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Cover: Site plan of Asheboro Junior High
School, Asheboro, North Carolina.
J. Hyatt Hammond Associates,
Architect.
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Raleigh, N. C.

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Greensboro, N.C.
Have you seen the "New Breed" of building cropping up all over our state? The next time you are out riding and pass a school in any of our many fast growing areas, look in the school yards and you are sure to see one or more of these little monsters. For lack of a better name they are being called "Temporary Classrooms".

These "Temporary Classrooms" are all sizes and shapes, and constructed of many different types of materials. For all practical purposes though they are just isolated one room school houses. None of them are very attractive, and I am sure that the teachers and students that have to work under these conditions develop all types of complexes.

How would you like your children to be housed and taught in one of these temporary classrooms while hundreds of other children at the same school are enjoying all of the facilities of a contemporary up to date well planned school? To me it doesn't seem fair to those few who have to get their education in these make shift facilities.

It seems to me, as progressive as our state has been for the past several decades, we as North Carolinians deserve more for our children. We are trying to mold our children of today into the leaders of tomorrow. Temporary learning facilities in which to teach our children is no way to develop well rounded young men and women.

There are many ways these temporary facilities could be eliminated — long range planning for example. The proposed referendum for a statewide school bond vote by the people of our state. Local school bond issues and as a last result in some really critical areas an increase in taxes to get funds for much needed permanent school facilities.

In November there will be a School Planning Conference held in Raleigh. Outstanding educators, planners, architects, engineers and others interested in our school problem today will be taking part. The theme of this conference will be "Environment for Learning" or "Schools are for People".

As architects we have a tremendous responsibility to our state in this crisis of classroom shortages. Let's be positive in our approach to solutions of this problem and lend assistance wherever we can. Lip-service is not enough. Actions speak louder than words.
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EDWIN A. ALDERMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
wilmington

owner:
New Hanover County Board of Education

architect:
LESLIE N. BONEY
wilmington

general contractor:
Godwin Building Company
warsaw

consulting engineers:
Henry von Oesen & Associates
wilmington

The new Alderman School now under construction is located in the Oleander section of Wilmington, 1/4 mile from the city limits on an undeveloped, wooded 15 acre site, and is one of 3 new elementary schools being constructed in Wilmington during 1963-64. The new facility will serve pupils in grades 1 thru 6 from the south Oleander and Lincoln Forest areas.

Vehicle and pedestrian traffic patterns of students, busses, teachers and parents was of primary concern to the Architects in the location of the buildings and the design of roads and walkways. A large percentage of the parents will bring their children to the site, and 3 means of ingress and egress are provided to all weather entrances.

The site is approached from 3 new roads: A new access-feeder highway (between Shipyard Boulevard and Oleander Drive) Canterbury Road, and Fordham Road. The site is wooded with pines and miscellaneous trees, and has a gentle slope toward the highway.

The teaching stations, library, and administration areas of the school are grouped around a central court, allowing for maximum density and simplicity in basic plan. A positive division of primary and upper elementary grades result from this grouping of the teaching stations. Primary classrooms have individual doors to the exterior. The library opens to the central court for use by special reading groups and community library-centered functions. The size of rooms is variable to accommodate the ever changing teaching techniques and teacher-student load. Television instruction, group teaching, and the resources center, have been prime design emphases in the academic area of the building.

The building contains 5 primary grade classrooms and 10 upper elementary classrooms. Three of the elementary rooms are separated by folding doors in order that instruction by the master teacher may be accomplished. The school resources center is immediately adjacent to this space, along with individual student study areas and a conference room.

The administration unit contains principal's office, general office and workroom, health clinic, public toilet facilities, teachers' lounge and remedial reading room.

