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In matters relating to legal, medical, or accounting problems most people seek out and engage the services of professionals whose competency is unquestioned to protect their interests. Yet when it comes to their entering into the largest single financial venture in the lifetime of the average individual too many people feel that they do not need this same kind of professional protection, counsel and guidance.

We are speaking, of course, of the matter of the designing and constructing of a home, a place of business or some other building without benefit of the services of an Architect.

Frequently we hear of the disappointments and losses of individuals who pursue this course, but these are trivial when compared with the safety of human life which is at stake in some instances.

Last winter we read and heard reports on the failure and collapse of a number of buildings throughout the state because of the heavy snows. In no case have we learned of a single failure where the structure was designed and its construction inspected by an Architect. Fortunately, there were no fatalities or tragedies that we recall. However, this was mere happenstance. Just a few hours previous to the total collapse of the roof structure of one building, according to authentic report, the building was populated with over 100 persons at one time.

Under our present laws it is illegal for a building costing over $20,000 to be constructed within the state from plans which do not bear the seal of an Architect, with certain specified exceptions. However, this law is circumvented in many ways, chiefly because building permits and the filing of plans with Building Inspectors are not required in most areas outside of municipalities. This leaves no means as a check-point for enforcement of the law prior to construction.

This is a serious situation and one which we hope county governing bodies in particular will become aware of and do something about without waiting for some tragic experience to focus public opinion on the correction of it. The safeguarding of life, health and property is just as important beyond city limits as it is in cities and just as important in privately owned structures as it is in publicly-owned structures.

Robert L. Clemmer, President
N. C. Chapter, AIA
In analysing this school project several conditions stood out above all other requirements: 1. The site for the school was located in the center of a community which had no civic center or assembly, and the school facilities would be used to fill this need. 2. The need or desirability for a protected year round play area outside the school. The temperature in this area is about 6 to 10 degrees above the state average, and if the prevailing cold northwest wind can be blocked, outdoor play is possible and quite comfortable, even during the rainy winter month of January. 3. Plan a school with six classrooms and library that could expand into a twelve classroom unit. This meant the administration and service facilities should be adequate for the ultimate size, or could be expanded into that size. 4. A fixed amount of capital set up from a bond election. An interesting feature arising from these requirements is the cluster arrangement of classrooms. Rather than following the conventional "long hall" idea, the classrooms are built around a core of utility rooms. Each room opens to the outside, and has access to the core; each has full-length sliding doors.
West Rowan High School, situated on Highway 801 approximately 11 miles West of Salisbury near Cleveland, opened last September. It combines schools formerly in Cleveland, Mount Ula and Woodlief with 535 pupils. It consists of three separate buildings connected with covered walkways.

Closest to the highway is the academic area, with administration area and library in addition to classrooms. Behind that and slightly to the left is the building which houses the gymnasium—which accommodates over 1,500 spectators, auditorium—which seats 1,000, and cafeteria—which seats 300. To the right in the rear is the shop and agricultural building. Still further back on the large site is the 3,300 seat student stadium. The buildings contain approximately 96,000 square feet.

Rowan County Board of Education
Owner
Leslie N. Boney, AIA
Wilmington, N. C.

John V. Berger, General Contractor
Mooresville, N. C.
This is another 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

OLD FEMALE ACADEMY
ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

In 1839 an Asheboro newspaper announced: “The friends of female education . . . in this section will be gratified to learn that the citizens have agreed and pledged and obligated themselves to erect a Female Academy. A suitable building to be commenced forthwith.”

School opened that year and local people made their homes available to boarding pupils. The next year there were so many students that the younger ones were taught in a nearby church. The academy continued to prosper until the Civil War, when it was closed and the building used as a barracks for soldiers. After the war school was resumed.

One room was used for class work and the other contained a piano and was used as a repository for students’ bonnets and coats. The city’s first piano was bought for the Female Academy and music was an important part of the genteel pursuits in which the students were instructed. Tuition charges were made separately for spelling and reading, arithmetic and history, music, and instruction in the making of wax flowers and fruit.

