost you nothing but postage one way. Leaflets and other materials are very nominal in cost. Films from the Institute require a small rental fee and postage one way.

Our purpose in bringing up this subject is two-fold.

- (1) To remind ourselves that we have at our disposal an abundance of public relations materials.
- (2) To point out the fact that these materials are not being used by our membership as much as they should be.

These valuable tools have been provided for us because they were needed. Many of us are passing up another opportunity for public service and education by failure to present these documents as programs at schools, colleges, civic clubs, public boards, church activity groups and the like.

From time to time during the past several years this column has emphasized the fact that more and better public relations is the answer to many of the Architect's daily problems. We believe this to be an established fact. Full utilization of these excellent public relations tools to their intended purpose would accomplish, in our opinion, another stage of advancement in this constantly needed process.

Plans are shaping up nicely for our forty-sixth annual Chapter Meeting in Raleigh, for the jointly sponsored state-wide 1960 School Planning Conference and for the South Atlantic Regional Conference in Winston-Salem. Consult the magazine calendar for dates and elsewhere for other details. The most important thing now is for you to make immediate plans to attend all three of these significant events.

Robert L. Clemmer, President  
N. C. Chapter, A.I.A.

## ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR

- DECEMBER 1: Durham Council of Architects, Harvey's.
- DECEMBER 2: Charlotte Council of Architects, Chez Montet, Charlotte.
- DECEMBER 2: N. C. State Art Society Annual Meeting, Hotel Sir Walter, Raleigh.
- DECEMBER 2, 9, 16, 23, 30: Architects Guild of High Point, K & W Restaurant.
- DECEMBER 3, 17: Raleigh Council of Architects, S & W Cafeteria.
- DECEMBER 8-9: Quality Concrete Conference, N. C. State College, Raleigh.
- DECEMBER 11: Materials of Construction Conference, School of Design, N. C. State College, Raleigh.
- DECEMBER 15: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Y.W.C.A.
- DECEMBER 28-31: Winter Series Examinations by the N. C. Board of Architecture, at N. C. State College School of Design.
- JANUARY 1: Deadline for items for this publication's next issue.
- JANUARY 15: Deadline for submissions in AIA 1960 Honor Awards Program and 1960 Homes For Better Living Awards.
- JANUARY 28-30: N. C. Chapter American Institute of Architects Annual Meeting, Hotel Sir Walter, Raleigh.
- JANUARY 31-FEBRUARY 3: N. C. Board of Architecture Meeting, Raleigh.
- FEBRUARY 16: Producers Council Seminar on Roofing, Charlotte.
- MARCH 15-16: Exhibit of Church Designs, Nashville, Tenn.
- APRIL 19-20: AIA Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California.
- MAY 3-5: Conference on Church Architecture, Minneapolis, Minn.
- MAY 12-14: Southeastern Region AIA Conference, Winston-Salem.

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*Annual Meeting*

**NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
OF ARCHITECTS**

JANUARY 28-30, 1960

Hotel Sir Walter

Raleigh, N. C.



# PUBLIC BUILDINGS

In the midst of the current consideration of the proposed 4½ million dollar legislative building, a respected elder citizen proposed that if the present capitol building is not adequate to do its job, then tear it down and build a new and more adequate capitol in its place. Fortunately, this dynamic and efficient approach to the problem has not met with popular favor. It is hoped that, among others, there are two major reasons for this: one, the State Capitol is a work of architecture worthy of a long and illustrious life; the other being that the State Capitol is a symbol of popular government—good or bad, liberal or conservative, budget holding or spendthrift. This symbolism is good and important. Every civilization and every government, regardless of type, has held such a symbol of order and authority to be important.

Indeed, it has been so important in this section of the country that we find this symbol repeated to a lesser extent in many of our county seats—a monumental building dominating the community from a place of prominence, if not actually on the central square. Beautiful old Orange County Courthouse, published in the September issue of this magazine and the Davidson County Courthouse in this issue are excellent examples. It is also true that many City Halls throughout the state have similar qualities.

All of these buildings are of historical styles and their monumental symbolism and Spartan quarters seem expressive of the much lamented Jeffersonian democracy which shared its beginnings with the earliest of them. Conversely, however, they are for the most part unsuited for present day bureaucracies. Municipal buildings of today must house a myriad of governmental functions that would make Thomas Jefferson orbit in outer space. Not only must they facilitate the traditional administrative, legislative and judicial functions, space must also be provided for public services, education, welfare, planning, health and so on ad infinitum. All this calls for greater public access in this automotive age and is complicated by the high cost of land and construction. Thus, it goes without saying that the contemporary municipal building must be functional and efficient; but by so being, the historical style of the past goes out the window (or window-wall) and with it the historical symbolism.

Except in the case of what might be called historical monuments, our traditional symbols of order and authority have been lost to us. If we hold such symbols to be important, we must now find others.

