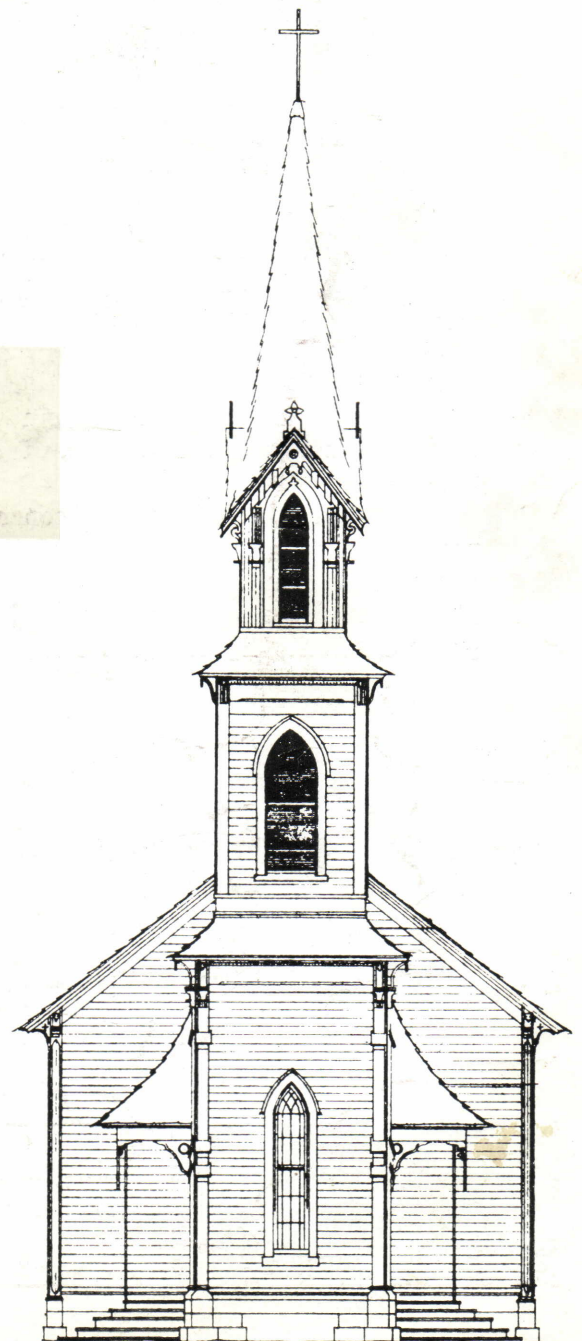
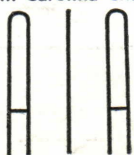


SOUTHERN ARCHITECT

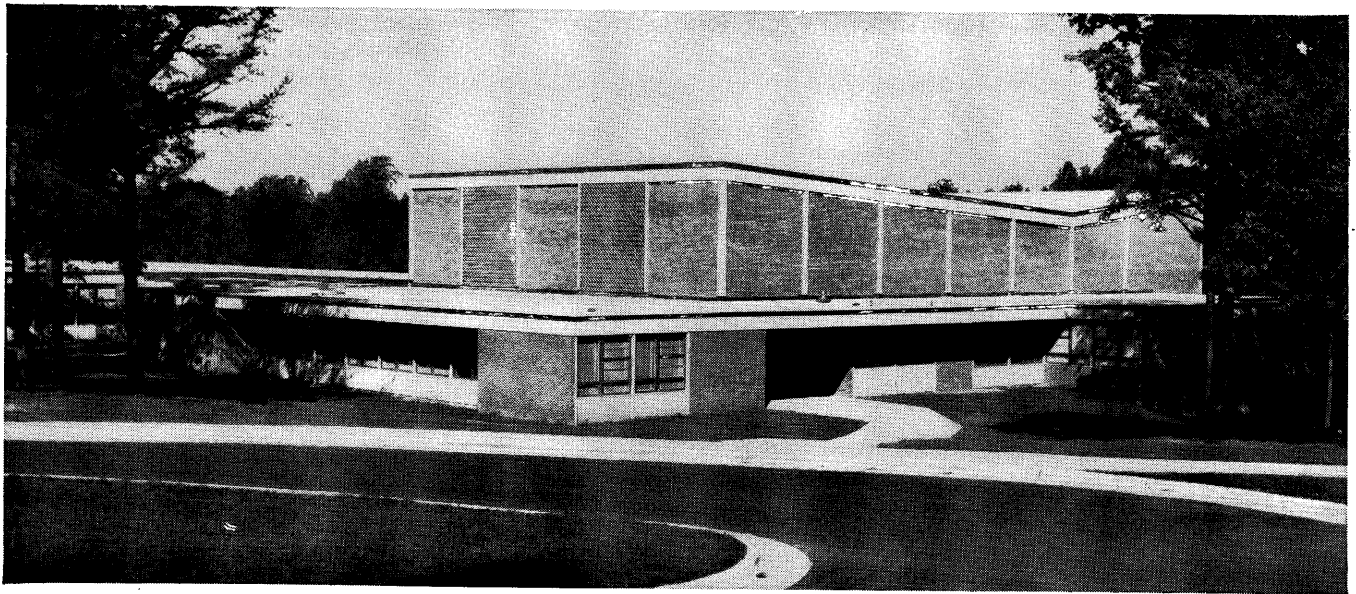
FEBRUARY 1960



Official Publication
North Carolina Chapter



American Institute
of Architects



*LEROY MARTIN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.
EDWARDS, McKIMMON & ETHEREDGE, Raleigh, N. C., Architects;
EZRA MEIR & ASSOCIATES, Raleigh, N. C., Engineers;
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The LeRoy Martin Junior High School, Raleigh, North Carolina, is indeed a far cry from the old style schoolhouse so widely accepted even a few years back.

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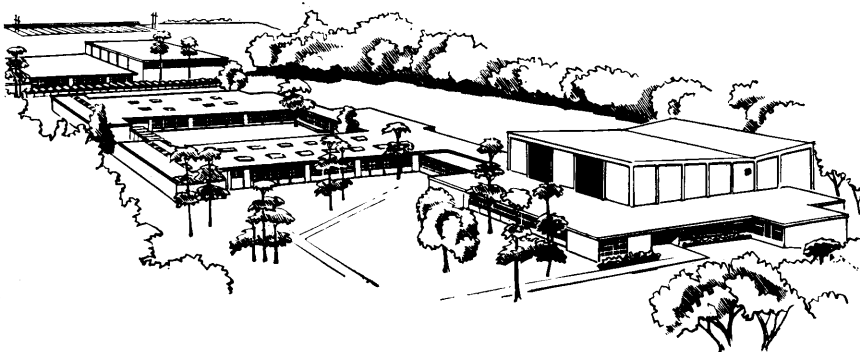
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SOUTHERN ARCHITECT



February 1960

Volume 6

Number 2

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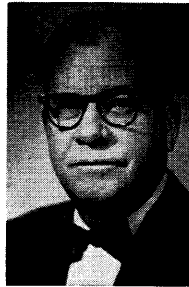
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CLEMMER

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is the intended purpose of this column that the subject matter presented each month be inclined more toward topics of general public concern than those which may concern only our membership. However, there are times when it does seem to be equally appropriate to utilize this medium for presentation of some thoughts which may be of mutual concern. This is such an article.

We have just ended a great convention, our forty-sixth annual meeting in Raleigh. We had a record attendance. We were inspired and informed by brilliant speeches, lectures and discussions. We entertained visiting dignitaries. We transacted a number of items of important Chapter business. We read and heard reports of the great amount of work accomplished by your numerous hard-working committees. We enjoyed great fellowship together and with our many guests. We accorded some honors to deserving people. Several of our colleagues received honors from the Chapter for excellence in the field of design. We received fifteen new corporate members and one new associate member into the Chapter.

All in all it was an occasion long to be remembered. Too much praise cannot be given to the Raleigh Council and its Ladies Auxiliary for efficient planning and production and for their charming hospitality. The quality and quantity of the architectural exhibits were above average. The winners may well be proud of the honors won.

Listening to Institute reports and plans from President Richards and Director Odell one could not help being deeply impressed by the tremendous amount of effort being put forth by capable practitioners from all over the country to keep our profession geared to meet the demands of our time and to maintain its position of respected leadership.

We begin the new year with mixed emotions. We will miss last year's officers and co-workers who will not be with us this year. We look forward to a year of pleasant association and progress with the newly elected officers. Our Chapter is becoming so populated with men of strong potential that elections now demand more difficult decisions on the part of nominating committees and especially of the membership as a whole.

With such a full and attractive program there never appeared to be a suitable time at the meeting for the President to express his gratitude for his re-election, for the supporting slate of splendid new officers and for the past services of those much-appreciated retiring officers. May this message say as much to them and to all of the membership.

