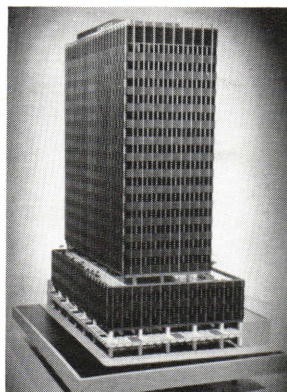


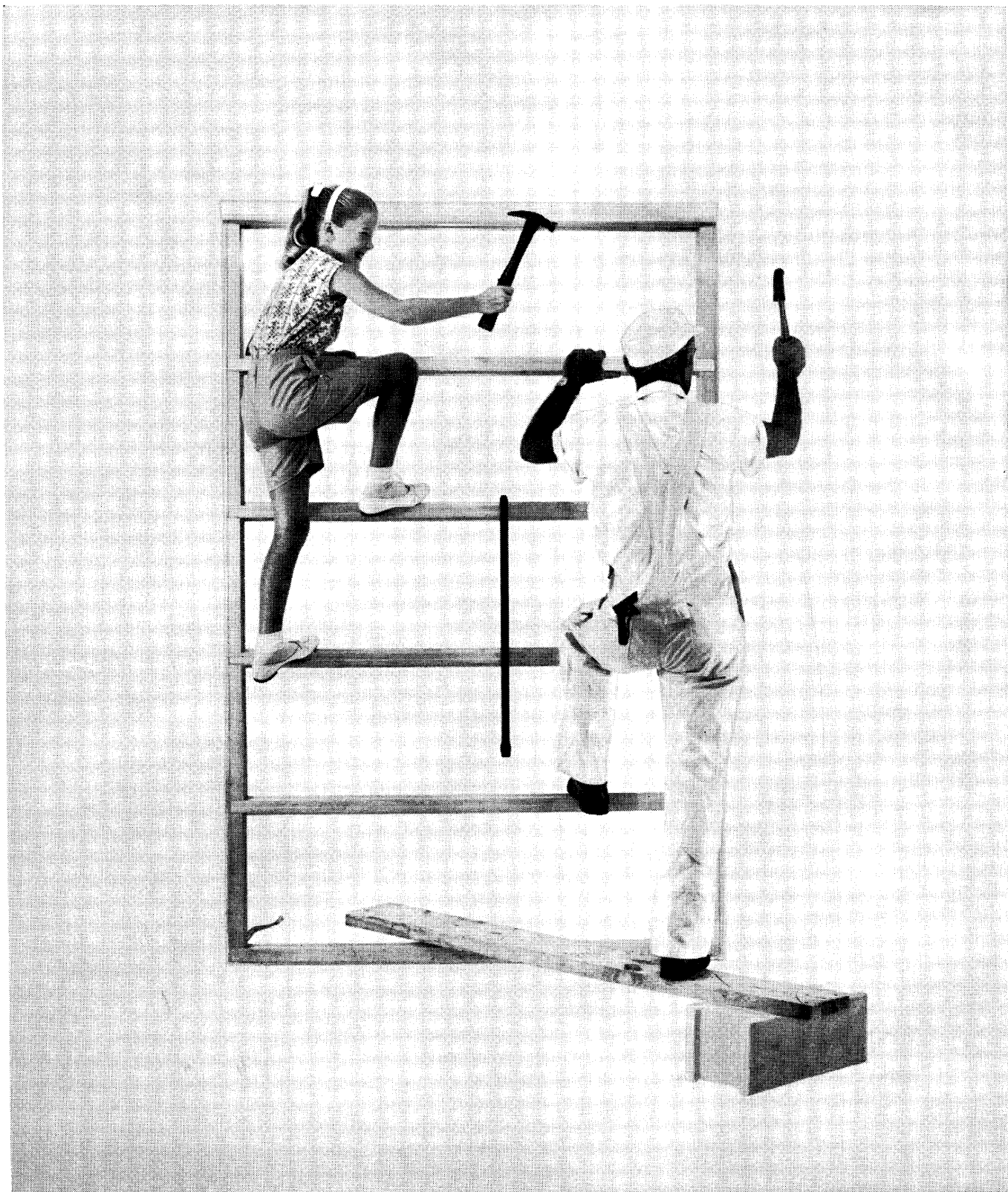
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OCTOBER 1962



SOUTHERN ARCHITECT





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OCTOBER 1962

VOLUME 9

NUMBER 10

SOUTHERN ARCHITECT



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Many of our colleges and universities are finding it extremely difficult to secure and hold qualified teachers today. Of course there are some institutions of higher learning that have no trouble securing and holding top educators in many fields. High salary scales, endowments, highly successful foundations and many private gifts are just a few of the methods that some colleges and universities employ to insure sufficient funds to hold key men in all departments of their school's curriculum.

It might interest you to know that salary supplements at North Carolina State College in 1960 included more funds than the full amount appropriated for salaries at North Carolina State College in 1937.

Salary supplements for our colleges and universities are playing a most important role in our education patterns today. It is most difficult to get qualified and recognized educators and teachers for our State Schools. Even if heads of departments are successful in obtaining key staff members it is becoming increasingly difficult to hold them because of better salary opportunities elsewhere. This problem of losing key staff members year in and year out is becoming serious. If we as citizens of North Carolina want our University to be able to continue with high standards of instruction in all of our schools we must be able to hold our key staff members indefinitely.

All professions should take a keen interest in their respective schools at our University. All of our schools are represented by foundations — some large and some small, but all of them rendering a much needed service.