Drawings by: Charles E. Burkhead
Walter T. Bradshaw
NORTH CAROLINA
PERSONALITY OF
THE MONTH

J. EVERETTE MILLER

As Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. James Everette Miller is very interested in architecture as it relates to public school construction in North Carolina. Since one of Mr. Miller's prime concerns is educational planning, it is significant that he also attaches a great deal of importance to the physical aspect of education; namely, the school building. His thinking on this subject was clearly expressed in a talk given at the 1960 School Planning Conference, in which he defined future school needs for North Carolina in the years ahead. Other salient points were distinctly related to changes which must be made if our school buildings are to continue to provide adequately for their intended purpose. Our next step, Mr. Miller feels, is to enhance the appearance of our schools by site development and the utilization of the site for educational purposes.

Mr. Miller is a native of Hertford County, graduated from Campbell College and received his Masters Degree from Wake Forest College. Additional study in school administration was done at Duke University, George Peabody College for Teachers, and at the University of North Carolina. Before becoming Assistant State Superintendent, Mr. Miller was teacher and principal in the Washington North Carolina Schools, and held various positions in the Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. Miller is North Carolina's representative on the Study Commission of the National Council of Chief State School Officers, is active in the North Carolina Educational Association, and belongs to numerous professional organizations.

Mr. Miller is a Baptist, a teacher, and a member of the Board of Deacons in his Church. He is married to the former Olive Hemrick and they have two daughters. Mr. Miller proudly states that he designed and planned his home, which combines a colonial exterior with a contemporary interior. Activities at home, he tells us, include family music, art, antiques, and shrubbery pruning.
This is a reprint of a talk given by Mr. Everette Miller at the 1960 School Planning Conferences held in North Carolina last February. These conferences were sponsored by the Division of Superintendents NCEA, the Division of School Planning, N. C. Dept. of Public Instruction and the NCAIA.

Mr. Lathan, associates in school administration, and friends of public education: I think all of us would immediately agree that any consideration which might be given to planning, designing, and constructing school buildings must certainly involve consideration of the topic “Educational Planning.” May I begin this morning by saying that, in my opinion, and I think all of us would concur, we have just completed a decade in which all of us can acclaim each other for the excellence which has gone into planning; likewise, for the excellence which has gone into the design and the construction of school facilities in our State. I rather suspect if we look back over the last ten years, we somehow wonder how we have been able to do it. We have been faced with the necessity for constructing not only those facilities which were badly needed in the 30’s and 40’s, but also the facilities required for an increased population. I think all of us take great pride in what has been done in the last ten years; but here we are today, at the beginning of another decade. This is 1960 and we are here for the purpose of looking ahead. The whole topic of “Educational Planning” suggests that we be mindful of the progress which we have made in the past as we prepare for the future.

There are several ingredients that might constitute the term “Educational Planning”. Certainly we will give consideration to the curriculum, to the educational program, to the course offerings; certainly we shall have to consider finance; certainly we shall have to consider materials available, the architectural and engineering services at hand; certainly we shall also have to consider the social, environmental and cultural factors prevailing in our State.