# GATES COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING

architect  
OWEN F. SMITH  
raleigh

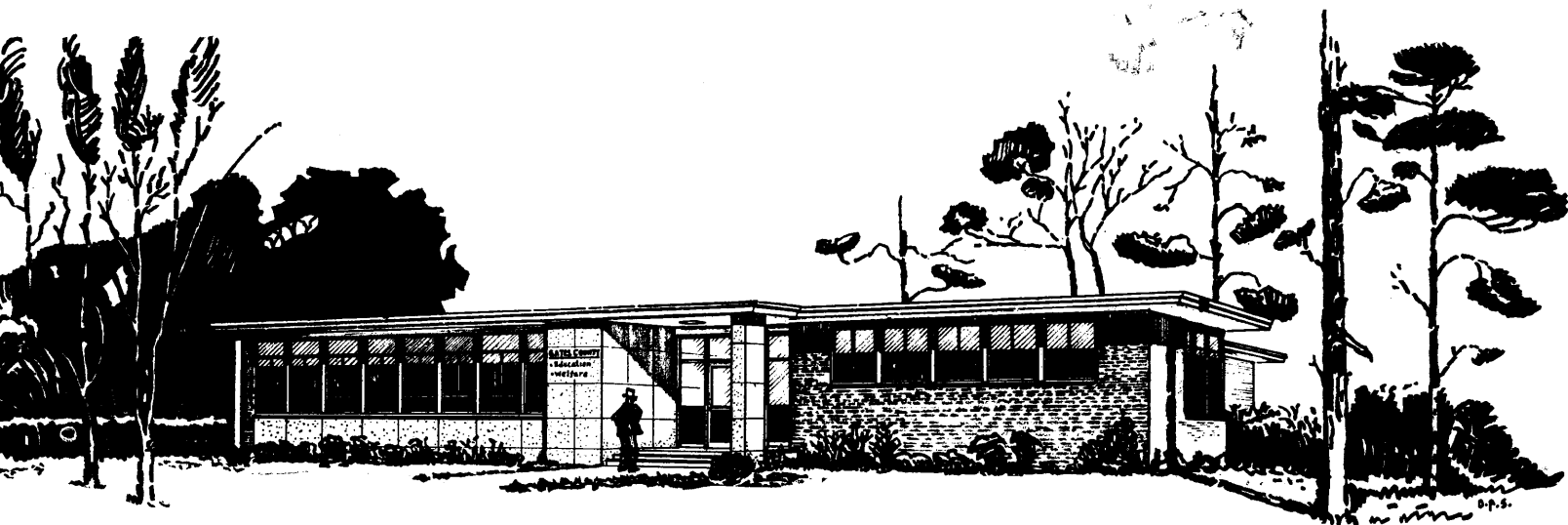
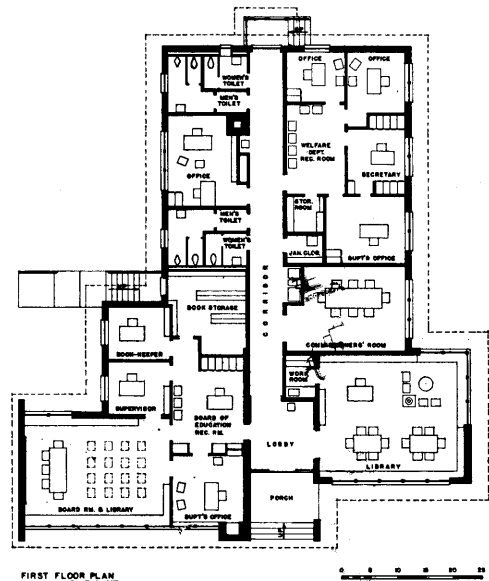
general contractor  
D. J. TINKHAM  
ahoskie

County operations outgrew the available space in the Courthouse and the Agriculture Office Building. The Commissioners decided to erect a new building across the street from their two existing buildings.

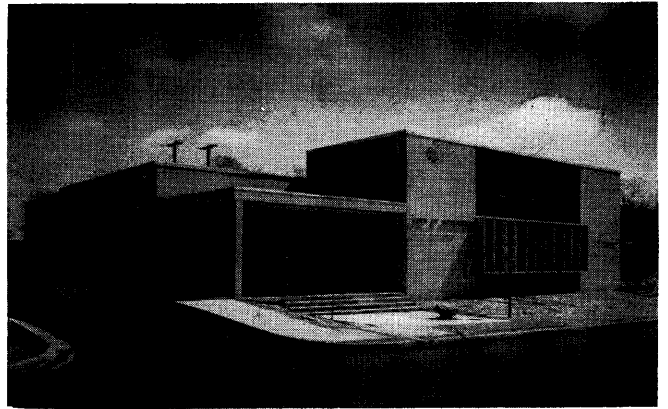
The program called for space for the Board of Education, the Board of Public Welfare, the Agriculture Conservation Office, a Commissioners' Meeting Room, and an area for future expansion. The unassigned area was later assigned to the County Library.

Provisions were made for the addition of air conditioning. Terrazzo floors were used throughout the building. Walls were plastered and ceilings were finished with acoustical plaster. All cabinets were built-in.

Construction was completed in January 1958.



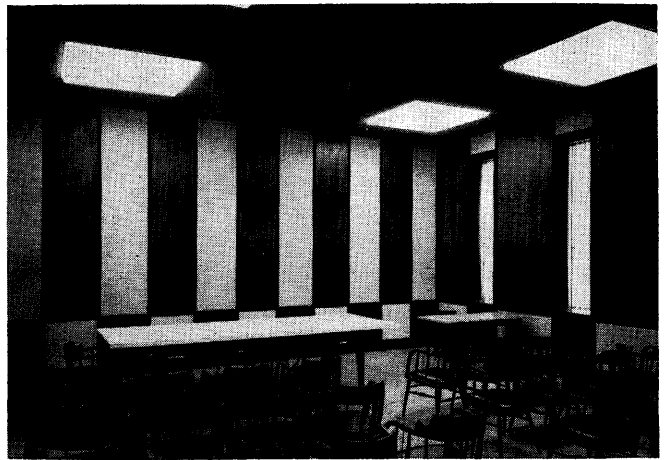




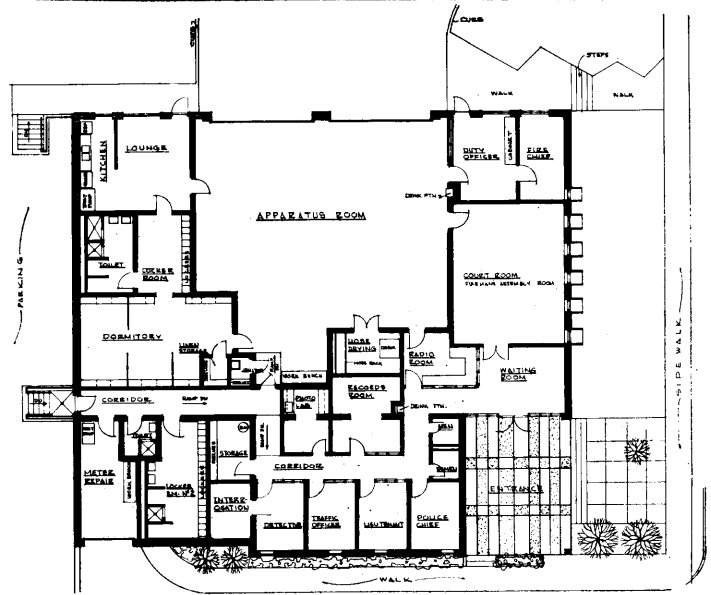
## MORGANTON, N. C. POLICE AND FIRE DEPT.

architects  
HARRELL AND CLARK, A.I.A.  
hickory

contractor  
W. R. PATTON CONSTRUCTION CO.  
morganton



The Town of Morganton bought two adjoining buildings. One was an abandoned service station and the other an abandoned furniture store. The architects job was to convert these two buildings into a handsome municipal structure. The photographs show before and after. Floor levels were different throughout the two buildings and the interior required moving of some walls. Most of the interior space, however, was one big open space which simplified our problem somewhat. The structure provides the following areas or rooms — a waiting room, duty officer, police chief, fire chief, other offices, dormitory, apparatus room, kitchen, meter repair, and a court room. Floors are terrazzo, with the exception of the apparatus room which is quarry tile. Walls are paneled with mahogany paneling and pegboard. Ceilings are acoustical plaster. The building is air conditioned with heat pumps. Exterior is faced with Mosaic Stone, Spectrim, and glazed brick.



## COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING CHARLOTTE, N. C.

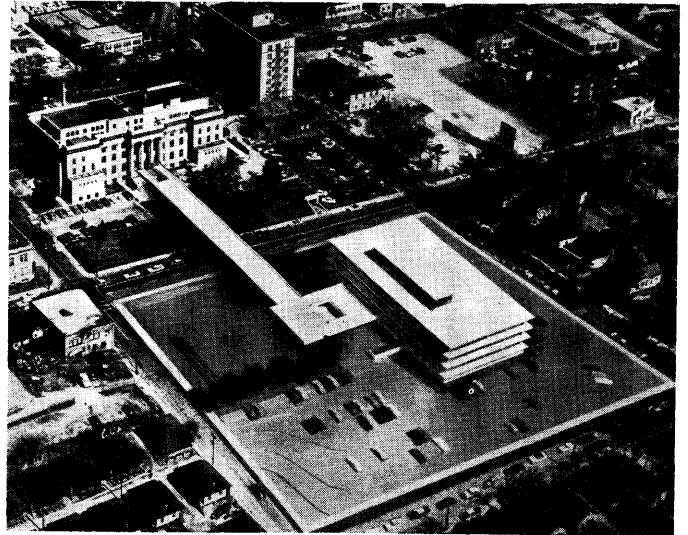
architects:  
SLOAN & WHEATLEY  
charlotte

consulting engineers, mechanical engineers:  
BRYAN & McDOWELL

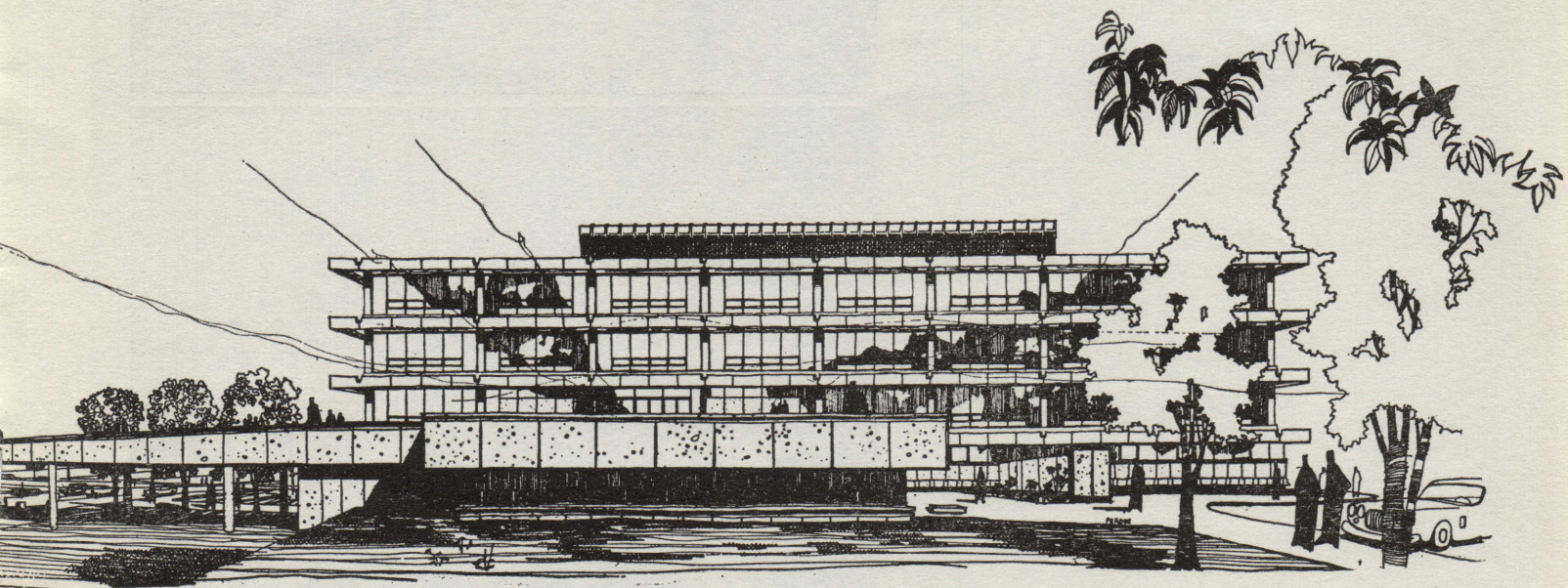
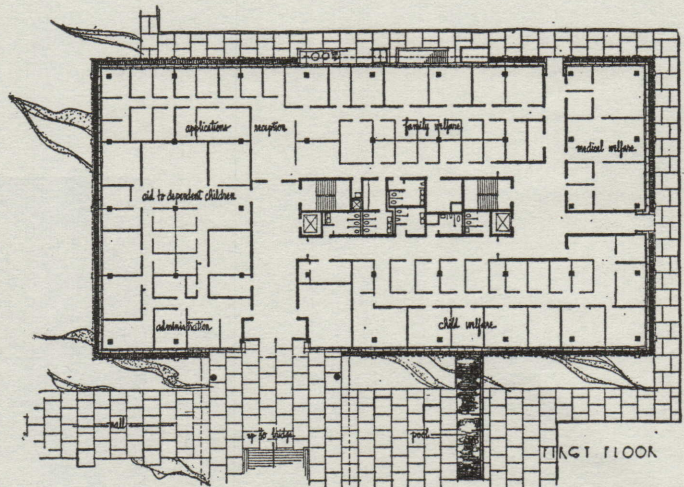
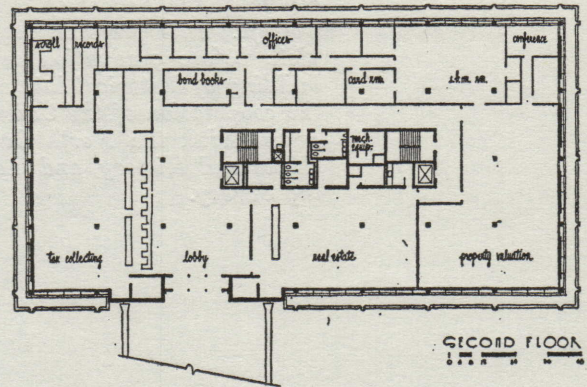
structural engineers:  
W. H. GARDNER, JR. & ASSOCIATES

The need for more space in the present County Courthouse building, of classical design, and the wish to consolidate county agencies now housed in various neighborhood buildings, prompted the bond issue for a new County Office Building, construction on the approximate 100,000 square foot unit is scheduled to begin about January 1, 1960. It will have direct connection to the existing Courthouse and house the Welfare Departments, the Elections Board (Ground Floor), County Tax Offices (Main Floor), Juvenile and Domestic Relations facilities (Third Floor), County School Offices (Fourth Floor), and cafeteria for office workers in the penthouse. The basement will contain mechanical equipment and storage areas. This building is the first of a civic group planned for an area now occupied by sub-standard dwellings.