The large assembly area will seat 500 students when a folding door is opened which separates the lunch room from the assembly area. A small platform-stage is provided for this area.
ASHEBORO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

owner:
Asheboro Board of Education

architect:
J. HYATT HAMMOND ASSOCIATES

This building is the first state of a program designed to develop a junior high school curriculum in a southern town of 10,000, which is located in the center of a rapidly developing industrial region. Responding to the influence of the highway system, the town has expanded along two major intersecting traffic arteries. A site near this intersection was acquired in the early forties, and in 1949, a senior high school was constructed. The remainder of the site, approximately twelve acres, was set aside for a junior high school.

Although original plans called for the construction of a school to serve one thousand students, to be increased to one thousand five hundred as the need arose, a final study determined to construct one school immediately, on the original site for eight hundred students with plans for a second school five years later four miles North to accommodate students in that area.

The building is designed to provide a complete junior high school program operating with three grade groups. Located directly across a secondary street from the senior high school on a densely wooded, steeply sloping site, the new building is designed to harmonize with its neighbor in color and use of materials. Since the senior high school is equipped with two auditoriums, one seating one thousand and a smaller space for four hundred, an auditorium was not included in the plans for the junior high school. The gymnasium is furnished with portable stages and movable bleachers which can convert the gym to use as a meeting room.

In order to use the sloping site to greatest advantage, the building is separated into three levels. Each level may be entered at grade. The lower level is oriented on a large landscaped interior court and contains special use areas including a homemaking suite, a science suite, industrial arts shop and arts and crafts department, the administration suite, and the dining room which seats three hundred and fifty students. The intermediate level contains the physical education facilities. The upper level consists primarily of classrooms grouped around the library. All classrooms are of the same size, approximately 850 square feet and equipped with storage shelving and counters. Special use classrooms on this level are the visual aid room, and the language laboratory which is wired for teacher-student communications. The music room is located on the upper level.

Most of the utilities are located above the lift-out tile ceiling, providing the possibility of relocating interior walls for any future re-allocation of space.

All teaching spaces are heated by warm air by means of a specially designed air handling unit which may be converted to air conditioning for approximately $1000 per classroom. Since not more than two classrooms must be connected at a time, air conditioning may be introduced gradually without a large outlay of funds, as need to the conditioned spaces arises.

THE SEPTEMBER 1963 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT
GARNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NO. 5
garner

owner:
Wake County Board of Education

architect:
HOLLOWAY-REEVES
raleigh

general contractor:
York Building Company
raleigh

This school, part of the Wake County Administrative Unit, is located between Raleigh and Garner.

With 16 classrooms in the first construction stage, the planning provides expansion for a total of 24 classrooms. Included in the initial stage are the library, administration area, kitchen, and multiple-purpose room, the latter providing dining space. The kitchen is arranged such that a cafeteria can be added as the school expands to its ultimate size.

Divided into three major elements, the plan consists of a primary classroom wing, an elementary classroom wing, and the central block which contains the facilities used by both age groups, the administration area, and the mechanical equipment and fuel bins in the basement.

A low-ceilinged open corridor connects the several elements; and a widened and enclosed corridor adjacent to the cafeteria line permits indoor queuing. Exits from the multiple-purpose room lead directly to the outdoors.

The classroom wings are organized similarly but differ in detail. The primary classrooms have individual toilets and doors to the exterior while the elementary classroom wing has central toilets and common exits. In the primary wing, the sky-lighted central room provides indoor activities of groups larger than one class and will be used for exhibits of students' work.

Construction consists of masonry bearing walls, steel joists, and a poured gypsum roof deck. Foundations are spread concrete footings with grade beams.

Interior finishes are of resilient tile floors, painted masonry walls, and acoustical tile ceilings with fluorescent lighting and skylight diffusion incorporated into the ceiling pattern. Corridor floors are terrazzo, and toilet floors are ceramic tile.

Exterior walls are utility brick with precast concrete fascias. For sun control, windows are shielded with precast concrete sunscreens and Mullions.
The building is planned with a bay modular system of 22 foot square bays with concrete F & A floor and roof system.