In the few moments allotted me, I should like to confine myself largely to what might be called social,
environmental and cultural ingredients in educational planning, with perhaps some time given to the influence of the curriculum on the plans for the future. I think perhaps one of the most shocking statements which I have read in recent weeks is the one which says "we shall have to plan for another United States within our boundaries during the next forty years". It seems almost unbelievable, but as you analyze the growth of this country it becomes apparent to us that we have planned for and accommodated not one United States since we have been taking the census in this country but almost three. Applying this rather shocking statement to the State of North Carolina, I rather predict to you this morning that we shall have to plan for and accommodate another State of North Carolina within the forty years ahead. We have, since the beginning of this century, more than doubled the population of our State. If we are to place any validity on trends for the last ten years, we can very easily see that we could, in all possibility, have to provide for another million children before the year 2000 here in the State of North Carolina. We are increasing our school enrollment by approximately 25,000 students per year; ten years, 250,000 students; 40 years, another million students to be accommodated in our State. All of us have discussed this whole area of population growth. There are some implications that deserve consideration as we plan for the future. It is true that our school enrollment is increasing by approximately 25,000 students per year, but our State totals are by no means Statewide. While we are gaining approximately 25,000 students per year in the State, 30 of our 100 counties lost and 18 of our 74 city administrative units lost in school population this year. In other words, 48 of our 174 school administrative units have fewer students this year than last year. In more dramatic comparisons, the school enrollment increase in five counties in North Carolina is equivalent to the total increase for the remaining 95 counties in our State. The increase in Durham, Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Forsyth, and Guilford Counties amounts to more than the total increase in the remaining 95 counties. There are some implications, and I think we shall talk about them in just a moment.
May I come specifically to Eastern North Carolina. Being a native of Eastern Carolina, having had my school experience in Eastern Carolina, I am very much interested in the section of the State which I naturally love most. I should like to talk about what is happening in the 46 counties comprising Eastern North Carolina. The net gain in the 46 counties in Eastern North Carolina is less than 1/3 of the total gain for all of the State. Nine of the 30 counties in the State losing in school population this year are eastern counties. I have stated that the increase in five counties in the State is equivalent of the total increase of the remaining 95 counties. May I tell you what is happening in Eastern North Carolina? The increase in Cumberland County, Wake County, and Onslow County is more than equivalent to the total increase in all 43 other counties in the eastern part of our State. While we are seeing, then, an increase in population in our State and an increase in school enrollment, we are also witnessing a concentration of our total school enrollment and likewise our total population.

There are some other factors that should be observed. First of all, although 18 city units lost in school population, the total increase for the remaining 56 city administrative units surpasses the increase in the 70 county units having increases in school enrollment. You can also observe that, generally, our city units are growing where the county units are growing. It is also very discernible that our very small city units are getting smaller.

What does all of this mean? First of all, if this pattern continues, we are going to be building schools in North Carolina for a long long time. Indications are that we shall need to spend approximately 375 million dollars within the next ten years for school construction. We are, of course, projecting our thoughts considerably this morning, but there are some implications in terms of statewide support of education in the years ahead. We have been committed all of this century, and we committed ourselves again in 1933, to a program of minimum statewide support of public education. It is not unrealistic to think about the reaction and the response of people to the possibility of spend-
ing the bulk of our money in a very few heavily populated centers of this State. To be very specific, how much interest will you be able to engender on the part of representatives from 90 counties in North Carolina in behalf of a bill calling for a bond election in the State to accommodate the increasing enrollment in schools in the remaining 10 counties?

There are some other implications of our population pattern. In the many counties where our school population now seems to be static consideration might be given to the possibility of consolidating more schools. Our progress is remarkable in the consolidation of schools, but if we are to have schools of sufficient size we shall be compelled to seize upon every opportunity to bring our small schools together. Not only should we continue to consolidate small schools, but the pattern would seem to suggest that we might find it necessary to merge some of our administrative units. Perhaps there is another implication of this pattern, particularly in those areas of heavy concentration. It is the suggestion that we should be purchasing our school sites far, far in advance of actual need for them. That practice is being pursued very profitably in some of our administrative units at this time. I am told that the pattern of growth in this State seems always to be predominately westward—that most of our cities extend westward. There are school administrative units in the State which, envisioning what is likely to happen in the future, move out ahead of housing developments and purchase large sites. This practice might be the better part of wisdom.