Last year we were inspired and impressed with the cooperative spirit of the majority of our membership. We hopefully look forward to a continuation and acceleration of the same attitude this year.

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

SPOTLIGHTING OUR NEW MEMBERS

The following 9 N. C. Architects were inducted into the N. C. Chapter January 30 at the Annual Meeting in Raleigh, after being approved for membership by AIA effective January 1.



Edgar Streetford Dellinger
 Mooresville, N. C.
 Born: November 11, 1918, McColl, S. C.
 Education: Laurinburg High School
 Wingate Jr. College
 N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Professional Training:
 Emory Matthews, Laurinburg, N. C.
 Marion A. Ham, AIA, Durham, N. C.
 Ross Shumaker, AIA, Raleigh, N. C.
 Chief, Arch. Section—Japan Construction Agency.
 U. S. Army Construction Agency.
 Professional Practice:
 W. E. Matthews Co., Laurinburg, N. C.



Victor O'Lynne Cole
 Raleigh, N. C.
 Born: December 11, 1924, Sanford, N. C.
 Education: Sanford High School
 N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Professional Training:
 M. Stuart Davis, Louisburg, N. C.
 Charles W. Davis, Jr., Raleigh, N. C.
 Holloway & Reeves, AIA, Raleigh, N. C.
 Cole and Jones - Architects, Raleigh, N. C.
 April 1958-Present



Francis Williams MacMillan
 Fayetteville, N. C.
 Born: 1923, Fayetteville, N. C.
 Education: Fayetteville Senior High School
 N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Professional Training:
 James M. Webb, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Dan MacMillan & Associates, Fayetteville, N. C.
 MacMillan-Hicks-MacMillan, Fayetteville, N. C.



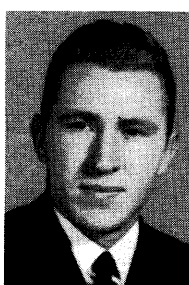
Mason Spiller Hicks
 Fayetteville, N. C.
 Born: 1921, Bluefield, West Virginia
 Education: Buckhannon Upshur High School,
 Buckhannon, West Va.
 West Virginia Wesleyan College
 Graduated: 1943 - B.S.
 Mass. Institute of Technology
 Graduated: 1943 - Meteorology Certif.
 Va. Polytechnic Institute
 Graduated: 1948 - B.S.
 Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge,
 Mass.
 Graduated: 1949 - M. Arch.
 Professional Training:
 James M. Webb, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Dan MacMillan and Assoc., Fayetteville, N. C.
 MacMillan-Hicks-MacMillan, Fayetteville, N. C.



Robert George Miller
 Charlotte, N. C.
 Born: February 9, 1930, Irvington, N. J.
 Education: Irvington High School
 N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 1953 - Bach. of Arch.
 Professional Training:
 Edward G. Mrozek, Irvington, N. J.
 S. W. Golinski, Irvington, N. J.
 U. S. Army, Arch. Asst.
 Williams, Coile & Blanchard, Newport News,
 Va.
 William Moore Weber, Raleigh, N. C.
 A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte, N. C.



Gene Watts Jones
 Raleigh, N. C.
 Born: September 24, 1929, Durham, N. C.
 Education: Durham High School
 N. C. State College
 1952 - Bachelor of Architecture
 1956 - Professional Degree Civil Engineering
 Structural Option
 Professional Training:
 Archie R. Davis, Durham, N. C.
 State Highway Commission, Raleigh, N. C.
 Edwards, McKimmon & Etheridge, Raleigh,
 N. C.
 Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, Roanoke, Va.
 N. C. State College Civil Engineering Dept.
 Ezra Meir & Associates, Raleigh, N. C.
 March 1958-October 1959
 F. Carter Williams, Raleigh, N. C.



Gordon Ervin Peebles
 Fayetteville, N. C.
 Born: August 1, 1923, Raleigh, N. C.
 Education: Oxford High School, Oxford, N. C.
 N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 1950 - B. S. Architectural Engineering
 Professional Training:
 L. B. Burney, Raleigh, N. C.
 Dept. of Army, Arch. Engineer
 W. L. Saunders, Fayetteville, N. C.



Horace Creighton Jones
 Raleigh, N. C.
 Born: September 20, 1930, Atlanta, Ga.
 Education: Va. High School, Bristol, Va.
 Emory & Henry College, Emory, Va.
 N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 1956 - B. Arch.
 Professional Training:
 Newport News, Va. Ship. & D.D. Co.
 Victor Cole, Raleigh, N. C.
 Charles W. Davis, Raleigh, N. C.
 Sherwood, Mills & Smith, Stamford, Conn.
 Bruce C. Graham, New York City
 Cole & Jones, Raleigh, N. C.



Alva Eugene Warren
 Charlotte 9, N. C.
 Born: May 3, 1931, Danville, Kentucky
 Education: Central High School, Charlotte, N. C.
 Mars Hill Junior College
 N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 1955 - B.S.
 Professional Training:
 Ornamental Stone Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Charles T. Main, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 R. Edwin Wilson, Charlotte, N. C.
 Holloway & Reeves, Raleigh, N. C.
 J. H. Brown, Sherman, Texas
 Richard Gillespie, Charlotte, N. C.
 Walter Hook Associates, Charlotte, N. C.

COLLEGE DORMITORY

wilson

architects:

Small & Boaz, AIA

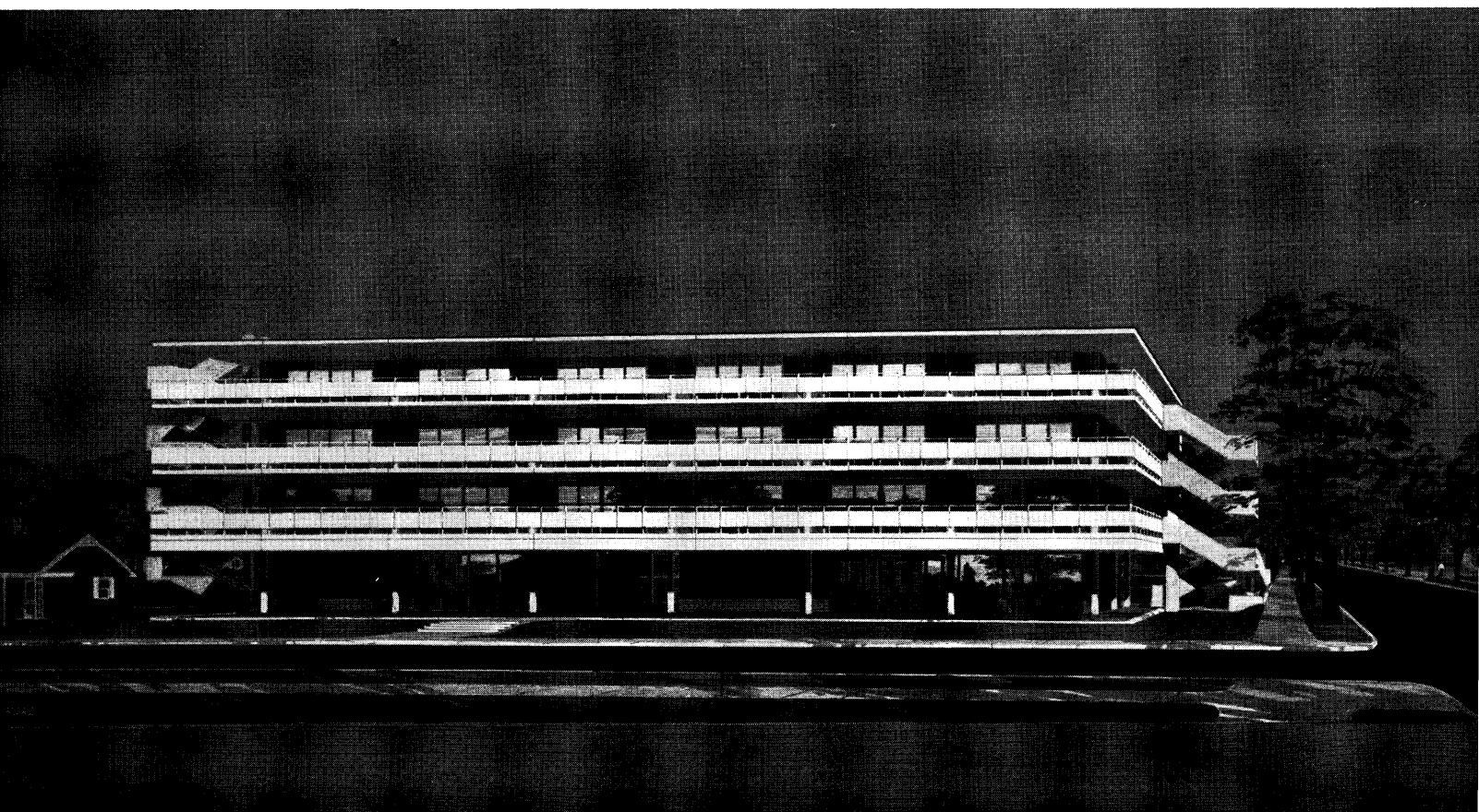
raleigh

Joseph N. Boaz, Partner-in-Charge

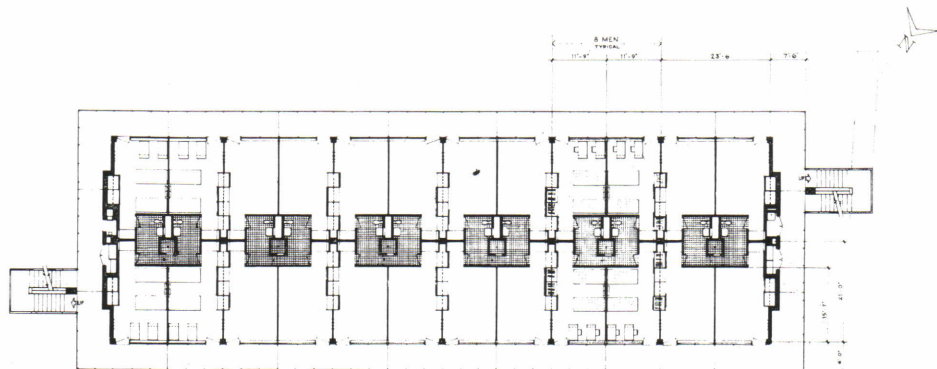
contractor:

Jones Bros. Construction Co., General Contractor

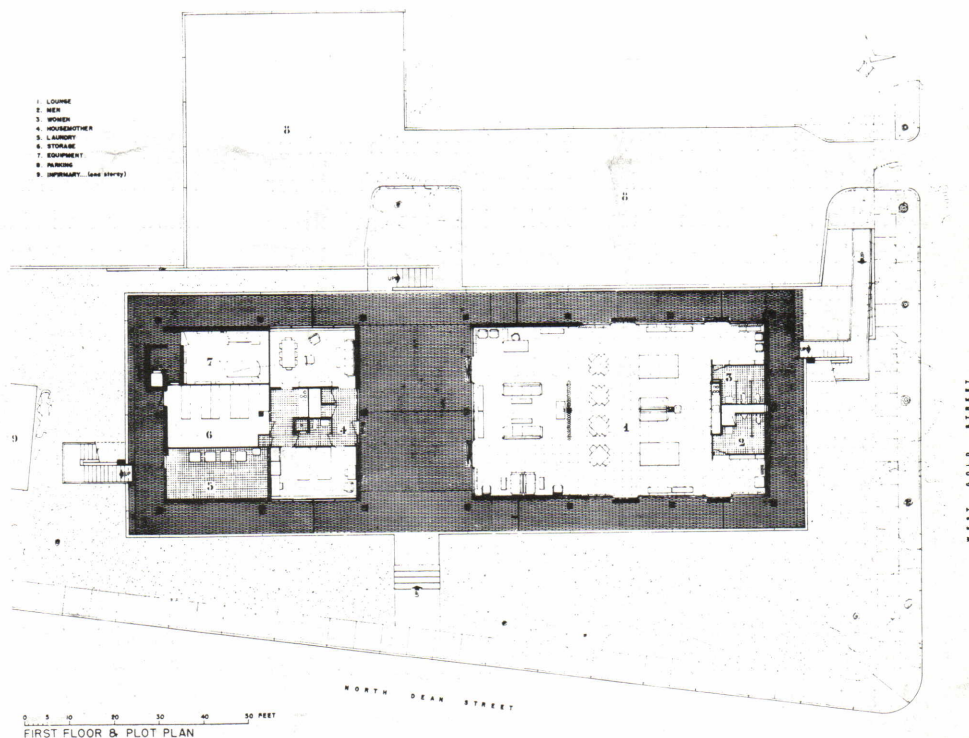
wilson



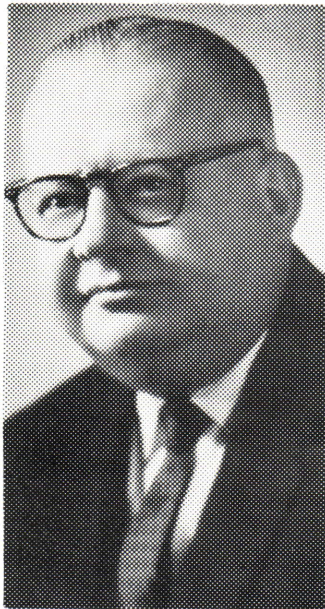
0 5 10 20 30 FEET
UPPER FLOOR - TYPICAL



Construction of this men's dormitory for Atlantic Christian College was begun in January 1959 and is nearly completed. Problems limiting capacity to 144 were the restricted site and city code height limit. Two considerations affecting economy are no inside halls - corridors and bathrooms central in each eight man units. All bedroom furniture except chairs was built in at a cost of \$35,000. Total cost was \$356,595, or \$12.38 per square foot and \$2,476.35 per student.



200-11000 ARCHITECT
FEB, 1960



PERSONALITY OF THE MONTH

RANDOLPH E. DuMONT

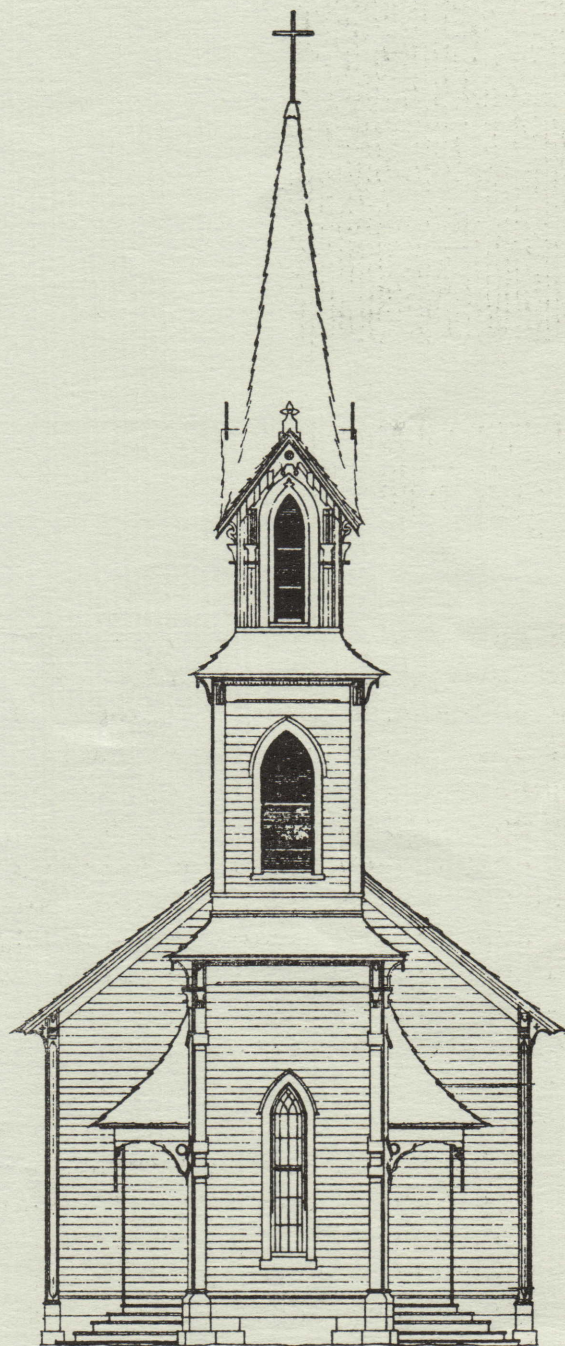
This is another of a series of articles giving a sketch of the leaders of various organizations and fields of business with which members of NCAIA are connected.

1960 The North Carolina Chapter AIA at its 46th Annual Meeting January 30th in Raleigh bestowed Honorary Membership on the 8th person in the history of the organization. He is Randolph E. DuMont of New York City, Treasurer of the Duke Endowment. Mr. DuMont has been with various Duke interests his entire business life and Treasurer of the Foundation since 1924. He was invited to speak before the N. C. Chapter AIA at its 1958 Summer Meeting, and in the August issue of that year Southern Architect carried his talk "The Duke Endowment Program For the Improvement of Rural Church Architecture." One of the meetings held concurrently with the Chapter's meeting last month was of architects on the Bishop's Committee on Rural Church Architecture of the Methodist Church, which he helped form. A copy of his recent address to this Committee, which has done so much to improve the understanding and character of building in this state, is contained on pages 14-16 of this issue.