After preliminary studies, it was decided to leave the monumental Courthouse on the square block with its setting of open space, and place the new offices on the block to the rear of the present building, connecting the two by a pedestrian bridge over heavily trafficked Fourth Street. In order to give the two buildings a feeling of unity, it was felt that the new building should be of reinforced concrete and designed to reflect the masonry quality, symmetry, and repose of its partner.



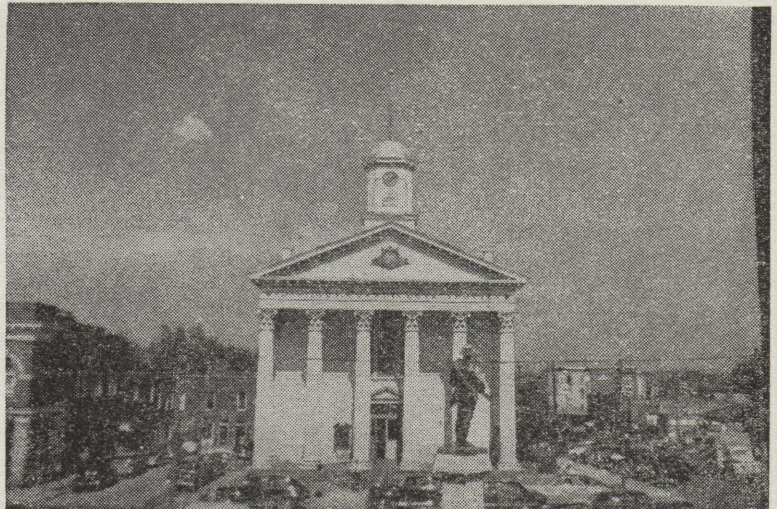






*This is the third of a series of articles on the historic buildings of North Carolina. The measured drawings are from the files of the Historic Architecture Research course at the School of Design, North Carolina State College. This program requires each student to complete before graduation measured drawings of some building of historical interest and it is conducted with the cooperation of the Committee on Historic Building of NCAIA, the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, and the Historic American Building Survey.*

## HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF NORTH CAROLINA





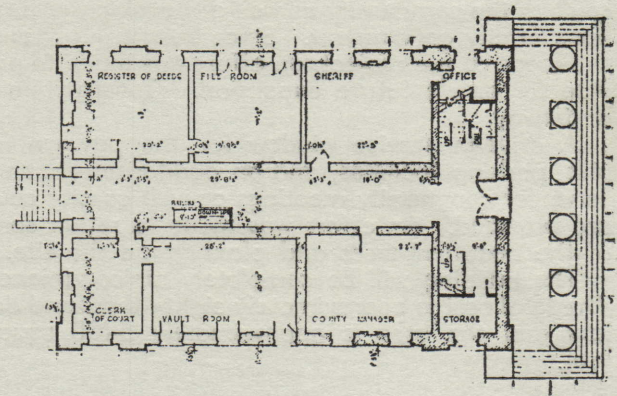
# DAVIDSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Soon after Davidson County was formed from Rowan in 1822, Lexington became the county seat and a courthouse square was reserved for public buildings. In the traditional manner of southern county seats, the square was centered on the grid plan of the city; however, the streets were later extended through the square, dividing the open space into four building plots.

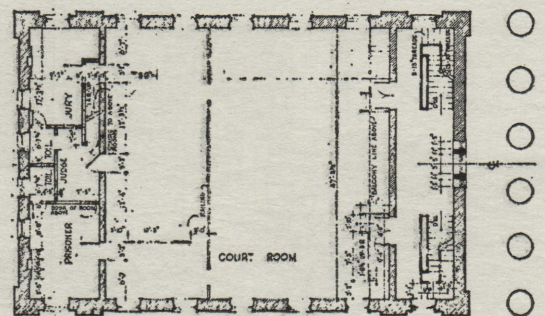
A plaque on the front of the courthouse gives this information: "First court-house built facing west in center of square. Torn down and rebuilt on present site 1856. Burnt November 28, 1865. Rebuilt and used till 1918 when it was re-modeled. . ." This new position of the courthouse, facing east on the southwest part of the original square, relates interestingly to a general change in the character of squares in newly established towns. The Virginia tradition of central squares had been replaced by a more matter-of-fact practice of merely dedicating one square of the grid plan to such special use without interrupting the street pattern. This was the scheme for most towns of the mid-western expansion, and ". . . while the two dimensional pattern was inevitably fixed, the third dimension was left to chance, only rarely shaping into significance around a square, as in some of the Ohio and Illinois towns, or providing an architecturally closed vista with the placing of a state capitol or a court house." (Christopher Tunnard, *THE CITY OF MAN*, Scribners, 1953)

The present building is a bold and handsomely proportioned temple-shaped structure. It is said that some of the granite blocks used in building its walls came from the previous courthouse. The clock cupola, a gift of the city of Lexington, was added about 1907. The richness of detail in the six Corinthian columns of the portico, the pilasters, and the pediment with its cartouche, contrast effectively with the planar simplicity of the front wall. The windows in the side walls continue a vertical rhythm around the building. No matter which of the confusing nomenclatures of nineteenth century styles one may prefer (various stylistic references to Revivals, national classifications by reigns or empires, or successive degrees of Romanticism) this building shows the influence of different attitudes. The simple temple form with its characteristic discipline is coupled with a later concentration on embellishment and a more romantic use of eclectic forms.