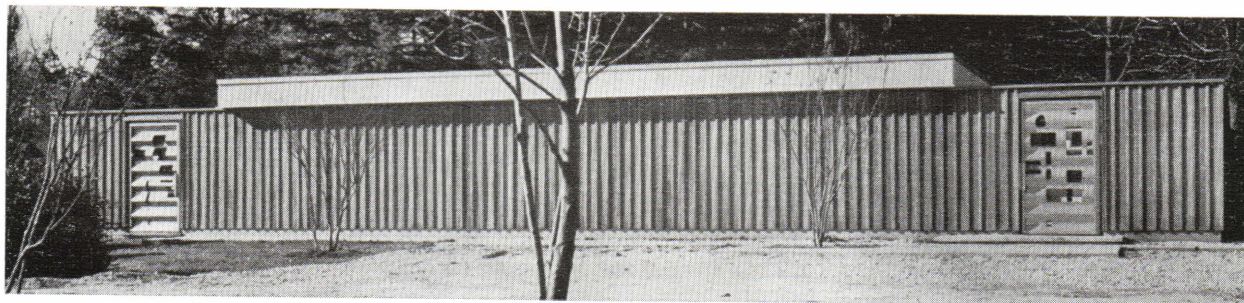
In 1948 shortly after the Architecture School at North Carolina State College was completely re-organized under the direction of Dean Kamphoefner, the Architects of the North Carolina Chapter AIA took it upon themselves to organize a foundation. Originally this foundation was called "The North Carolina Architectural Foundation, Inc." Since its organization the name of this foundation has been changed to the "Design Foundation" to be more "all inclusive" for the various sections of the school.

If our School of Design is to continue to set national and international examples to be followed, we must take the necessary steps to insure that the faculty in our School of Design becomes stabilized. Since the School of Design was organized in 1948 many key members of the staff have left to take more rewarding positions at other Universities.

It is most important that we as Architects support our School of Design in every way possible to insure that financially and scholastically we will be able to remain at the top in our field. We have a school to be proud of, let's all do our part to keep it that way.



OFFICE BUILDINGS





NCAIA

HONOR AWARD

1962

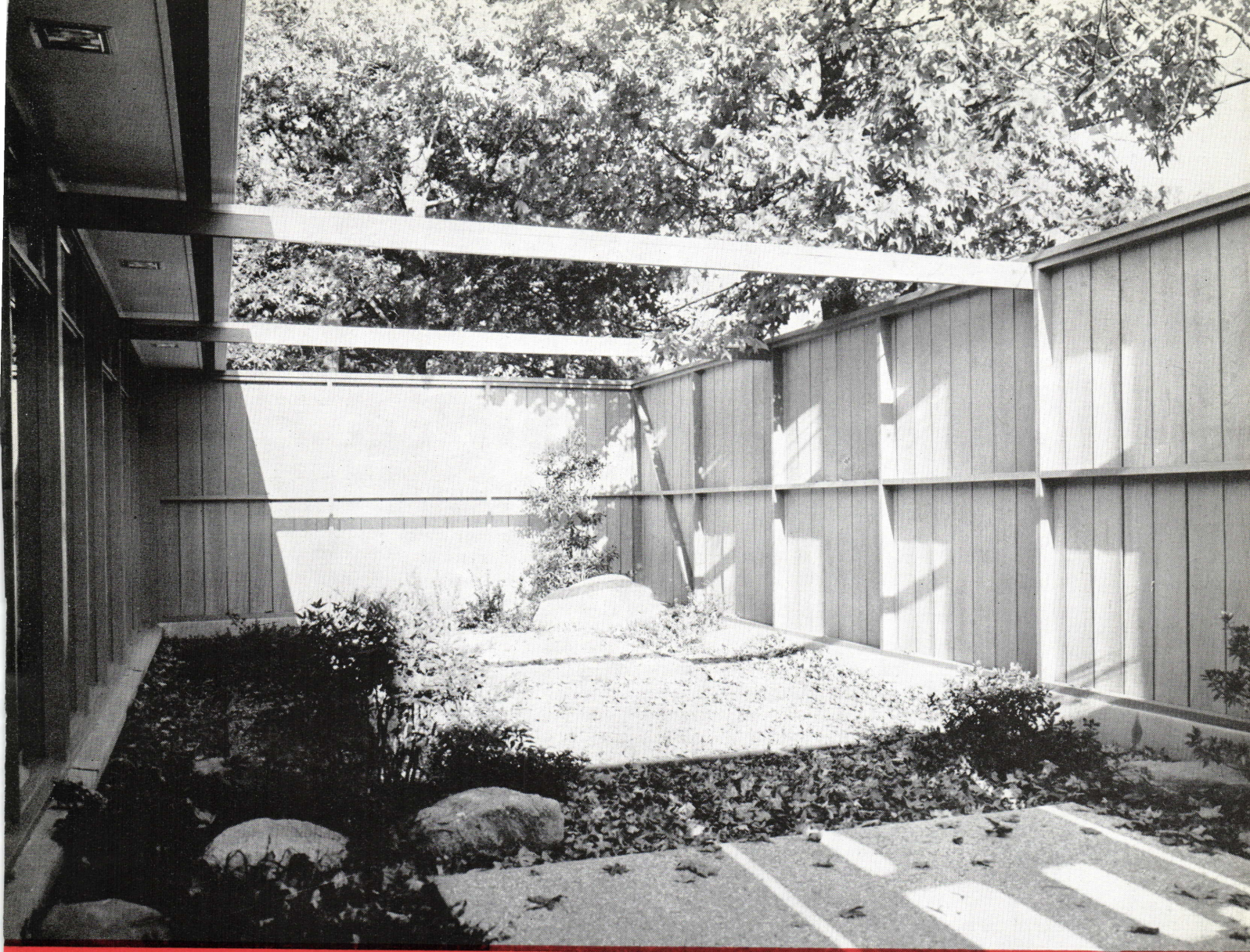
The design concept of this building is serenity — serenity in an area of great activity — activity generated by a neighborhood shopping center, a main highway, and surrounding apartments. To create the atmosphere desired, it was decided to shield the occupants of the building from the outside area by the use of enclosed landscaped gardens. To assist in obtaining this objective, other professionals were employed — landscape architects, Godwin and Bell, for help in the placement of the building and landscape design, and an artist, Duncan Stuart, to create sculptured gates at the entrance to the gardens and thereby enrich the whole scheme. How this was done is best illustrated by the plan and photographs.