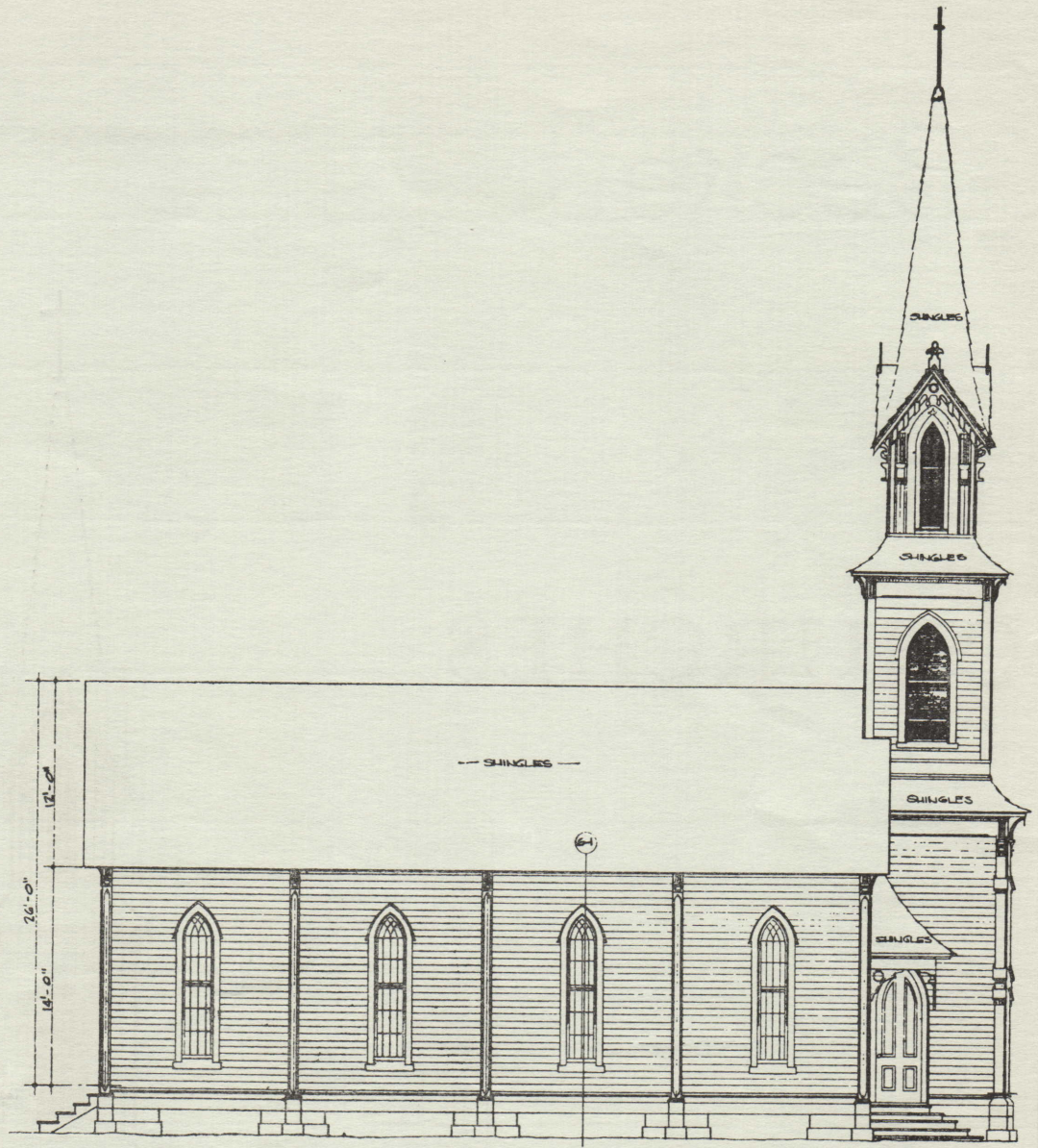
Mr. DuMont was born in 1902 in Newark, New Jersey. He attended New York University and first was employed with Southern Power Company, now Duke Power Company. Two of his three children have attended Duke University. Among his many activities he serves as Assistant Treasurer for the Southern Education Foundation. His friendly manner and sincere interest in our state has led to many friendships and to his being adopted as a Tar Heel.

The wording on the certificate read "Randolph E. DuMont having duly qualified by rendering the Profession of Architecture signal and valuable service, and having conspicuously upheld the aims of the North Carolina Chapter has been duly elected and admitted thereto by its Board of Directors, is hereby declared to be an Honorary Associate Member entitled under the conditions prescribed in its by-laws to exercise all the rights and privileges granted thereunder to Honorary Associate Members."

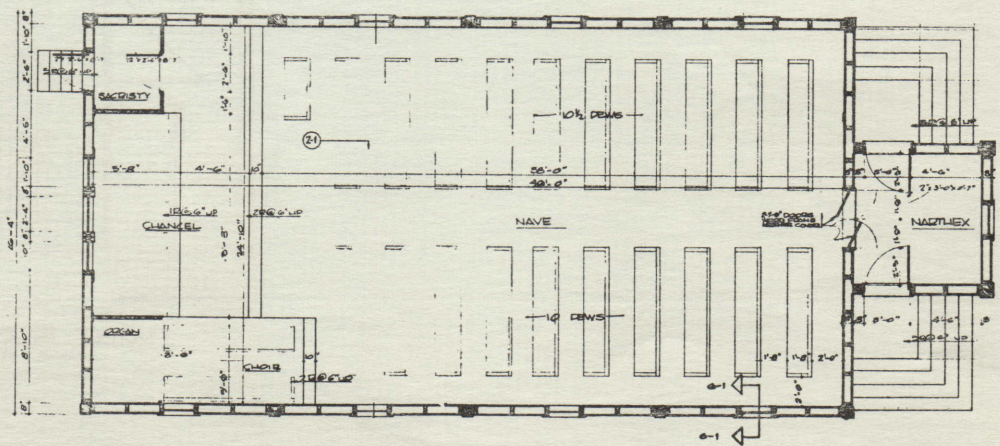
CHURCHES



FRONT ELEVATION (WEST)
SCALE 3/16" = 1'-0"



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION (NORTH)



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

HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF NORTH CAROLINA

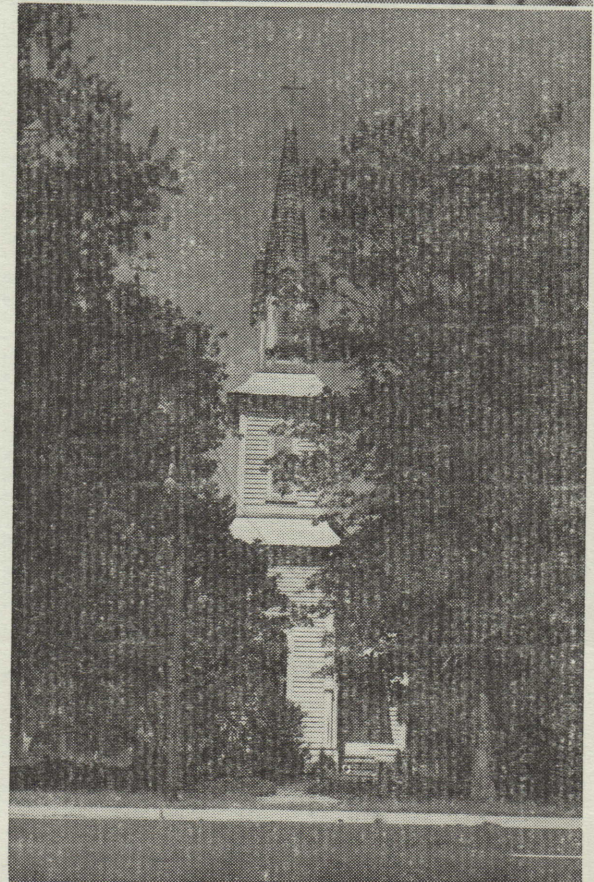
This is the fourth of a series of articles on the historic buildings of North Carolina. The measured drawings are from the files of the Historic Architecture Research course at the School of Design, North Carolina State College. This program requires each student to complete before graduation measured 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.

ST. MARTIN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH HAMILTON, N. C.

St. Martin's was built about 1863. All the materials used in the construction were produced locally with the exception of the ball and stained glass which were imported from England. The Boyles and Martin families were major contributors and leaders toward its construction; and the design was probably devised by local carpenters from popular examples of the time.