*Drawings and Photograph by Donald Bruce Winecoff*



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



## CLINTON, N. C. CITY HALL

architect:

F. CARTER WILLIAMS, AIA

raleigh

general contractor:

H. S. LEWIS

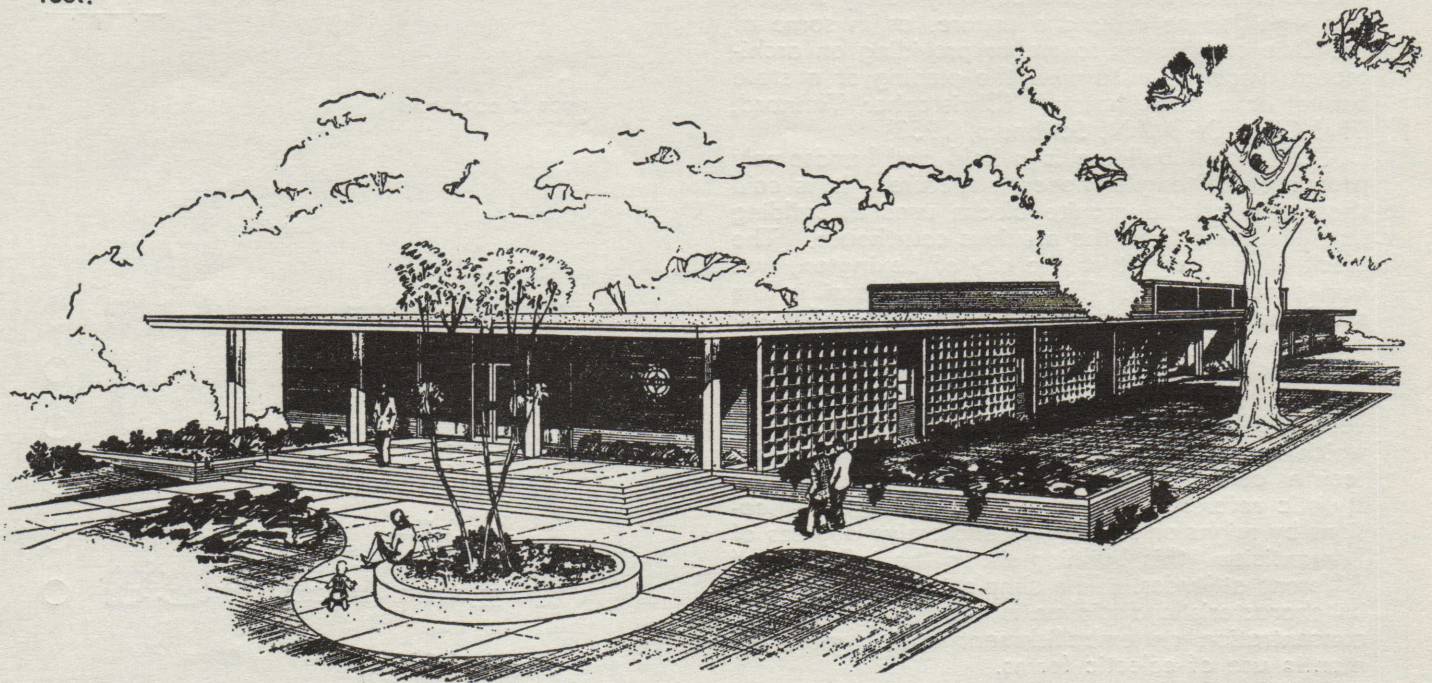
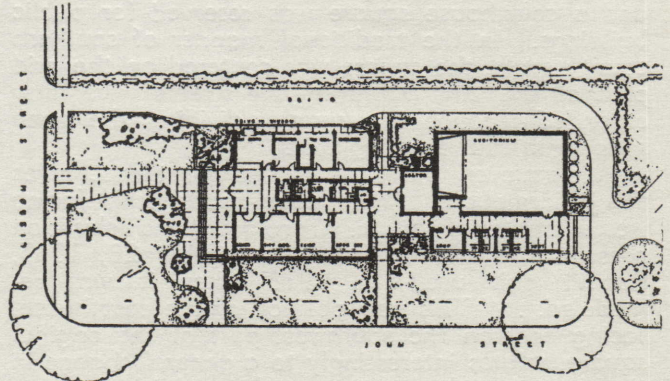
fairmont

Clinton, North Carolina, is experiencing a rapid growth toward a balance between its original agricultural heritage and its newer industrial enterprises. Mayor Robert I. Powell, City Manager Clyde Stone and a progressive City Council and community spirit have produced considerable change in the past few years.

The increased demands on city government functions require facilities that properly express the spirit of the community as well as housing the functions of city government. Since economy curtailed the scope of the project, an effort was made to provide for ample future expansion. Construction is underway.

A drive-in service window for the payment of bills, parking facilities, and an auditorium that will serve for community meetings as well as city court are provided. An effort was made to retain some of the beautiful trees and planting on the site.

The building will be completely air conditioned. The total cost is approximately eighty thousand dollars and the area is approximately 5400 square feet.





## SHOULD PRIVATE FIRMS PLAN PUBLIC WORKS?

By ROBERT MOSES

*Big Construction jobs cannot be designed and supervised by government personnel alone, this expert says. Here is his case for increased participation by private firms. Reprinted by permission from The New York Times Sunday magazine section.*

In various parts of the nation renewed efforts are being made to force public officials to use only permanent civil service technicians in the preparation of engineering, architectural, landscape and related plans and specifications for public works and for supervision of construction of such works. Civil service associations and groups, ambitious and jealous bureaucrats and innocent people misled by plausible propaganda have been triggering these attacks for years. Contrary to the old aphorism, opportunity to swell the ranks of government employes in these days of huge armament, arterial, housing and building expenditures knocks again and again and may, if we do not think and act, become irresistible.

Mine is no attack on the permanent Government agencies, in which I have long been enrolled, or upon many exceptionally able, experienced, underpaid and unrecognized men and women who are fully as competent, honest, and ambitious as any to be found in more lucrative private employment. I propose to make an honest, impartial analysis of the reasons why relying on the rank and file of public employes to furnish all professional advice, diagnosis, plans and supervision to the exclusion of outside consultants would be suicidal.

Let me offer an example of the drive for exclusive government planning. In connection with the vast new Federal Aid Highway Program, involving some fifty billion dollars over a period of twelve years, and especially the 41,000-mile interstate network, there has been serious discussion at various meetings of state highway officials of the question of eliminating private firms. The adoption of such a policy, if it were followed by legislation to put it into effect, would in my opinion go far toward ruining this great program, especially in the urban areas of the nation, and would inevitably spread into the design and inspection of

other public works, including slum clearance, housing, power, bridges, parks and every conceivable kind of construction carried on or aided by public funds.

The objective of the proponents of this philosophy is clearly to prevent the employment on public work of skilled professional private consultants, experts and technicians, notably competent engineering and architectural firms, and to relegate all such work to permanent public employes, to bureaucrats, and to the political leaders who are over the bureaucrats. The character of the work to be performed, the size of the program, the urgency of the improvements, and above all, the professional and technical skills and problems involved and the necessity of independent judgment and superior talent, are ignored. Government engineers are essential. So are outside consultants. Both have their place.

Government employes must take care of budgeting of programs, routine construction, overhead policy decisions, supervision, review and coordination of plans, maintenance and other essential overhead work. Thereafter, the use of outside professional firms and technicians is the logical and economical method of progressing engineering and architectural design and supervision of most large construction projects.