It was required to design a small architect's office containing the following: Reception and secre-

tary's office, private office, conference space, drafting room for ultimate capacity of ten draftsmen, desk space for two associates, work areas for mimeographing, etc., rest rooms, utility space, closets and other service appurtenances.

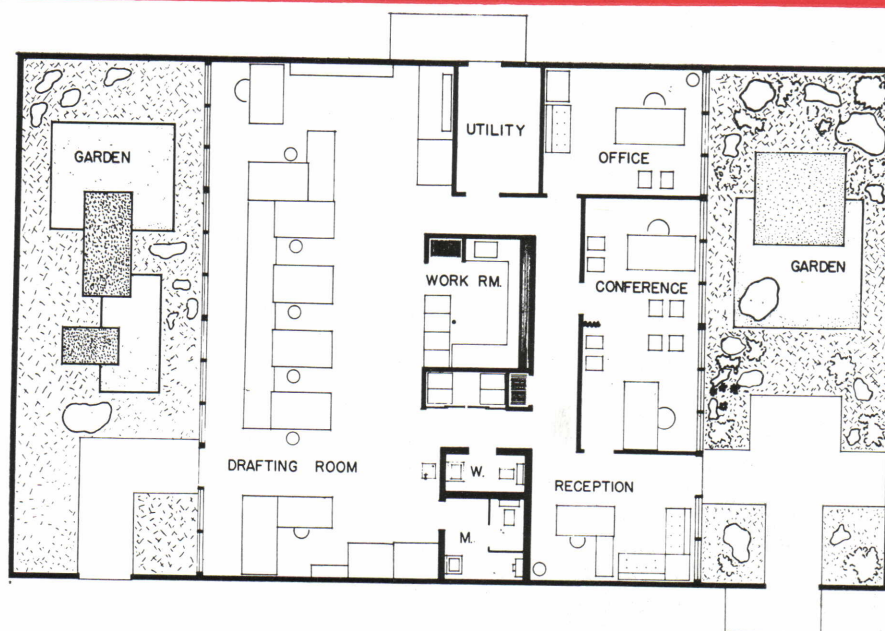
This very simple structure is conventional frame with a flat roof covered with built-up roofing. The frame is covered on the exterior with boards and battens of tidewater cypress left to weather naturally and on the inside with painted sheetrock. Ceilings are suspended acoustical tile. Floors are vinyl-asbestos tile on a slab-on-grade.

Mechanical Engineer for the building was T. C. Cooke, P.E., Durham, and General Contractor was Davidson & Jones, Inc., Raleigh.



**ARCHITECT'S OFFICE
BUILDING**
raleigh

architects:
JESSE M. PAGE & ASSOCIATES
raleigh



FLOOR PLAN
8 6 4 2 0



201 SOUTH TRYON BUILDING

charlotte

owner:

Cutter Realty Company, Inc.
charlotte

architect:

CAMERON ASSOCIATES,
ALBERT B. CAMERON, AIA
charlotte

contractor:

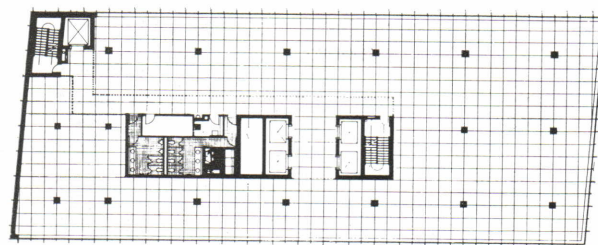
J. L. Coe Construction Co., Inc.
charlotte

The 201 South Tryon Building, Charlotte's newest downtown office building constructed on the southeast corner of South Tryon and East Fourth Streets will, in its ultimate development, be 22 stories tall, contain over 300,000 square feet. It is owned and managed by Cutter Realty Company, Inc. of Charlotte.

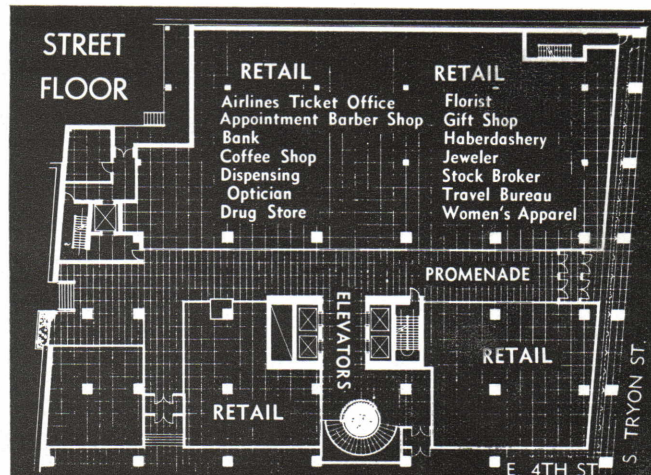
The structural system is entirely of reinforced concrete and 100% fireproof.

Sidewalks of patterned terrazzo with landscaped areas ornament approaches to the building. Another unique feature is its large, free-standing canopy overhanging the sidewalks and extending the entire length of the building on the South Tryon Street and East Fourth Street sides. The canopy is faced with faceted panels of porcelain enameled steel and its roof decked with expanses of multi-colored roofing panels. A large expanse of glass extends two stories high above the first floor and is recessed behind the overhanging canopy. On the interior, the second story level sets back from the main glass front to achieve a balcony effect overhanging a portion of the first floor.

The main entrances on South Tryon Street and on East Fourth Street are connected by a wide shopping promenade. Off the promenade is a



TYPICAL TOWER FLOOR



spacious elevator lobby and an open circular stair leading to the lower level. Some of the retail establishments on the promenade are a mens' haberdashery, barber shop, optician, bank, stock "arena", ticket offices for air line, and other diversified shopping facilities.

On the lower level will be a large restaurant with both cafeteria and table service. Featured in the restaurant will be a sunken garden, eating terrace, and an open specialty bar for unusual a la carte meats and desserts. The carpeted circular stair leading from the upper level spirals around a large pool with an "up-side-down" fountain that cascades water from the ceiling of the main promenade above.