While the design of St. Martin's is based on Gothic precedent, the lancet windows, interior paneling, and especially the tower depart from any genuine historical attitude to enter decorative adventures of Victorianism. The problem of converting Gothic ornament to wooden boards, worked with stringent economy, prohibited authentic reproduction but encouraged the development of highly original decoration.

Only recently has the interest of architects in historical buildings included with any seriousness those of the Victorian period (perhaps more properly designated as Romantic or Eclectic). However, in the last few years the increased use of ornament and the nature of that ornament have been responsible for the growing popularity of the vigorous and ornate work of architects in the last part of the 19th century.



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

winston-salem

architect:

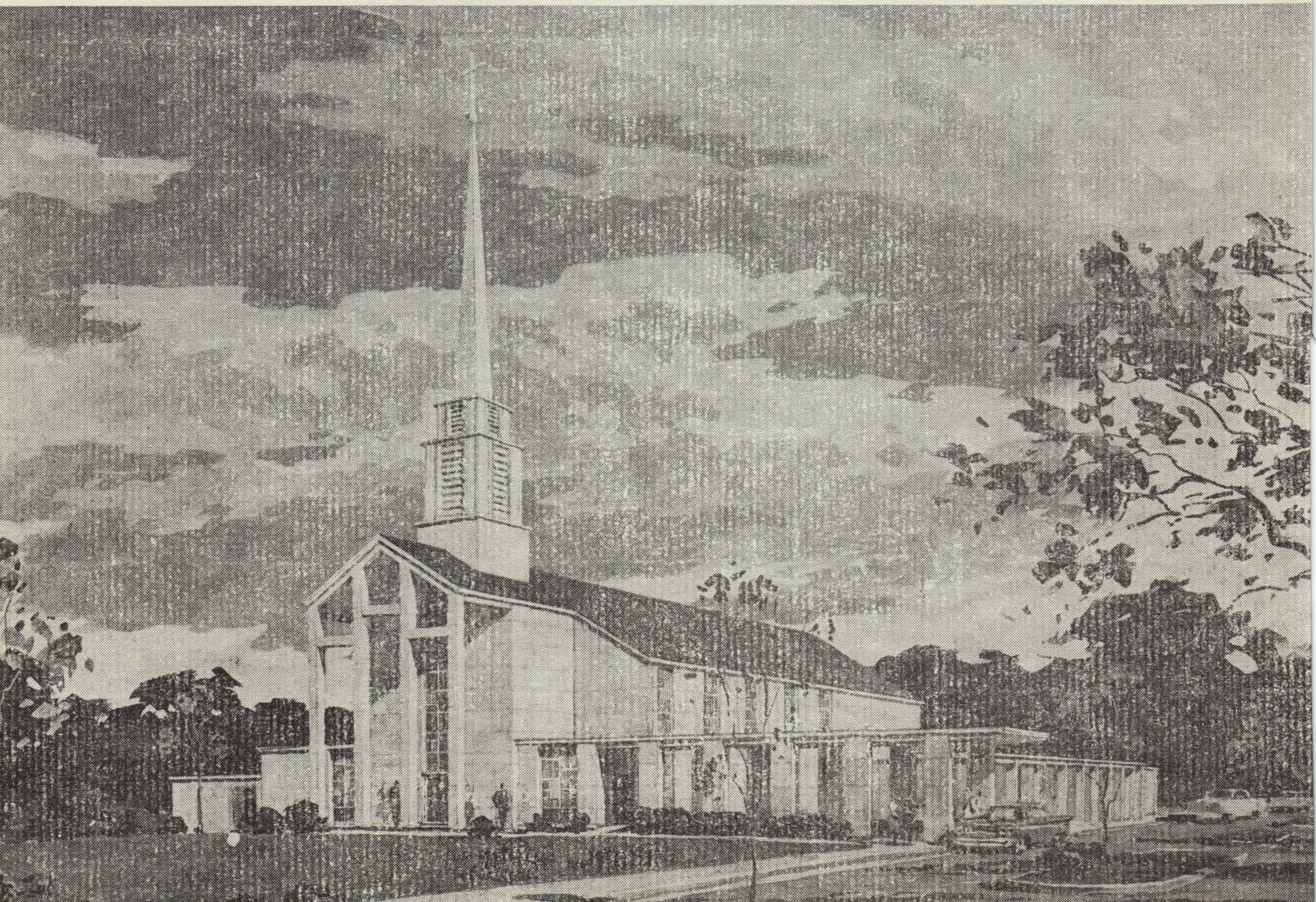
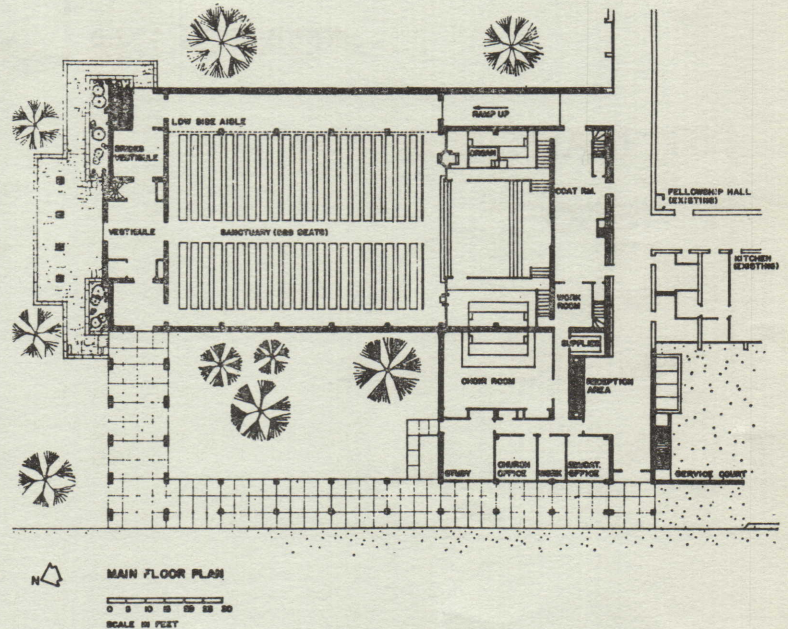
Lashmit & James, AIA

winston-salem

Members of the firm Lashmit, James, Brown & Pollock

This Sanctuary is the final stage of a building program which began in 1957 with a fellowship hall, kitchen and Sunday School classrooms. Insofar as feasible the Sanctuary was designed in accordance with the original scheme. A covered walk, connecting the Sanctuary and the Sunday School entrances, borders a generous parking lot. This provides protected unloading from automobiles.

Construction consists of precast concrete bents at the Sanctuary and bar joist with suspended ceiling at the administration area. Interior finishes include plaster and exposed masonry block for the walls and asphalt tile and carpet for flooring. Exterior materials consist of white Georgia marble and insulated metal panels. The entire building, both Sanctuary and Sunday School, is air conditioned.



This United Church of Christ building has 8,650 square feet with its aluminum tower reaching 60 feet. All flat roof areas have precast concrete. Laminated wood parabolic arches, 39 feet to crest, support alternating 2 x 3 and 2 x 4. In the sanctuary the walls are brick, ceilings exposed wood and all lights are on a dimmer system and are designed to continue the motif of the altar window. The arched roof is copper.

THE FIRST EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH

high point

architect:

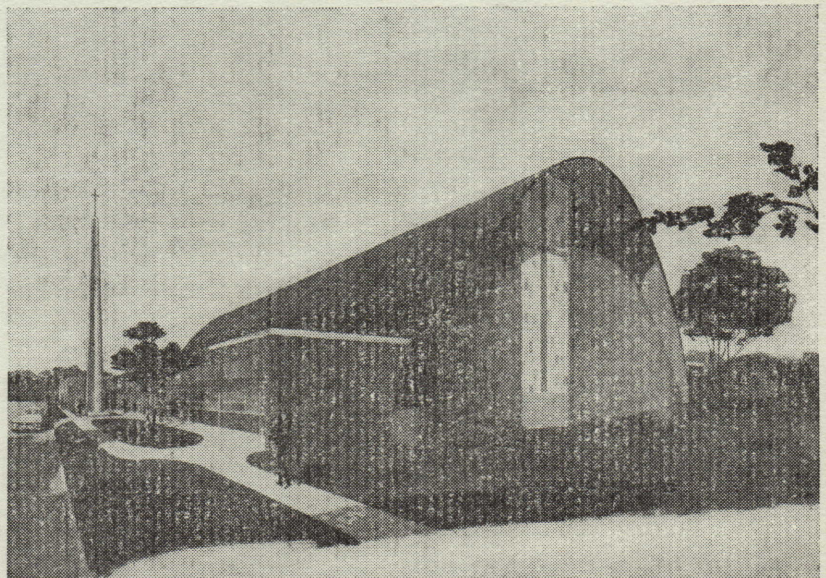
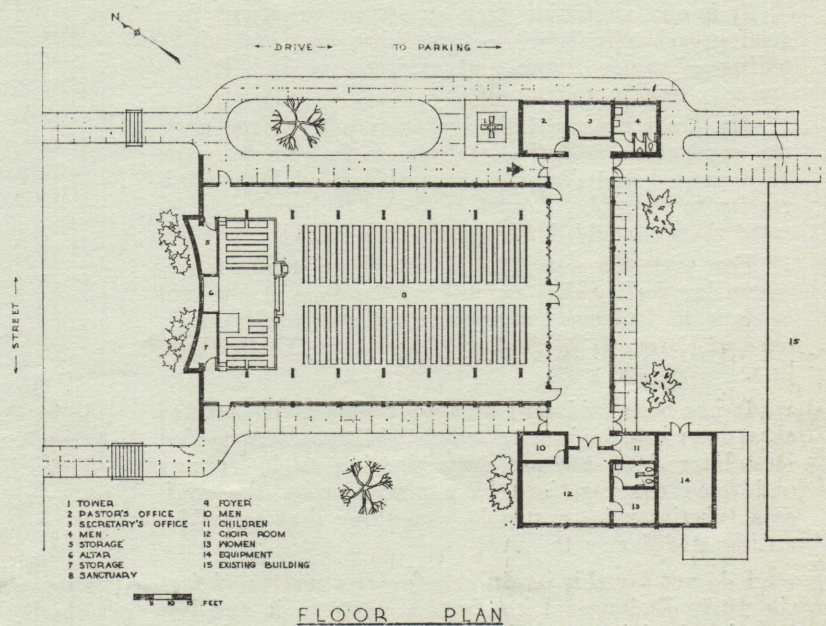
Robert W. Conner, AIA

high point

contractor:

R. K. Stewart & Son — General Contractor

high point



CHURCH ARCHITECTURE SUPPORTED

The following is a condensation of remarks made by R. E. DuMont, Treasurer of the Duke Endowment, before a recent meeting in North Carolina of the Bishop's Committee on Rural Church Architecture of the Methodist Church.

The Rural Church program of the Duke Endowment is a program of assistance and to make this assistance the more effective there should be a close working relationship between the Methodist Church at the conference level, the district level, the local congregation and the Duke Endowment.

It is our conviction that an attractive church is a good preacher in itself — preaching day and night, telling of man's hopes and aspirations, and it sets one to preach unto himself.

Mr. Duke expressed the importance he placed upon the appearance and the location of the church when he requested and directed the architect of Duke University to have the Chapel at Duke University so located that it would dominate the campus.

For some time past, there has been a constantly increasing feeling that much could be done and should be done to improve the exterior architectural appearance of the rural Methodist Churches in North Carolina.

It has been said that many churches which started as a one-room project, to which additions were added at a later date, are not very pleasing to look upon and some congregations have placed upon the roof, as a substitute for a steeple, something that resembles an inverted dove-cote.

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

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

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

It is recognized that, while a certain type of structure might be most fitting at one point, the same

type of structure might not be suitable in the next nearest community. We also feel that much beauty can be captured through simplicity.

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

While we consider the services of an architect to be most desirable and necessary, we concede that this is a matter which must be decided by the local congregation.

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

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

The architectural problem is not new to us. Back in the year 1931, the Duke Endowment provided funds to maintain an office for an architect at Duke University. An architect was made available to all churches which wished to avail themselves of his services, and the church paid a fee mutually agreed upon between the local church and the architect. The local church paid this fee.

With churches located throughout the 100 counties of North Carolina, it became physically impossible for one man located in Durham to adequately handle this work; and although the fee paid by each church was not too large, some considerable feeling built up, in that fees were being paid by the church for a service which was not fully satisfactory or adequate.

After several years, the architect's office at Duke University was discontinued; and although the architect continued to offer his services as a separate entity, it was evident that unless there could be local architectural service available, such services would not be used. In many instances a local contractor has substituted for an architect.

Here are some facts which should be taken into consideration and which bear evidence that collaboration of the Methodist Church at the Conference level and at the District level with the Duke Endowment is necessary.

1. The larger part of the cost of construction is provided by local congregations.
2. Methodist boards at the conference level make sizable outright grants, as well as loans, to many of the congregations for construction projects in which the Duke Endowment participates.
3. A considerable amount of local labor and material is donated and native materials are largely used.
4. Duke Endowment appropriations range from approximately 5% of the cost of larger projects to approximately 25% of the cost of the smaller projects which are more rural and where need is usually the greatest.
5. It is required that all building plans be approved by what is known as the Durham Committee before an application is considered, but, unfortunately, too many times a project will be started before an application for an appropriation is submitted and before construction plans are approved. Some means should be devised to avoid this and at this point, the assistance of the Methodist Church at the district level would be most valuable.
6. The Duke Endowment encourages each church to engage an architect, but we realize that at present there is some resistance which we hope will gradually be eliminated by counseling with congregations.
7. The Duke Endowment's first interest leans toward the smaller projects in the more rural and needy areas, rather than toward the larger projects located in the more prosperous communities where an architect is usually employed. Approximately 75% of our appropriations are for projects costing less than \$50,000.00. However, unit planning and unit building may run well over \$50,000.00 per congregation in the aggregate.

The degree of success we will have in carrying out this program for improving the exterior architectural appearance and the functional design of the rural church will largely depend upon the extent of the interest which local architects have in such a program, coupled with the cooperation of rural church congregations and the support of the church as a whole through the Bishops and their committees.

This program, of necessity, first requires an educational approach. By this we mean that local congregations should be encouraged to consult with and to engage an architect for each project before a site is selected and before any construction or remodeling is started and it should be pointed out that in many instances an architect will effect savings that will more than offset his fee.

It is fully realized that to make this program successful some basis of operation must be found which will be acceptable to the architects and not become too much of a drain upon their time. Also, a basis of operation will have to be determined which will in no way violate the code of the architect. Of course, what I refer to is limited to counseling service.

The Bishop's committee on architecture is not intended to be a Duke Endowment committee. It would be a Methodist conference committee and its functions would not necessarily be limited to rural areas as is Duke Endowment aid and the architects might wish to request the Bishop's permission to identify themselves as consultants to his committee on architecture.

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

The Duke Endowment will reimburse each committee member the amount of out-of-pocket costs involved in attending all meetings and we are very much aware of the fact that each architect will be giving valuable clock-hours while attending these meetings.

If Bishop Harmon decides to formalize a committee on church architecture, we suggest that it be composed of all the members of his cabinet and as many registered architects as can be obtained, and it is hoped that there would be at least one architect from each district named to the committee. It is further suggested that Bishop Harmon consider naming a member of his cabinet to serve as chairman of the committee and a registered architect to serve as vice-chairman. A secretary and a treasurer should be named, either by Bishop Harmon or by his appointed chairman.

It is further suggested that a subcommittee of architects be established within the framework of the Bishop's committee and that an architect be named as chairman of that subcommittee. This subcommittee would be composed of all the architects on Bishop Harmon's committee.

At this point I would like to say once again that if a committee on church architecture is formalized by Bishop Harmon that committee should work toward a program which will be independently thought out with the Western North Carolina conference primarily in mind. In other words, that which has been worked out in the Eastern Conference to date should in no way be considered to be binding upon the Western North Carolina Conference.

However, you may wish to have the benefit of their experience and, of course, all records, source material and plans of operation developed to date within the Eastern North Carolina Conference are available to you. You will have ready access to these records and you can feel free to call upon any member of Bishop Garber's committee for any information or material you wish to have if you think it would be helpful to you.

For the sole purpose and intent of providing you with information, I would like to brief you as to what steps have been taken in the Eastern Conference.

Much has been accomplished by the subcommittee of registered architects associated with the Eastern Conference at meetings held separate and apart from

the Bishop's committee as a whole. At one time this subcommittee reviewed the advisability of providing a nest of working drawings with specifications for churches of several sizes with various sketches for exterior design. It was determined that this should not be done for a number of reasons. One reason for discarding this idea was that a local congregation would quite likely take the plans and without consulting an architect, or without proper supervision, start construction and come up with a structure that would not be sound and not pleasing in appearance. Another reason was the fear that sooner or later a close similarity in appearance would develop. A third reason was that to furnish stock plans would be somewhat contrary to the educational feature of the program whereby congregations are encouraged to engage a registered architect.