The building complex is being constructed in phases, at the present, one 2 story classroom wing, the gymnasium, cafeteria, kitchen, library, administrative offices, music room and 1 shop are under construction.

In the initial stages of construction are two additions consisting of a second 2 story classroom wing, and an additional shop area.

The two completing additions will be an auditorium and 2 group instructional halls, which will be constructed some time in the future.
MONROE HIGH SCHOOL
GYMNASiUM
monroe

owner:
Monroe Board of Education
monroe

architect:
GRAVES AND TOY, AIA
Harry C. Wolf, Project Designer
charlotte
This physical education building was conceived as a single mass, having all facilities within the same volume as the basketball court. The locker rooms are located at a slightly lower level than the main court and are reached by ramps from the court floor. Above these spaces are galleries for spectator seating, thereby completely removing the audience from the court floor. During regular school hours the bleachers at this level fold into recesses and the resulting space is used for tumbling, gymnastics, etc.

There will be frequent occasions when visiting teams, both girls and boys, will require dressing and shower facilities at the same time as the home teams. Therefore the locker room plans are mirror images about the building centerline. A sliding door, which in day to day use is open, closes at this centerline to provide for separate locker rooms.

A glazed pavillion connects this building with the existing structures, and in doing so creates an entrance court for the physical education building. Here a ticket and concession stand will be used during events to which the public is invited. At the same time, this space provides a secondary overflow lobby for the adjacent auditorium. During the day this serves as a student lounge.

This steel and glass pavillion has a bar joist roof structure with suspended acoustical plaster ceiling and terrazzo floor.

In the gymnasium, precast concrete columns, 32' on centers, support three-piece precast edge beams which cantilever 12' on each end. These in turn receive 36'' single Tees spanning 100'. The galleries are 14'' precast double Tees with cast in place end beams and load bearing walls. To articulate the distinction between the two types of concrete, all cast in place work will have exposed the impressions of the wood forms, while the precast elements will be sandblasted to expose the dark color of the lightweight aggregate. Walls are of a deep reddish brown brick on the exterior and on the interior beige concrete block is set in ashlar coursing with the long dimension vertical. The walls are capped by a deep, poured concrete sill which is tied into the columns to create a bond beam. Above this sill a continuous band of gray glass provides natural illumination.

The single Tee roof structure is exposed with incandescent and mercury vapor lamps, suspended between Tee stems for artificial illumination. Heating is by down blast hot water units, suspended from the roof structure.
PARKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL
union county

owner:
Union County Board of Education

architect:
WILSON, MCCULLOCH, YEARGIN - ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
charlotte

general contractor:
Dickerson, Inc.
monroe

Photographs by Duke Filmcraft Company

PARKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL is located seven miles south of Monroe on Highway 200 to Lancaster, S. C. The site is gently rolling with small wooded portions on the road and at the very rear of the property.

The early concept of the school had all phases of the educational plant surrounding a "Student Center" in which are conducted many educational and social activities related to studies and friendships in school. This area is well suited for exhibitions of science projects, art displays, shop projects, etc. It is also used as Auditorium space, for dances, school parties, and other social functions. The "Center's" proximity to the Gymnasium and Dining Room enhances its multi-purpose use; its centrality becomes the focal point of the school with all other areas working conveniently to it.

The "Library" is the other common facility which carries this same emphasis of centrality.

The school is designed for an eventual 1000 to 1200 students, with locations for classroom additions indicated on the plot plan. A 650 seat Auditorium-Theater is under construction.