The exterior wall or "skin" is a light weight, thin-section curtain wall with black porcelain enamel spandrels and anodized aluminum fins. The aluminum windows are porcelainized and the window glass is of dark gray tinted glare-reducing, heat absorbing type.

The first four floors of the building form a large base or podium for a narrower 10 (ten) story office tower. The fifth floor, or first level of the tower, is enclosed entirely with sliding glass doors which lead out to a large tiled and landscaped roof garden.

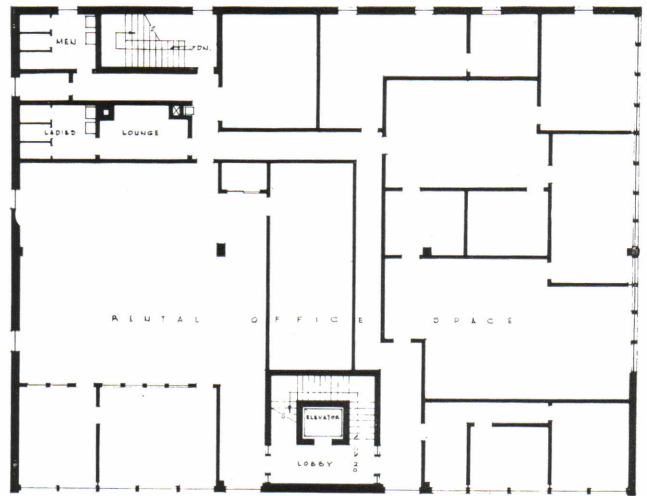


owner:

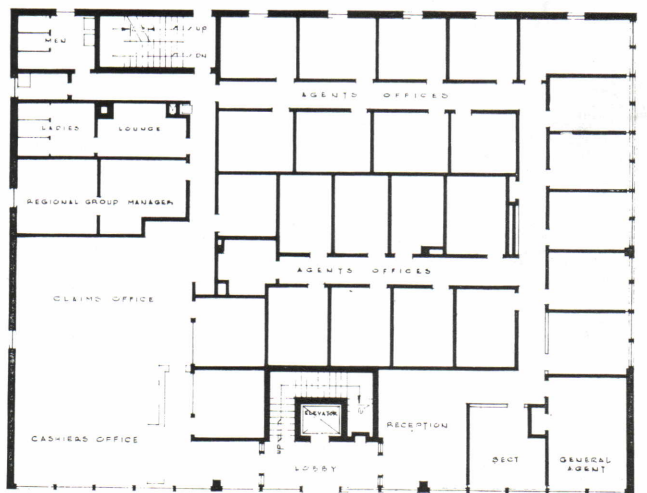
LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
charlotte

architect:

THOMAS C. RICKENBAKER, AIA
charlotte



2ND FLOOR PLAN



1ST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

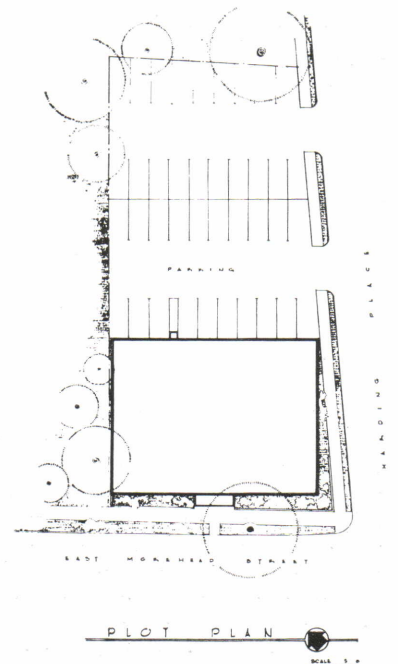
The entire first floor is occupied by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company and this floor houses the General Agent for Piedmont North Carolina and his local agents, the Cashier's department, Claims department and Group Insurance Office for North and South Carolina. The second floor of the building is leased at the present but is designed to meet the expansion needs of the Charlotte office. The basement contains the boiler room, telephone equipment room and a storage room for records that must be maintained for several years by the group claims departments.

The building is heated by means of a gas fired boiler and is cooled by an electric compressor with heating and cooling coils located in a multi-zone air handling unit located on the second floor. The structure of the building is precast concrete columns and prestressed concrete beams, girders and double tees with a 4000 psi concrete topping poured on the tees.

The exterior of the building is aluminum window wall with gray heat absorbing glass and porcelain panels and Indiana Limestone on the two street sides. The other two sides are brick and concrete blocks.

Interior partitions are plaster on metal studs. The floor is vinyl asbestos tile. The ceilings are metal pan acoustical tile with recessed troffer lighting fixtures. Floor duct was installed to carry telephone and electric outlets throughout the building.

The building contains 14,150 square feet with 6600 square feet on the first and second floors and 950 square feet in the basement. There is a paved parking lot at the rear of the building with parking space for 39 cars.



PLOT PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



CHARLOTTETOWN OFFICE BUILDING

charlotte

architects:

A. G. ODELL, JR. & ASSOCIATES

charlotte

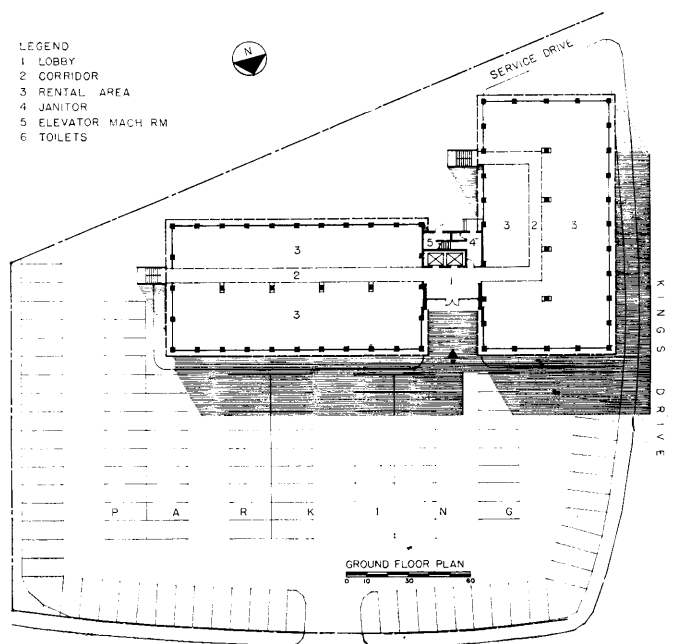
general contractor:

Boyd & Goforth

charlotte

Located near a large shopping center, the Charlottetown Office Building provides approximately 30,000 square feet of rental office space in two 60 by 120 foot wings, set at right angles to each other and connected by a service core. It is owned by Community Research and Development, Inc. of Baltimore.