Permanent government engineering organizations recruited to handle huge construction programs acquire rights, privileges and protections under laws which make it impossible to tailor their size to current needs. They go on indefinitely. Work has to be made for them if, as in most instances, they live on capital construction as distinguished from expense budget appropriation. The costs of engineering, design and inspection by government agencies run up to 18 per cent of estimated construction costs, according to surveys made by the Hoover Commission in its second report as against an average of 4 per cent for design and 4 per cent for inspection ordinarily paid to private consulting firms who have to meet their entire overhead bills and pay full taxes.

These Hoover studies of eight billion dollars' worth of construction concluded:



"By contracting to private architect-engineer and construction organizations all phases of design and construction work on Government construction projects, relatively small supervisory engineering organizations in the executive agencies could furnish the preliminary study, preplanning and budgeting, and the supervisory management and control essential for all Government projects, without maintaining through periods of fluctuating demands the present costly overhead for complete engineering and construction staffs. With minor exceptions, the Atomic Energy Commission has been operating under such a program. *If other Federal agencies could attain the operating efficiency of the AEC, the savings to the Government in just the cost of design and supervision of construction, on the basis of present volume of business, would be more than \$100 million annually.*"

There are those who assume or profess to believe that permanent Government engineers, architects and draftsmen turn out satisfactory work and meet schedules at moderate cost because of low public pay. Actually, in many instances, urgent projects are delayed, postponed, shelved or saved up to be worked on when inadequate forces get around to it and so as to stagger their chores and leave no intervals without funds.

There is unfortunately a prevalent type of engineering and architectural and planning bureaucrat who measures his power and prestige by the number of subordinates working for him, or the space they occupy in public offices, by the length of the rows of drafting tables and typewriter desks, and by the accumulation of instruments and other paraphernalia.

There are, too, the rarer ones who take up little room, command only a few good men and farm out the work to firms which operate in rented space, hire their help in the market, sharpen their own pencils, pay the lighting company and, like Rufus Rastus Johnson Brown, have to figure out what to do when the rent comes round.

Outside professional consultants, firms and companies can seek their talent anywhere regardless of restrictions; they can advance and reward at will; they can make it possible for exceptional men to become partners. Public business, on the other hand, suffers from mortmain from absurd residence and age restrictions, seniority systems, veteran and other preferences, uniform efficiency ratings which in any event cannot reflect either lively imagination or executive ability, all aimed to maintain a level of satisfied mediocrity and the democratic rule of the lowest common denominator.

Elimination of employment of outside private professional firms and technicians would force state, city and other municipalities to expand their already unwieldy and extremely expensive permanent engineering staffs to meet emergencies and peaks in construction programs. It is doubtful if many competent engineers and architects with specialized training and knowledge would accept civil service employment where their abilities might be put to use only a few times in their entire careers. The alternative of securing infrequent, occasional, overhead advice on a per diem or piecework basis is not practical because of divided responsibility and because actual technical design after consultation would be left in the hands of inexperienced personnel.

The Public Works task force which I headed under the direction of the first Hoover Commission made a thorough study of the subject of engineering personnel. Our report pointed out that the traditional tendency to build up a large permanent civil service force, in the absence of a foreseeable and continuing need, should be opposed and counteracted, and that such forces in many Government engineering bureaus invite justified criticism by multiplication of permanent personnel and overhead expenses for specific projects which would be better and more cheaply designed and supervised by consulting firms.

"We need competent top engineers in civil service," the report stated, "but it is only human nature for the rank and file who are paid out of limited project funds to string out the work and make it last as long as possible. Adoption of a policy to retain qualified



engineers engaged in private practice for specific purposes on a fee basis would expedite work, reduce overhead costs, afford an opportunity to secure specialized personnel for such specialized work, and would encourage professional pride without weakening the *esprit de corps* of the permanent civil service personnel."

I cannot make it too plain that the top so-called civil service career men, the skilled professional and technical people in Government—not the hidebound, old fashioned bureaucrats—have no superiors and few equals in private practice and corporate business. Private enterprise has no monopoly of brains.

It must be admitted, however, that in Government departments there are altogether too many routine red-tape artists, clockwatchers, comma chasers, and writers of cautious gobbledygook letters and interoffice memos for the files. The rank and file are held down by absurd promotion rules, overlooked and underpaid, and there are too many who, like Falstaff's army, are the cankers of a calm world.

What happens in Government service, when there is some urgent job to be done and an exceptional man is available, was recently illustrated by the career of Vice Admiral Hyman Rickover, in the case of the atomic submarine. Here an iconoclast, no doubt smarting under old wounds, irritating and impatient, picks his helpers from junior officers, defies the system, tramples on custom. The traditional brass got out their swords and cyanide, muttered that the man never stood a watch, and cut him off from promotion and recognition until the press and public came to his rescue. At that, he had a narrow shave.

The ablest heads in public service must be given incentives and rewards to keep them on their toes. Loading them down with hordes of subordinates primarily interested in security is no kindness to them. They should have the greatest outside professional talent made available to them for design, just as they should have the best private contractors in the field. Experience has taught us that building by force account, that is, by Government labor, is an expensive,

long-winded business. Private contractors can be hired by the use of competitive bids, but the consultants must be picked by the public officials who carry the responsibility, usually on the basis of recommendations of the heads of the permanent staffs.

No doubt there will occasionally be favoritism, politics, pull and other extraneous reasons for the selection of this or that consulting firm, but the Government service is not free from such considerations either. No system yet devised is absolutely fool-proof. The time is still far off when, as Kipling said: "Only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame, and no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame."

There is a familiar, almost constitutional, three-way separation of powers in big public building—that is, in major, original, nonrecurring projects. The work is shared by the Government which conceives, initiates and controls; the outside consulting engineering or architectural firm, which makes the detailed plans and sees that they are conformed with, and the private contractor, who does the actual construction on the ground. Labor is involved in each of the three: public employes in the first; professional, private, field and office workers in the second, and union labor in the third.

When this balance is disturbed, as it is in many foreign countries, such as in South America, where the outside contractor designs and builds and often initially invents, there is usually trouble and always heavy expense. The checks and balances are missing. Disturb that balance, fuse their powers and you create a private or public monopoly which is no good for Government, the professions, management, labor or the citizenry in general.

The present and prospective total volume of public building is staggering, whether subsidized in one way or another by the Federal Government or designed and built by private enterprise. It runs to billions annually and a drastic departure from the conventional pattern and balance governing professional work may well send us on the long dubious road to socialism.