At the 1958 summer session of the North Carolina Chapter of the A.I.A., I had the pleasure of meeting Dean Kamphoefner of the School of Design of State College and he then evidenced his interest in the program and, subsequently, under the direction of Dean Kamphoefner and Dr. Cecil Elliott, the School of Design made a study on rural churches in North Carolina. The idea for this study originated within the subcommittee of architects and was recommended by that committee and approved by the Bishop's committee. The study was financed by the Duke Endowment at a fee mutually agreed upon. At the last meeting of the Bishop's committee, Dr. Elliott submitted the results of the study which included six panels, each of which carried a concise but adequate description of what the panel was intended to cover. These panels start with the selection of a site and each panel in turn takes on advanced progression in construction relating to educational units, recreational units and work up to the completed sanctuary.

The subcommittee of architects is presently considering the advisability of inquiring if there are, within the North Carolina Chapter of A.I.A., architects who would be willing to submit plans of exterior designs on a competitive award basis. These plans would not have to be plans currently prepared; on the contrary, they could be plans contained in the files of the architect. The architect or architects, whose plans were selected, would be asked to grant permission to the Duke Endowment to display same and/or to have a scale model constructed and placed at Duke University as a permanent exhibit. The name and address of the architect would be identified with the model. A committee designated by the North Carolina A.I.A. would judge the plans and designs submitted and the Chapter would make the award. In view of the fact that such competitions would render a distinct service to the program, it is quite possible that the Duke Endowment Committee on rural churches might consider providing funds for such awards.

The subcommittee of architects has proposed that consideration be given to the possibility of acquiring a mobile exhibit through the A.I.A., together with a slide library for display among the various districts and at the annual conferences of the Methodist Church.

The subcommittee of architects has suggested that a one-day institute be held at Duke University each year on church architecture under the direction of that committee.

One of the truly great contributions made by the subcommittee of architects originated within that committee itself. I must say to you that I was more than deeply moved when one of its members proposed that each architect on the committee agree to donate one-day each month to go into the field and consult with any congregation within his area planning a building program, if his services are desired. This motion was quickly seconded and unanimously adopted by the architects themselves.

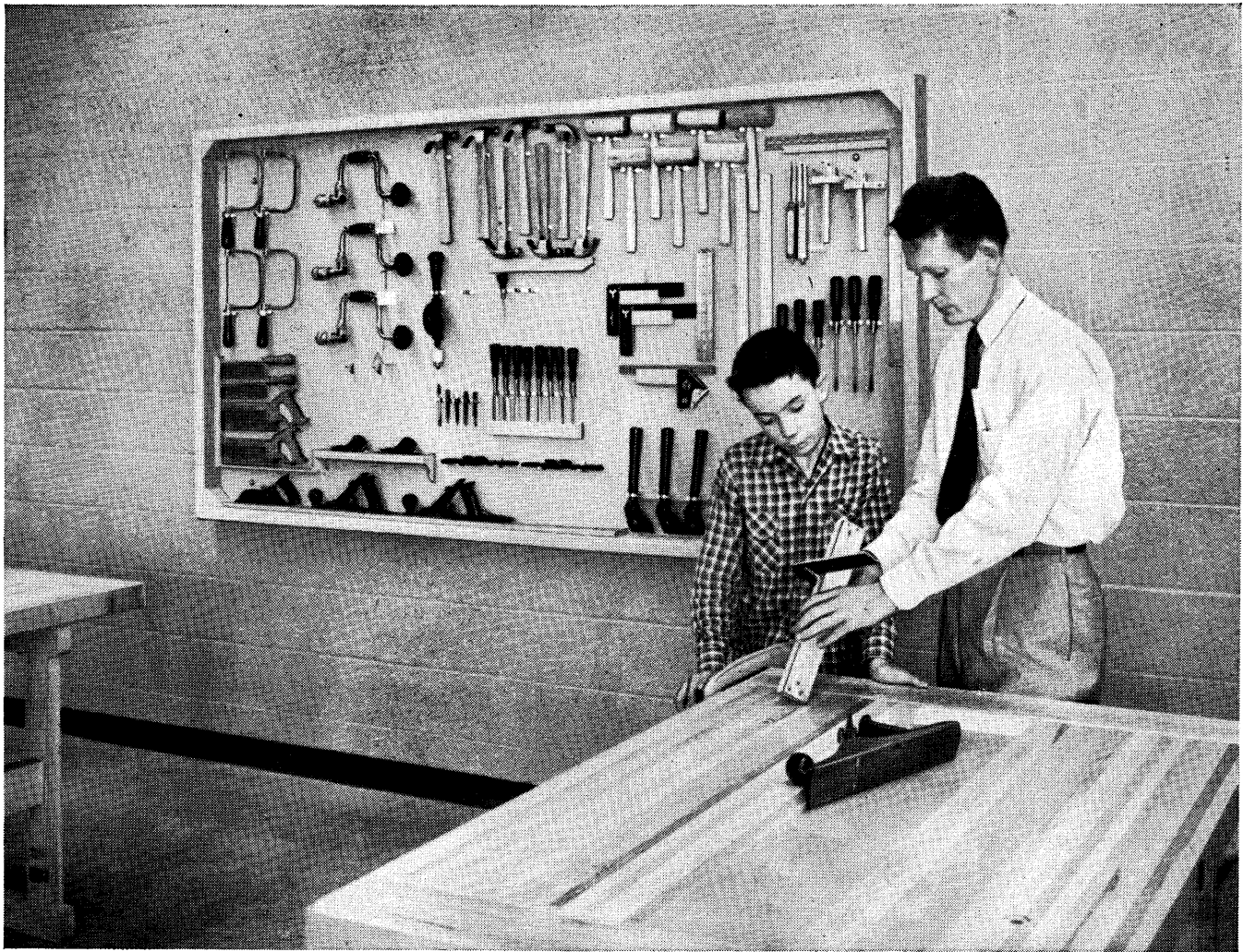
In addition to donating one day a month, the architects have divided themselves into small groups and each group stands ready to meet and confer with the Duke Endowment Durham Committee at times mutually agreeable, in an effort to work out current problems.

A major difficulty which we are going to have to face up to is the expansion and the remodeling of present structures. The secretary of the town and country committee of the Eastern Conference has stated that one out of every eight rural churches in that conference is a one room church and that one out of every eight rural churches is a nearly one room church which means that 25% of the rural Methodist churches in the Eastern Conference will sooner or later embark upon an expansion program.

It is seemingly a more difficult problem to remodel and expand than it is to develop a completely new structure and here again the educational feature of the program becomes important for unless the advice and guidance of the architect is obtained some sorry structures are very apt to emerge both in appearance and in functional design.

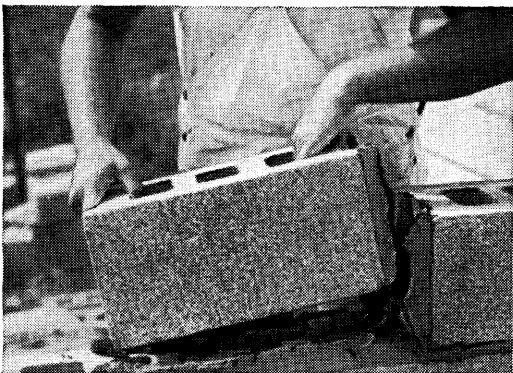
Another difficult problem is that many of the present structures are poorly located and due to the fact that a portion of their property constitutes a cemetery they hesitate to move to a new site.

As a means of getting this program with its purpose to the local rural congregations a brochure is being prepared and in this the role of the subcommittee of architects is of much importance. Also the Christian Advocate has agreed to run one column each month featuring the Bishop's Committee on Architecture. This will enable each architect on the committee to express himself through this column from time to time if he should desire to do so.