Lighting, air conditioning and partitioning are quite flexible to allow for adaptation to the changing needs of varying tenants. The exterior walls consist of load bearing tee-shaped pre-cast concrete piers which support a double-tee prestressed concrete floor system; thereby eliminating interior columns except for one row down the center of each wing. The ceilings are all lay-in type acoustical tile on an exposed grid system. Fluorescent lighting can be inserted at any point in the grid merely by "plugging in" the fixture. Air-conditioning is handled by fan-coil units in alternate windows aided by a central exhaust system. Central heating and cooling unit is located in a penthouse on the roof.



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*Page Senior High School
Greensboro, North Carolina*

*architects: McMin, Norfleet and Wicker, AIA
Greensboro, North Carolina*

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN – FALL, 1962

by Henry L. Kamphoefner, Dean of the School of Design, North Carolina State College

The School of Design at North Carolina State College opened the fifteenth year since its establishment in 1948 with a twelve percent increase in enrollment, in spite of a stabilization of registrations in the whole College. Registration in architecture went from 282 in 1961 to 303. In Landscape architecture enrollment increased spectacularly from 16 in 1961 to 34. In product design the increase was modest, from 50 in 1961 to 54. It is expected that 25 will receive the Bachelor of Architecture in June, 4 the Bachelor of Landscape Architecture, and 8 the Bachelor of Product Design.

A new head of the Department of Landscape Architecture was installed in February with the appointment of Richard A. Moore of Pomona, California. The Dean had been acting head since Morley Williams left the School in 1952. Richard Moore graduated in Horticulture from the University of Missouri and received his master's degree in Landscape Architecture from the University of Oregon. Just prior to his move to North Carolina, he had been in practice in Pomona and a member of the faculty in landscape architecture at California State Polytechnic College. He brings an effective new leadership to the Department, and his initial student recruitment efforts have been impressive.

The Department of Product Design also opened the fall semester with a new head. Austin Baer, the first head, resigned after only four years in the position in order to devote full time to his practice as an inventor and president of his one-man Idea Technology, Incorporated, now in Florida. Victor J. Papanek, the new head, is a native of Vienna.

He was trained at Cooper Union, and for a time was apprenticed with Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin. Before his move to North Carolina he was on the faculty in industrial design at the State University of New York in Buffalo. His experience as consulting industrial designer for Westinghouse, Sylvania Electric, and other nationally known corporations promises a competent and creative new leadership in this new and rapidly developing department.

In the Department of Architecture the Dean continues as Acting Head with a number of new faculty members.

George Matsumoto, Professor of Architecture, resigned a year ago to become Lecturer in Architecture at the University of California. Cecil Elliott, Associate Professor of Architecture, left in February to become Professor of Architecture in Alabama. Horacio Caminos, Professor of Architecture, left in February to become Visiting Professor at Harvard in the spring semester; and in September became Professor of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Roy Gussow, Professor of Design, left at the end of June for New York.

In the places of the persons who have resigned are Harwell Hamilton Harris, Joseph N. Boaz, Jerzy Glowczewski, Richard S. Wurman, E. Wayne Taylor, and William C. Nichols. Harwell Hamilton Harris, Professor of Architecture, achieved an international reputation in architecture from his distinguished practice in California, particularly for his great houses in the San Francisco Bay area. His work has been published in nearly every definitive monograph of contemporary American architecture.

From 1951-55 he was Director of the School of Architecture at The University of Texas. He left an important practice in Dallas in the spring to join the faculty in Raleigh.

Joseph N. Boaz, Associate Professor of Architecture, has joined the staff full time after teaching part-time during several semesters. Boaz is a native of Oklahoma, where he graduated first in his class in architecture at the University before graduate work at Columbia University. He has practiced as a private architect in Oklahoma City, New York, New Haven, and Raleigh; and has taught in the schools of architecture at Syracuse, Cornell, and Yale.

Jerzy Glowczewski, Associate Professor of Architecture, graduated from the School of Architecture in Warsaw. He has been Senior Architect for the Ministry of Industry in Poland, where he was responsible for the design of stadia, factories, and other large structures. A constructivist-virtuoso, he has worked brilliantly in precast, prestressed concrete structures. He continues the large scale experimentalism in the tradition of Nowicki, Catalano, and Caminos.

Wayne Taylor has returned to the School as Assistant Professor of Architecture after his summer marriage in Rome and at the completion of two well planned years of travel in Europe and independent study as a Fellow in Architecture at the American Academy in Rome. He is teaching now in the first year and cooperating with Charles Kahn on thin shell structures research.

Richard Saul Wurman has joined the faculty as Assistant Professor of Architecture. He graduated with the A.I.A. Medal at the University of Pennsyl-

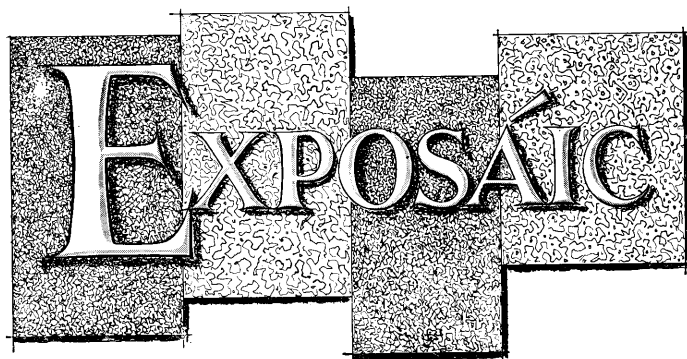
vania; and as a graduate student under Louis Kahn at Pennsylvania again led his class. After winning a number of scholarships and European traveling fellowships, he went to work for Louis Kahn in Philadelphia, and for a few months worked in England on one of the Kahn projects. Talented in the graphic arts as well as architecture, he is teaching design in the first and second years.