# BEGINNING

JANUARY 1960

in the

Southern Architect

a

DIRECTORY

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This directory is in answer to a long-known need by the construction industry and the building public. Its purpose is to provide to these groups and to companies a means to make their representatives known to the readers of this magazine. The listings of advertisers in Southern Architect will be a complimentary service. For rates for non-advertisers desiring to be included write Southern Architect, P. O. Box 408, Raleigh, N. C.

# NCAIA NEWS

## OPENS OFFICE

Albert B. Cameron, AIA of Charlotte, has announced the opening of an office under the name Cameron Associates at 117 East Third Street in Charlotte for the practice of architecture.

## NEW SECRETARY

The N. C. Concrete Masonry Association has announced the appointment of Robert W. Underwood as Executive Secretary. Mr. Underwood, salesman for Alpha Portland Cement Company for more than 20 years, is an architectural-engineering graduate of N. C. State College. He replaces Clay Williams with the organization.

## PLANNING CHAIRMAN

Robert E. Bush, AIA of Hickory, an associate in the firm of Clemmer and Horton, was elected Chairman of the Planning Board of that city. Mr. Bush's term will extend for one year.

## EUROPE BOUND

Leon McMinn, AIA of Greensboro, was the only architect among the approximately 50 persons chosen by the N. C. Department of Conservation and Development for a European trip to promote North Carolina industries. The party left by air October 31 and is to return in the middle of November. Others in the construction field included M. A. Arnold of Arnold Stone Co. of Greensboro, Orten A. Boren of Boren Clay Products Co. of Pleasant Gardens and Edward L. Jones, Jr. of J. A. Jones Construction Co. of Charlotte.

## BIGGEST EVER

The N. C. Department of Labor has announced that building permits in the month of August 1959 set an all-time monthly high. Permits in 30 cities of more than 10,000 population during the month totaled \$28,091,974, which comparatively was nearly double the reported figure for August of last year.

## ACTIVE COMMITTEE

Three members of the N. C. Chapter A.I.A.s' Committee on Urban Redevelopment attended the N. C. Redevelopment Workshop Conference held July 29-30 in Greensboro at the Sedgefield Inn. They were James M. Webb, AIA of Chapel Hill, J. A. Malcolm, Jr., AIA of Charlotte, and Herbert P. McKim, AIA of Wilmington. A joint meeting is to be held in the near future with the S. C. Chapter A.I.A. committee to exchange ideas and formulate a program.

## IT'S A BOY!

N. C. Chapter A.I.A. Vice-President Leslie N. Boney, Jr., AIA of Wilmington, is the proud father of a new boy born October 16th.

## ROSTER TIME

The N. C. Chapter A.I.A. roster, printed annually in recent years in the December issue of Southern Architect, will again be a feature of that month's publication. Any members who have changed their address but have not notified the Chapter should do so immediately in order to have it appear correct.

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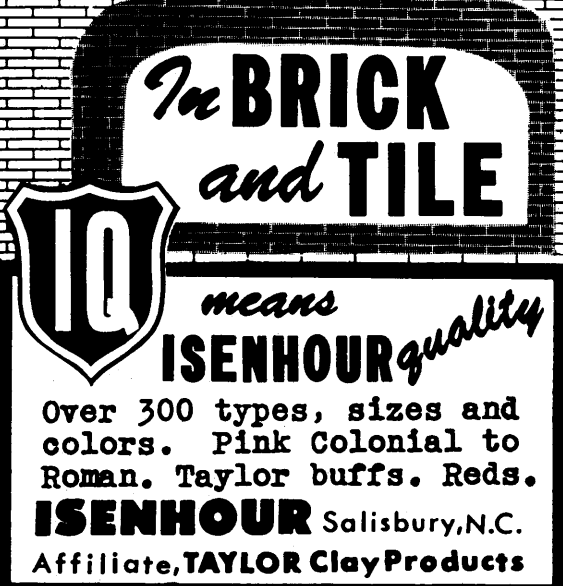
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NCAIA NEWS (Continued from page 17)

### CHURCH CONFERENCE

The Department of Church Building and Architecture of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America and the Church Architectural Guild of America have announced that the 1960 Conference on Church Architecture will be held May 3-5 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The three listed objectives are as follows: (a) To stimulate basic reasoning and thinking of ministers and lay people on relationship of architecture and planning for the needs of the local church programs. (b) To stimulate architects to create space that helps church members to worship, study, and serve and play, meeting the needs of the soul, mind and body. (c) To help ministers, lay people and architects to understand the need for the fine arts and beauty in church design, including music, painting and sculpture. The Conference will include bus tours to see notable nearby churches, an exhibit of products relating to church building, an exhibit of photographs showing the latest church work throughout the United States entered by architects for competitive judging, and an exhibit of Ecclesiastical crafts. The keynote address will be delivered by Dr. Joseph Sittler, one of the leading Lutheran Theologians in America.

### ART MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the N. C. State Art Society will be held in Raleigh Wednesday, December 2nd. During a business meeting, luncheon, officers meeting will be held, and that evening a reception and preview of the N. C. Artists' Exhibition will be held on the fourth floor of the N. C. Museum of Art.

### SOLITE ADDS KILN

Construction of a fifth 135-foot rotary kiln at Carolina Solite Corporation's Aquadale plant has just been completed, as announced recently by R. F. Gibson, plant manager. This has been the third expansion of production facilities at Aquadale since the plant began operations in 1953. Other Solite plants are located at Bremono Bluff, Va.; Leaksville Junction, Va.; and a new plant has just been completed in Green Cove Springs, Fla.

### LATE FLASH

Congratulations to R. W. Parks, of Dickerson, Inc. of Monroe, elected new President of the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, and to R. B. Russell of Ruscon Construction Co., Charleston, new Vice President, and to Vernon D. Goode, Goode Construction Corp., Charlotte, reelected Treasurer.

It is with extreme regret that the Chapter learned of the passing of Robert R. Markley, AIA of Durham, on July 5th. Mr. Markley had been a member of this Chapter for many years, and his loss will be keenly felt by his many friends.