There is, also, another implication in our population pattern. It is the suggestion to us that our schools must become increasingly productive in the years ahead. If we shall have to build another school system within the boundaries of this State within the next 40 years and shall have to build that program upon a new curriculum designed to accommodate more students, and designed to enrich the lives of more people with more information and more knowledge, we might very appropriately have to give consideration to the question of “What shall we teach?”. I believe it is Admiral Rickover who has recently said, among many other
things, that "the sum total of all knowledge doubles every 15 years". If that be true, we might be under the necessity of deciding, through a process of selectivity and priority, what shall claim our primary concern and interest as we design an educational program and then plan to accommodate it. We certainly face the possibility in the next forty years that our children will have more to learn, that there will be more to teach, and that all of this will have to be taught and be learned by more people. So much for the projection.

May I now suggest what seem to me to be some of the factors we must consider in the days ahead. First of all, I think very much that we need to provide what I should like to call an education center as a headquarters place for the superintendent, his enlarged staff, and all of the supervisory personnel having responsibility for working in all of the schools. I think the kind of education which we are going to have the next 40 years will compel us to have a headquarters building with conference rooms, a curriculum laboratory, a materials production center, and possibly a television studio.

When it comes to the whole area of instruction, the new program in teaching foreign languages will necessitate electronics equipment and facilities. I rather suspect in the area of instruction we shall also see a science center in our larger and more comprehensive schools—a science center which shall not be the sole property of the science teacher, but which shall serve as an interest spot for all the students and teachers of the school. It will not be an isolated section off on the end of the building but, along with the library, will become one of the two focal points in the whole order and layout of school construction. I rather suspect, as our population becomes more urban or rural, it would perhaps be advisable to think about the construction of multipurpose vocational shops for the future—shops which could accommodate agriculture, but which could also accommodate trade and industrial education, industrial arts, and other types of education more adaptable and more adjustable to the kinds of occupations which our people will apparently follow in the days ahead.
But certainly in the 40 years ahead we shall, I think, come to the day when we shall have to make provision for special types of teaching. Television is already under experimentation. Whether we shall continue to teach in large classes of 90 to 120 students or whether we shall continue to have the regular size classes taught by television is a question yet to be determined through experimentation. Likewise, with all of the consideration and attention being given to special ability groups within our school population, we shall I think, through experimentation very quickly have to determine whether we shall need special facilities for gifted children and for handicapped children. The whole area of teaching by television and the whole question of facilities for special types of abilities deserve some answers within a very short period. If I might project a little bit further into the next 40 years, we shall undoubtedly have to give consideration to facilities which will provide for around-the-clock use. We need adult education in our State. The community college program will expand and our comprehensive high school facilities can be used most advantageously for such programs. Likewise, not only around-the-clock, but we are already at the threshold of year-round use of our facilities, necessitating the air-conditioning of some areas within our plant. As I see our educational program developing in the years ahead, with as much attention as humanly possible to individual differences and to group preferences, the big auditorium will be replaced with one or two little assembly rooms accommodating about 250 students. The need for a big auditorium to accommodate 1000 students will have little place in the kind of education we shall have in the future. Then, finally, we must provide more space for parking. As I see our school facilities, in the future, accommodating community college students and adult education programs, I rather suspect we agree that we might have to have more parking space.

As we look into the future, I have complete confidence that by working together — superintendents, engineers, architects, and school board members—we shall be able to continue the good pace which we attained in the last decade.

Thank you kindly.
The Raleigh Council of Architects today at its regular August meeting approved a report of its Civic Planning Committee which obligates members to work together to prepare a preliminary Master Plan of the central business district of this city. The plan calls for the immediate preparation of a proposal to submit to the Citizens Central Business District Committee, composed of interested individuals and firms in the downtown area, schematic plans for each of the six blocks between the capitol and the auditorium for the five blocks running east-west from Dawson to Person Streets. The committee will work with Donald Jackson, architect, retained by the Central Business District Committee for a two months' period to do research and programming, who has recently given his initial report to that group, and with A. C. Hall, Jr., City Planning Director, Raleigh architects Terry Waugh, Ralph Reeves, and George Stephens were appointed to work with the leaders as consultants. The report further proposed that six members of the Raleigh Council of Architects be named as coordinators for the six five-block strips. The report was submitted by Guy E. Crampton, Jr., chairman of the Council's Civic Planning Committee.