William C. Nichols has joined the faculty as Instructor in Architecture. Nichols received the Bachelor of Architecture from State College in 1961 and has been working since then for Lewis Clarke, Joseph Boaz, and G. Milton Small. He is teaching drawing in the first and second years.

The present physical facilities which have been in use since January 1956, after the School graduated from the temporary army barracks, were designed for a student body of 300 and a faculty of 20. Now taxed by the space needs of a faculty of 24 and 80 more students than the space is able to accommodate, the need for a new addition is critical. A \$350,000 addition for the school is third on the priority list on the capital improvement list being presented to the 1963 General Assembly. This remodeling and the addition have the vigorous support of the College and University administration and will need the support of the professional architects in the State as the requests are considered in the 1963 General Assembly.

After space needs are fulfilled, the research and graduate obligations of the School can be accommodated and developed to complement and complete the total responsibilities of the School as an important factor in expanding and developing North Carolina.

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CONFERENCE AT N. C. MUSEUM OF ART

The Committee on Education Through Art is planning a state-wide conference on the theme, *Responsibility for Aesthetic Responsibility*, to be held at the North Carolina Museum of Art on October 18, 19, 20, 1962, which it is hoped will include representatives from all of the organizations and institutions within the state which concern themselves with the visual arts.

This conference may be considered a primary step by the rather recently created Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Museum of Art toward the development of a more comprehensive educational program within the structure and the function of the Museum, which will utilize the resources of the Museum to provide statewide educational services and an educational program of excellence. These services and this program to be fully and effectively coordinated with the other educational programs in the visual arts, which originate in the various institutions and with the various organizations, such as colleges and universities, galleries and museums, community and art centers, television and radio stations, schools, both public and private, professional and cultural organizations within this state.

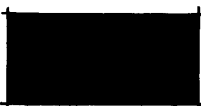
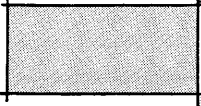

The intent is to explore fully the range and the scope of present programs; to see how resources, programs and functions of the institutions and organizations relate or do not relate to one another and to give special emphasis to the relationship of the various activities to the future educational program of the Museum; to explore methods and means by which the Museum program may be effectively coordinated with the many established programs; and to envision new programs which may be established in the future to the satisfaction and enjoyment of the people of this State.

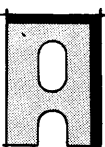
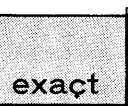
The N. C. Chapter, AIA will be represented by a committee composed of members from all over the state. Co-chairmen William W. Dodge III and G. Milton Small of Raleigh will coordinate the activities of the architectural group and Chapter members have been invited to participate and join in the formulation of a report to be presented on Saturday morning.

In addition to the small workshop sessions in which all representatives will participate, there will be from three to five outstanding speakers whose speeches will be open to the entire group and the public. The Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Museum of Art, the Director of the Museum, and the Governor of North Carolina have endorsed the conference, which is made possible by a grant from the Richardson Foundation.

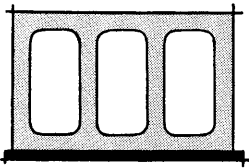
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By D. M. Mackintosh, Jr., AIA, PE
Architect and Engineer, Charlotte

In the winter of 1959-1960 there were twenty major building failures reported to the North Carolina Insurance Department. The majority of these failures occurred because the structures were not constructed in accordance with the North Carolina Building Laws. Our State Code requires that all roof structures be designed to withstand a minimum of 20 lbs. per sq. ft. live load. The heavy snows in the early part of 1960 did not inflict loads greater than that required by our State Code. The average occupancy of these twenty structures was 189 people. We were very fortunate that no one was killed or seriously injured because of these building collapses.

Every year the State of North Carolina loses revenue from taxable properties that are destroyed through fires, hurricanes, and abnormal loading conditions. The majority of these structures do not comply with the building laws as prescribed in the North Carolina State Building Code.

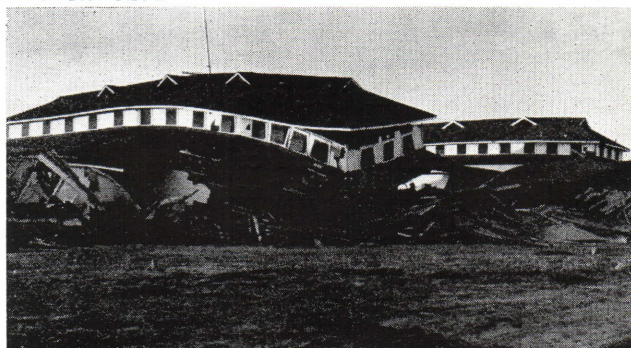
In 1959, G. S. 153-9 was amended to authorize county commissioners to appoint one or more building inspectors to enforce the State Building Code throughout the various counties of North Carolina. Our State Fire Marshal does not have the staff to police the entire state and enforce the laws as prescribed in our North Carolina Building Code. Without a county building inspector, one can construct any type of structure that he wishes, and can violate all of the building laws and thereby endanger the lives of anyone who enters these structures.

The North Carolina Building Code was written and enacted into law primarily for the protection of life and property. There is no intention to encroach on individual rights or to make any individual spend any more money than is necessary to make the building safe for occupancy. If anyone should object to your appointing a county building inspector, it should be explained that it is for their

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own protection. You have the law and it is your responsibility to see that your people do not invest their money in structures that could collapse or otherwise endanger the people who occupy the buildings. In areas where building inspectors have been appointed, building permits are being issued for a very minimum cost to the owner. For this minimum fee, the owner gets a professional type of service consisting of a minimum of three inspections by the building inspector which protects the owner against hazards that could possibly be brought about by faulty building practices or code violations.