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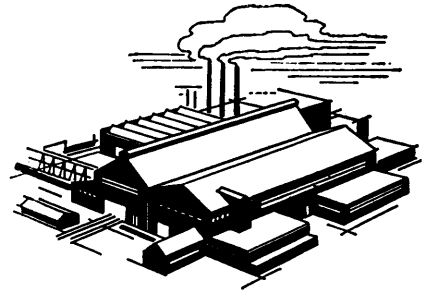
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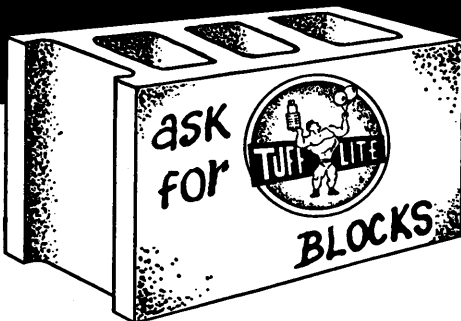
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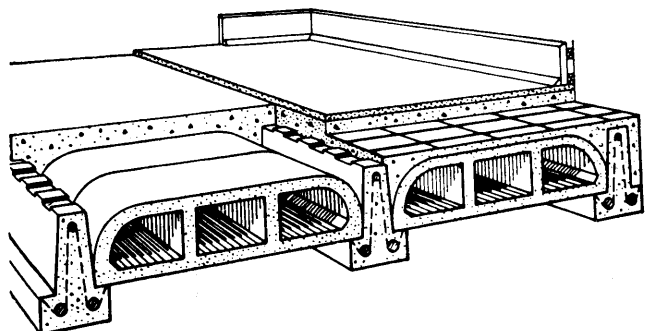
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State of North Carolina  
Insurance Department  
Raleigh

September 10, 1959

page

Gentlemen:

Inquiry has been received about the necessity of insurance agents' countersignature of bid bonds.

During the 1959 session of the General Assembly Public Law 1013 was passed which eliminated the requirement that bid bonds be countersigned by resident insurance agents. This amendment to G.S. 58-44 reads as follows: "Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to bid bonds issued by any such company in connection with any public or private building or construction project."

I hope this information will be helpful.

Yours very truly,

Charles F. Gold

Commissioner of Insurance

Town of Pinebluff

October 20, 1959

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in regards to some information that I need, as you know this cold glaze for cinder blocks is becoming very popular and as some of the owners are wondering if they are getting what they are supposed to, I was wondering if you could give me the correct formula and application method for this type of finish. Any help that you can give me on this will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Edwin Palmer

Building Inspector

(Editors Note: N. C. Concrete Masonry Association and Portland Cement Association have been asked to please answer.)

Royal Institute of British Architects  
66 Portland Place, London W. 1

23rd September, 1959

Dear Sir,

May I draw your attention to the fact that the British Architects' Conference in 1960 will be held from 15th to 18th June in Manchester at the invitation of the Manchester Society of Architects.

A Conference Executive Committee has been set up and has begun to make the necessary arrangements for the Conference. The detailed programme will be sent to you in due course.

I need not say how glad we shall be to welcome as delegates to the Conference any members of the American Institute of Architects who are over in this country at that time.

Yours truly,

G. R. Ricketts,  
Secretary

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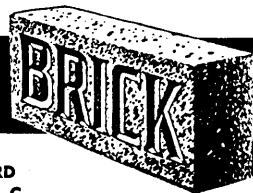
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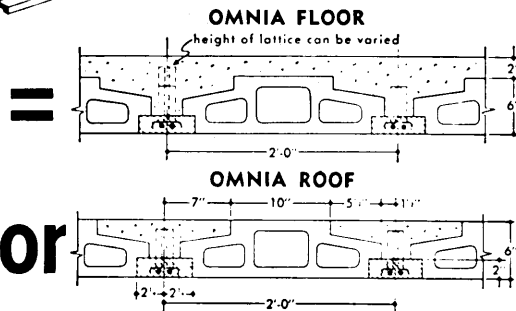
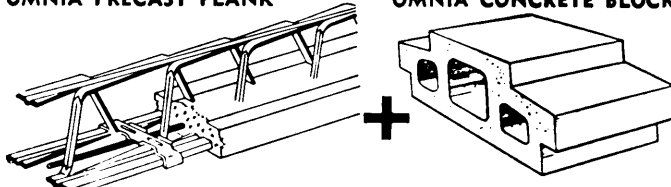
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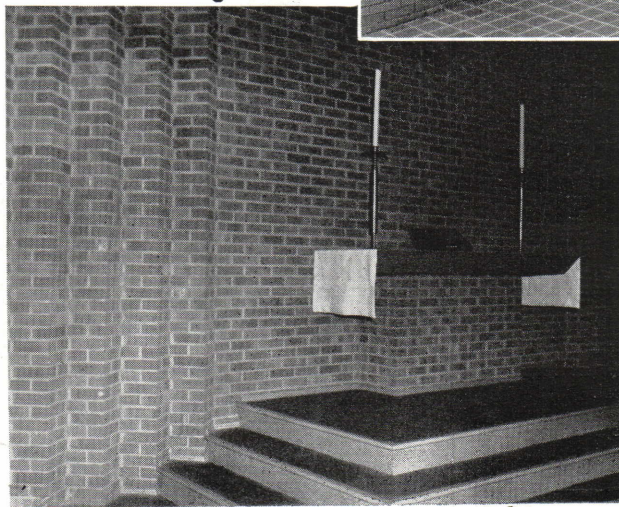
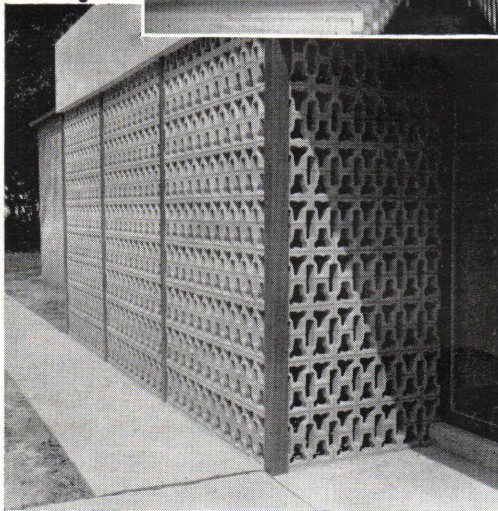
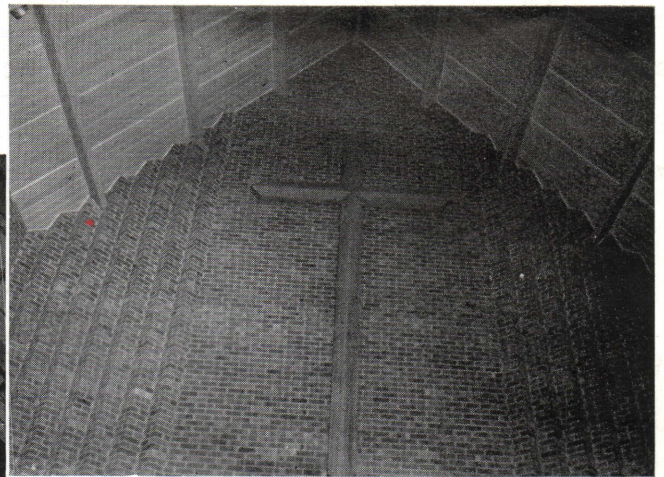


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