The Central Business District Committee has voted to concentrate its efforts on the one block of Fayetteville Street between Martin and Davie Streets. According to the report, "The thinking behind this action is that it is the easiest block to obtain approval and cooperation from occupants and owners and the development of this block would stimulate interest on the other blocks of the central business district." The report adopted by the Raleigh Council of Architects recommends that after the development and approval of the schematic drawings of the six strips, that the Council will make well-developed preliminary drawings for the block on Fayetteville Street between Martin and Davie Streets. These drawings are to be in such form that a preliminary cost estimate can be made and working drawings can be developed. The report stated that working drawings are not to be furnished by the Raleigh Council of Architects but that the Council is committed to furnish drawings similar to the last stage for each of the six blocks of the central business district if and when the need arises.

Council President Stanley Fishel announced that two rooms have been secured in the Insurance Building where members will immediately set up a cooperative drafting office to coordinate the planning. Fishel asked for and obtained approval of calling special meetings prior to the next regular meeting September 1, in order to get approval of the plans developed. Architect Jackson will return to Auburn University where he serves on the faculty, in mid-September and it is hoped that the great majority of the work can be completed and approved prior to his departure.

In discussing the report, the Raleigh architects emphasized and agreed that the planning for the downtown district was only a beginning of the need for a Master Plan for the entire city and expressed interest to continue efforts to cooperative and work toward such a goal.

In another action at the same meeting the Raleigh Council approved becoming a corporate organization. The action was taken 47 years to the day after the incorporation of the N. C. Chapter AIA. Listed as incorporators were Albert L. Haskins, Jr., who is also Vice President of the N. C. Chapter AIA, and two members who are former presidents of the N. C. Chapter AIA, William Henley Deitrick and F. Carter Williams. N. C. Chapter AIA Attorney Mayne Albright assisted in drafting the charter, and was also listed as one of the signors.

Among the purposes listed was for the Council to work in advisory and consulting capacities on such civic projects as the improvement of the city's downtown business district.
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ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN THE NEWS

COMPANIES MERGE
A proposed merger of Easterby & Mumaw, Inc., of Charlotte with Florida Steel Corp. of Tampa, Fla., may result in the Charlotte company's becoming a division of the overall corporation. Directors of the two companies have agreed to merge, and Florida Steel stockholders will vote on the proposal Aug. 26.

Lloyd G. Mumaw, president of the Charlotte company, which has plants in Charlotte and Raleigh, said it is expected that all activities of the corporation outside of Florida may be centralized in the company's same offices in the Builders Building in Charlotte.

Florida Steel has offices in Atlanta, Statesville and Roanoke, Va. Easterby & Mumaw does steel fabrication and warehousing. Florida Steel makes structural steel and reinforcing bars.

SHELTER DEDICATED
A family fallout shelter, suitable for use in normal times as an extra guestroom or even Dad's "doghouse" den, was unveiled August 10 in Kinston with the blessings of high Federal and State Civil Defense authorities, having met standards for protection from radioactive fallout.

The handsome 12-by-12 concrete structure, locally designed and built as a prototype for civilians, was praised by Second District Congressman L. H. Fountain a member of the House Foreign Relations Committee, as an example of meeting national defense needs on a local level, family by family.

The shelter, built on the grounds of Smith Concrete Products, Inc., on the New Bern highway, comes in two sizes and four types, and is called a "Peace Shelter" by its designer-builder, C. Kersey Smith. Designed to accommodate 10 to 12 persons for a maximum two-week period, it is in the $1,250-

to-$2,600 price range.

The shelter has a floor two feet below ground level and features two "windows" of plate glass tanks filled with water which permits natural light inside and the water can be used in emergencies. Inside are four bunks and an extra folding bunk, shelves for stocking food and extra drinking water, and a chemical toilet. A hand-operated air pump supplies fresh air.