Our coastal counties need to adopt a code similar to that being enforced at Wrightsville Beach, N. C. During my investigations of hurricane damage dating back to 1954, I found many structures with piling that extended only 3' to 4' in the ground. When water starts twirling around these shallow piles, the weight of the structure causes them to be jetted into the ground. An example of this type of failure is indicated in the photograph of the Carolina Yacht Club at Wrightsville Beach. Wrightsville Beach now has an ordinance that piling has to have a minimum of 8' penetration. This minimum should be enforced throughout our coastal counties, for ocean front structures.

Our State Building Codes were originally written to protect a structure against fire, or at least permit the occupancy to exit the building and not be trapped by a fire. This thought of fire has prompted the idea that a building inspector could be a fire chief. Unless this fire chief has a thorough knowledge of structure, egress, electrical wiring and boiler installation, he should not be appointed as a building inspector. It should be noted that the buildings that collapsed with the snows in the early months of 1960 did not collapse because of fire.

The collapse of the Moose building in Gastonia was found to have been caused by faulty end con-

nections of the roof trusses. The seriousness of this collapse is indicated in the photograph, and it should be pointed out that the collapsed portion of this building had no means of direct exit to the exterior. The exterior walls were solid masonry and did not include any windows. I was informed that there were approximately 80 people under this roof the night before it collapsed.

Many church educational buildings in rural areas which house our children have been and are being constructed in such a manner that a fire would be a catastrophe. Our building codes give all the required formulas that are necessary to see that buildings can be vacated in time to avoid serious injuries in the case of fires. Your building inspector would check for such hazards.

Our State Highway Patrol Department has many patrolmen on the highways to police our speed laws. If these patrolmen were removed from the highway and everyone was permitted to drive as he liked, our death rate would increase tremendously. I feel that the protection of life and property through enforcement of our building laws can be made to work similarly to the Highway Patrol Department and thereby reduce the loss of life and property through building failures which are primarily caused by not having our building laws enforced throughout the state.

I have seen reports written by very competent people who claim that a particular building was destroyed by "an act of God." I, for one, do not believe that God destroys our properties or takes our lives just for the sake of destruction. Until the lightning rod was invented, buildings that were struck with lightning were called "an act of God"; However, we now know that a building can be protected from lightning by adding the properly designed lightning rods.

Paragraph 52 of G.S. 153-9 gives you a tool with which to employ county building inspectors. I feel that it is your responsibility to employ such an inspector for the "protection of the life and property of your county."

The above article was first published in the 1961 Yearbook of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and is reprinted by permission.

COMMITTEE PLANS EXPANDED ACTIVITIES

The Fund Raising Committee of the North Carolina Design Foundation met in Durham on Tuesday, September 18 to discuss ways of obtaining broader participation of Architects in the activities of the Foundation.

The committee, Robert W. Carr, AIA; Watts Hill, Jr., and Chairman Kenneth McCoy Scott, AIA, met with Bill Hart of the office staff of the Foundation and Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., President of the North Carolina Chapter of the AIA.

They discussed their aim of enlisting the largest possible number of Architects to support their program of raising funds which are used to supplement annual stipends for professors in the School of Design at State College.

The committee plans to expand its efforts to enlist support not only from Architects, but also from business and industry.

A report of the committee's meeting will be given to the board of the Design Foundation when it meets in November.

NCAIA MOVES HEADQUARTERS

On October 1, 1962, the office of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects moved to new quarters in Room 102, Yancey Building, 611 Tucker Street. The location is between downtown and Cameron Village in Raleigh. Our ground floor space is adjacent to parking facilities and we extend a cordial invitation to all our friends to pay us a visit. Our new Post-Office Box number is 12025.

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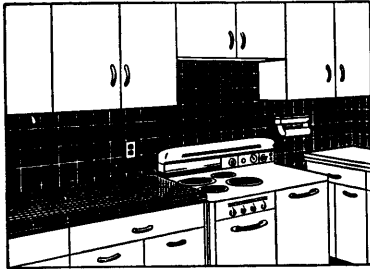
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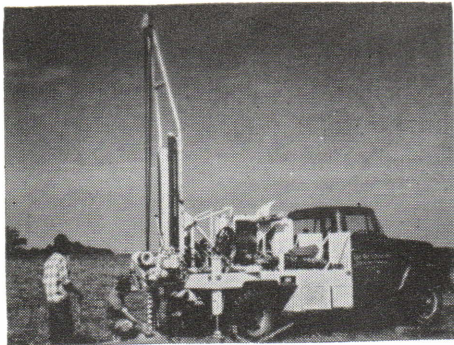
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OCTOBER 18, NOVEMBER 15: Winston-Salem
Council of Architects, Y.W.C.A.
Cyrill H. Pfohl, AIA, President

OCTOBER 19: Eastern Council of Architects,
Hotel Goldsboro, Goldsboro
John J. Rowland, AIA, President

OCTOBER 24, 31; NOVEMBER 7, 14, 21: Architect's
Guild of High Point,
Marguerite's Restaurant
George C. Connor, Jr., AIA, President

OCTOBER 25; NOVEMBER 29: Greensboro Registered
Architects, Maplehouse Restaurant,
Carl F. Andrews, President

OCTOBER 25-27: South Atlantic Regional Conference,
Atlanta, Georgia

NOVEMBER 1: Raleigh Council of Architects,
Y.M.C.A.
G. Milton Small, AIA, President

NOVEMBER 7: Charlotte Council of Architects,
Stork Restaurant No. 2
J. Norman Pease, Jr., AIA, President

NOVEMBER 7: Durham Council of Architects,
Harvey's
Robert W. Carr, AIA, President

NOVEMBER 15: Deadline for material for December
issue.