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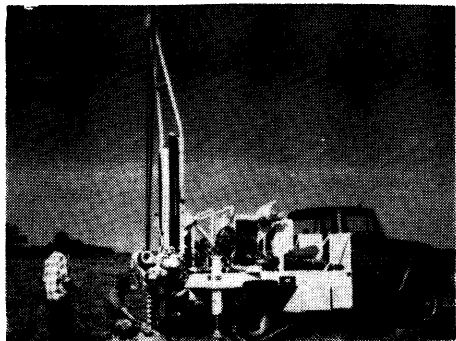
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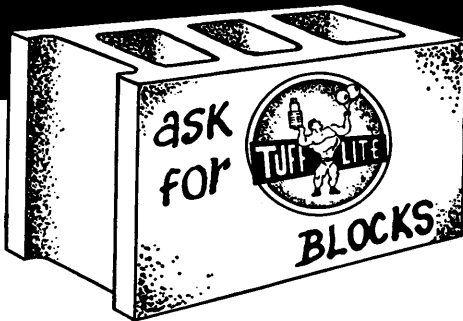
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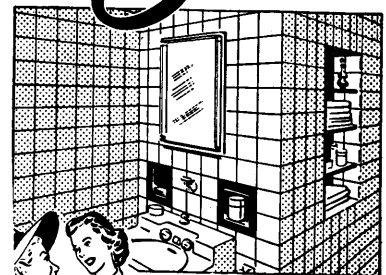
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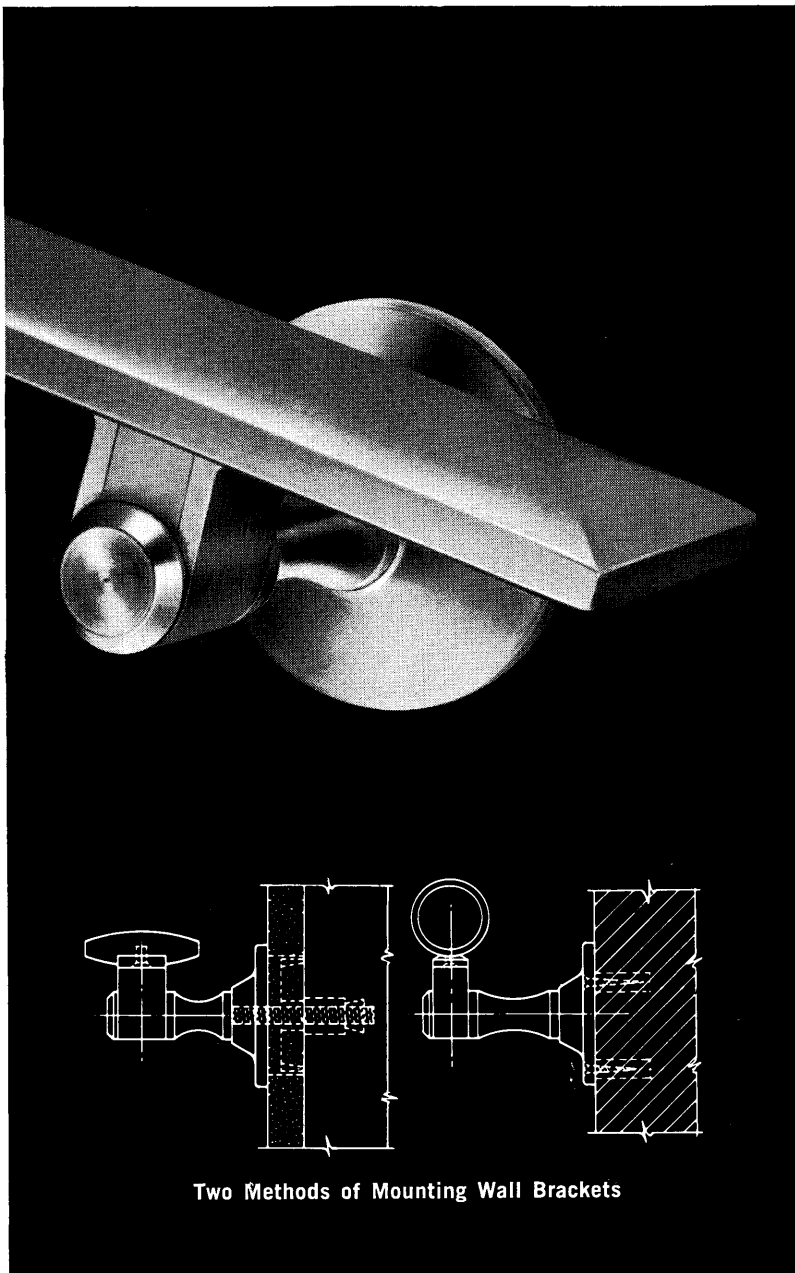


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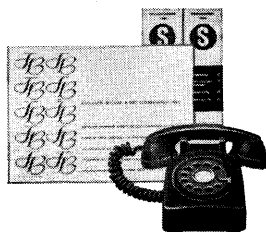
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MARCH 1: Durham Council of Architects, Harvey's.

MARCH 2: Charlotte Council of Architects, Chez Montet, Charlotte.

MARCH 2, 9, 16, 23, 30: Architects Guild of High Point, K & W Restaurant.

MARCH 3, 17: Raleigh Council of Architects, S & W Cafeteria.

MARCH 8-10: Carolina Lumber & Building Supply Ass'n. Convention & Exhibit, Asheville.

MARCH 15: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Y. W. C. A.

MARCH 15-16: Exhibit of Church Designs, Nashville, Tenn.

APRIL 1: Deadline for material for issue after next of this publication.

APRIL 18-22: AIA Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California.

MAY 3-5: Conference on Church Architecture, Minneapolis, Minn.

MAY 12-14: South Atlantic District AIA Conference, Winston-Salem.

MAY 28-JUNE 3: World Planning and Housing Congress, Puerto Rico.

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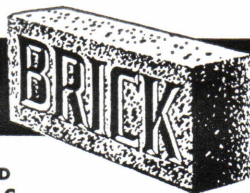
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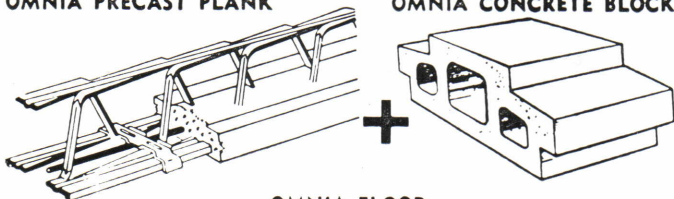
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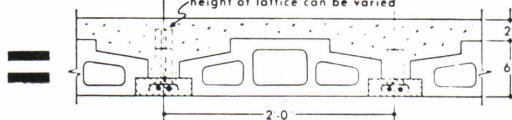
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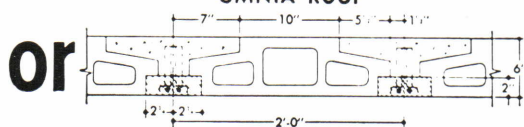


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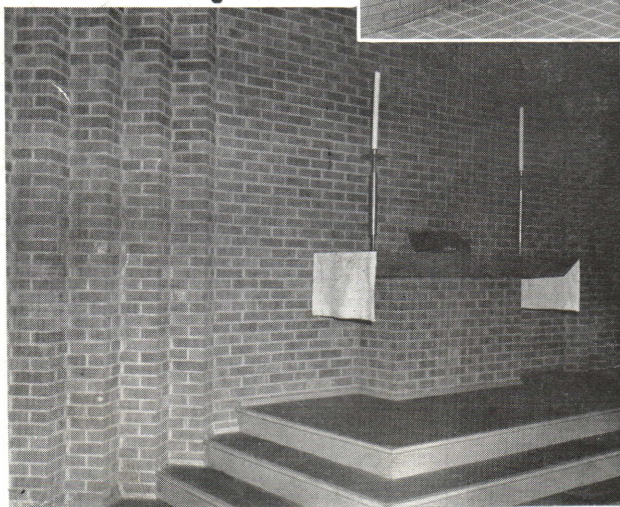
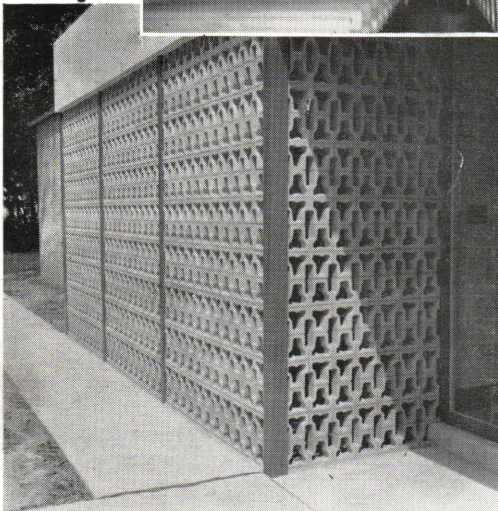
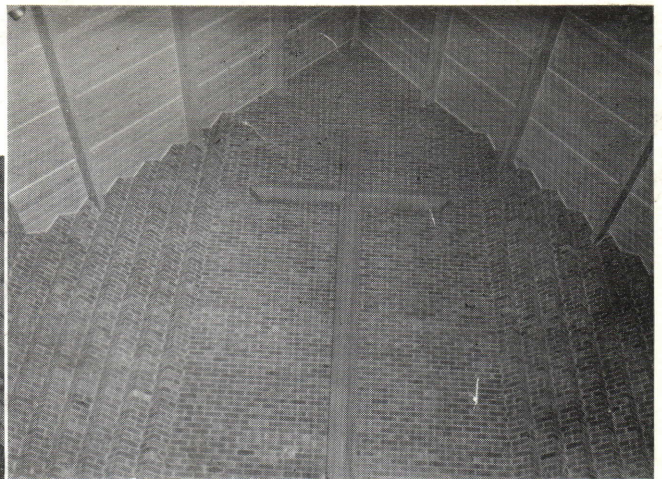
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