HONORARY HONORED
Randolph E. DuMont of New York City, Honorary Member of the N. C. Chapter AIA, was recently made a member of the Board of Trustees of the Duke Endowment.

CONSTRUCTION UP
Construction activity in North Carolina, as measured by building permits, posted a 16.6 per cent gain during the first half of this year. The State Labor Department reported that 30 Tar Heel cities of more than 10,000 population issued $122,195,802 in building permits for the six-month period. This compared with $96,208,621 for the same period in 1959.
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AIA Elects Three N. C. Architects

Paul Harrison McArthur, Jr., Charlotte 9, N. C.
Born: March 29, 1932, Fayetteville, N. C.
Education: Fayetteville High School, Fayetteville, N. C.
Duke University, Durham, N. C.
N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
Graduated: 1956—Bachelor of Arch.
Professional Training:
Draftsman—Basil G. Laslett, Fayetteville, N. C.—June-September 1953
Draftsman—Higgins and Ferebee, Charlotte, N. C.
Designer—June 1956-June 1957
Draftsman—David M. Mackintosh, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.—June-October 1957

Howard Keith Olive, Charlotte 8, N. C.
Born: June 26, 1921, Kuling, KJ., China
Education: Mars Hill High School, Mars Hill, N. C.
Shanghai American School, Shanghai, China
Central High School, Kansas City, Mo.
Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.
N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
Professional Training:
Professional Practice:

Theodore James Peters, Jacksonville, N. C.
Born: October 9, 1926, Sac City, Iowa
Education: Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, Washington, D. C.
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
Graduated: 1954—Bachelor of Architecture
Professional Training:
Designer—Draftsman—Holloway-Reeves, Raleigh, N. C.—Nov. 1955-Nov. 1955
Designer—Draftsman—Leslie N. Boney, Wilmington, N. C.—Nov. 1955-July 1957
Professional Practice:
Theodore J. Peters, Architect, Jacksonville, N. C.—March 1960-Present

The August 1960 Southern Architect
LETTERS
North Carolina Structural Pest Control Commission
North Carolina Chapter of the
American Institute of Architects

Gentlemen:

The Structural Pest Control Commission has
asked me to write to you to request your coopera-
tion in bringing some important information to the
attention of your members.

The Structural Pest Control Act of North Caro-
linia, in G. S. 106-65.25, requires that persons en-

gaged in the control of structural pests, such as
termites, etc., must be licensed by this Commission.
We have received several requests from all parts of
the state which indicate that certain building con-
tractors are engaged in the application of chemicals
to control or prevent termites in the buildings
which they have under construction. These con-
tractors in question are not properly licensed by
this Commission to engage in this activity. There
are certain exemptions to the license requirement
which are stated in the Act. For this reason, we
asked the Attorney General’s office for an opinion
concerning the position of a general contractor in
relation to the requirement of a License. We have
in our files, a letter from the Attorney General’s
office, dated October 27, 1957, which gives the
following opinion:

“It is the opinion of this office that a general
contractor, although technically owning a
building which he is building under contract
until it is completed and turned over to the
owner, does not qualify under G. S. 106-65.25
to make application of chemicals for termite
protection.”

Because of this opinion, which incidentally was
published in the last biennial report of the Attorney
General, we feel that it is unlawful for contractors
to treat buildings for termites unless they first
obtain a license.

We realize that your members are not directly
concerned with this problem, however, since archi-
tects are more and more frequently specifying
termite protection through chemical application, we
feel that they may be of great service to the
public by keeping in mind the legal requirements
for termite protective treatments. We suggest that
your members consider the possibility of specifying,
in relation to termite protection, that the chemicals
be applied by a company represented by a properly
licensed individual.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreci-
ated.

Yours very truly,
John L. Reitzel, Secretary
Structural Pest Control Comm.