NOVEMBER 19: Producers' Council Air Conditioning
Seminar, Charlotte

NCAIA Executive Committee Meetings:

1962
October 20 Durham, 10:00 A.M.

1963
January 12 Raleigh
April 27 Hickory
June 8 Fayetteville

ANNOUNCING NCAIA 1963 WINTER MEETING

JANUARY 17, 18, 19, 1963

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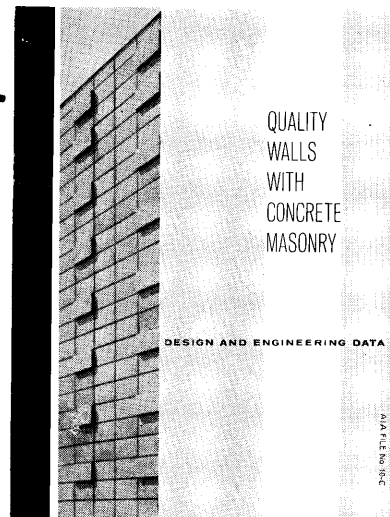
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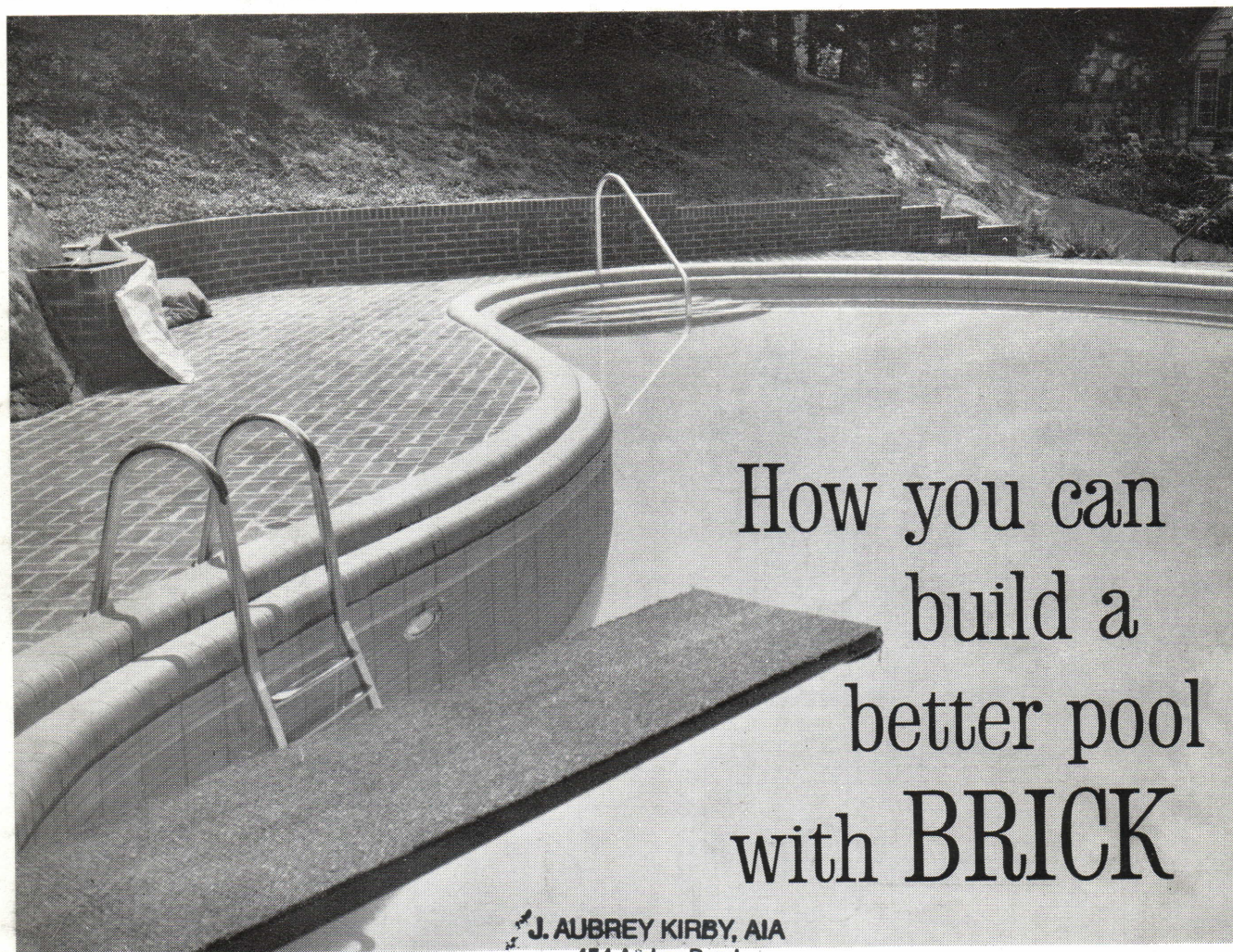
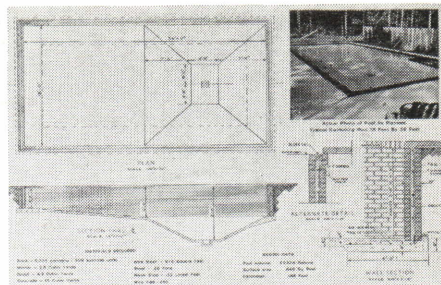
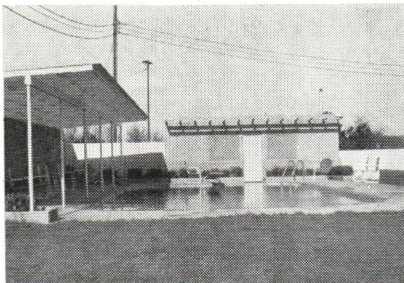
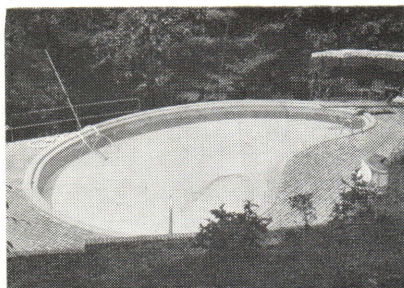
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Southeastern Block & Tile, Inc., Albemarle
Southern Concrete Products, Inc., Rocky Mount
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