AIA HOME BUILDERS ANNOUNCE AWARD

The American Institute of Architects and the
National Association of Home Builders announce
the second annual Award of Honor to encourage
the design and construction of the best communities
and homes for the American people by promoting
the collaboration between architects and builders.
The Award will be made to the architect-builder
team which has contributed most towards realizing
this goal.

While the Jury is not limited in its considera-
tions in selecting an outstanding collaborating team, the
following factors were cited as being important to
the jurors in their deliberations: (1) Community
planning, (2) The use of the site, whether it be
raw land, rehabilitation or renewal, (3) Individual
house design, (4) Architect-builder relationships,
(5) Improvement of the techniques of building,
(6) Service to the community at large, as well as
active participation in the affairs of the Institute
or NAHB. These and any other relevant factors
may be considered in arriving at an Award, to the
extent that they contribute to an outstanding over-
all solution.

Any architect-builder team which has cooperated
on a project completed within the last five years
will be eligible. Entries may be submitted by the
builder concerned, the architect concerned, or by
the local AIA or NAHB chapters or by the national
associations of either AIA or NAHB. The architect
and the builder of the winning team will each re-
ceive a plaque and a certificate attesting to the
Award of Honor. Presentation of the Award of
Honor will be made at the convention of the Na-
tional Association of Home Builders in Chicago,
January 1961, and at the AIA convention in Phila-
delphia, April 1961.

In submitting entries, the method of collabora-
tion, its results, and its contribution to design, land
planning, to building techniques, to public interest,
to architect-builder relationships or other collabora-
tions of significance, must be clearly and briefly
stated.

All submissions must be received at the head-
quarters of The American Institute of Architects
postmarked No later than November 14, 1960.
Biographical data submitted by an architect-builder
team should present clear and concise information
covering the aims of architect and builder and may
include sketches, news stories and any other in-
formation that will support the submission. Clear
and descriptive plans and photographs of the site
and the buildings inside and out, must be included
in sufficient number to clearly describe the sub-
mission. Details regarding method and time of
collaboration between architect and builder should
be pointed out. All entries must be submitted in
8½ by 11½ binders. Anonymity of submissions
will not be required.

The first page of the folder should include the
following identification:

Designation and location of project; Names and
addresses of AIA Chapters and/or NAHB Chapters
to which the teams may belong; Names and ad-
dresses of architects and builders involved; Names
and addresses of ownership, developers, agencies,
etc., which are appropriate, including civic officials or other prominent people attesting
to the achievements of the architect and builder.

The Jury will be appointed by The American
Institute of Architects and the National Association
of Home Builders. It will consist of three architects
to be selected by AIA and three builders to be
selected by NAHB. The Jury will select its own
chairman after it has assembled. Judgment will
be at the AIA headquarters on or about November
17 and 18, 1960.

The American Institute of Architects and the
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further close collaboration between AIA and NAHB,
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Index of Advertisers

Arnold Stone Company ........................................... 22
Borden Brick & Tile Co. ........................................... 21
Boren Clay Products Company .................................... 24
Bost Building Equipment Company ............................... 24
Brick & Tile Service, Inc. ......................................... Back
Carolina Solite Co. .................................................. 2
Carolina Tuff-Lite Corp. ............................................ 25
Dewey Brothers, Inc. ............................................... 25
Dickerson, Inc. ...................................................... 24
Dixie Concrete Products, Inc. ..................................... 25
Isenhour Brick & Tile Co., Inc. .................................. 22
Julius Blum & Co., Inc. ............................................ 20
Kendrick Brick & Tile Co. .......................................... 27
The Mabie-Bell Co. .................................................. 24
Ezra Meir & Associates ............................................ 24
McDevitt & Street Company ....................................... 21
Michaels Art Bronze Co. .......................................... 19
The Moland-Drysdale Corp. ....................................... 21
N. C. Concrete Masonry Association ............................. 25
Renfrow Distributing Company ................................... 24
Smith Concrete Products ......................................... 24
F. N. Thompson, Inc. .............................................. 22
The Will-Burt Co. .................................................. 27

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