The exterior walls are beige-grey sand-faced brick; steel roof beams, 12'-0" o.c. with bulb-tees for roof deck painted dark brown; Aluminum projected windows have deep aqua panels. The five concrete block panels on the Gymnasium exterior walls are colored gold, aqua, indian red, olive, and blue. The basic interior color is beige on stacked concrete block walls with these same accent colors carried throughout.
"OLD BALDY" SOLD DOWN THE RIVER

By Dr. Louise Hall, AIA
Professor of Architecture, Duke University
Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Buildings of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

Uncle Sam has turned his back on "Old Baldy."
The former Bald Head Light near the entrance to Cape Fear River, built in 1817 and now the oldest lighthouse tower still standing upon the North Carolina coast, is on the block. Sealed bids for the 85-foot brick tower, along with other government-owned buildings and land on Smith Island, were opened at 10:30 a.m., E.S.T., September 4, at the Atlanta office of the General Services Administration.

This faithful veteran of 146 years' worth of storms has outlived all of its near-contemporaries. Long gone are the original Cape Hatteras Lighthouse of 1798, the Shell Castle Island Beacon of the same year, and Cape Lookout Lighthouse of 1812. Even "Old Baldy" was blacked out for 14 years between 1866 and 1880, but lived to shine again for more than another half-century until finally extinguished in 1935.

Farther up the Atlantic coast the venerable Cape Henry Lighthouse, built in 1791 by John McComb, Jr., of New York, bricklayer, and his crew of 50 workmen, has fared better. Its dignified future as an historic monument has been guaranteed since 1930 by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The predecessor of "Old Baldy," which shone for two decades from a site about a mile away, had been authorized in 1784 when the General Assembly of the new State of North Carolina levied a duty of six-pence-per-ton on Cape Fear shipping to finance it. From the beginning it seemed a hard-luck project. Nothing went right. Vessels carrying brick to the island became stranded in the shoals, the master-builder died possessed of other materials for its construction, and the tower remained unfinished in 1789.

In that year, 1789, Alexander Hamilton's U. S. Treasury Department took over responsibility for all 12 colonial lights then in operation between New Hampshire and South Carolina, together with four incomplete projects of which North Carolina's at Bald Head was one. The next year, 1790, this State ceded to the United States 10 of Benjamin Smith's acres on the island, and Congress on April 2, 1792, appropriated $4,000 to complete the eight-year-old project. Mariners' hopes revived.

During 1792 and '93, at least three cargoes of brick were shipped down from Philadelphia at the order of Tench Coxe, U. S. Commissioner of the Revenue, and on March 30, 1793, Abishai Woodward of New London, Conn., master-carpenter, contracted with the government to superintend completion of the lighthouse for "four Dollars and two thirds of a dollar per day." A man recommended for "his Abilities, Probity & Industry," Woodward offered to engage Connecticut masons at $2.50 and carpenters at $2.00 per day, but their rates could hardly be thought competitive here. The Cape Fear masons and bricklayers had only recently "advanced in their demands to One Dollar & one third per day, conceiving that as things are circumstanced there can be no alternative to employing them" for the lighthouse job. They were probably right.

By appointment of President Washington that Spring, 1793, general supervision of the project fell to a member of the Commission for Cape Fear Navigation, who set about procuring large quantities of lumber and lime. He was Massachusetts-born George Hooper of Wilmington, merchant, brother of the late William Hooper "the Signer," though himself a reformed Loyalist.

At this suspicious moment, calamity struck again. Hooper had to write to Coxe that the shipments of Philadelphia brick, which had reached the island "prodigiously broken," suffered further damage from the surf during a heavy gale, and might soon be "buried in the Sand." In time, luck turned. Abishai Woodward arrived safely, and so did the iron lantern, the Boston glass, and the whale oil for the lamps. Surviving today in the National Archives is Woodward's manuscript, dated January 10, 1794, giving his "Directions for Putting up the Lantern to the Light-house at Bald-head."

Not quite 11 months later, on December 5, 1794, Hooper reported happily that "the Light House is perfectly completed in every particular and ready

Cont'd. next page
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Cont’d, from p. 23

for being lighted,” and he was soon informed of
the appointment of Henry Long as keeper of the
light. Long, subsequently a Charleston pilot, re-
ceived the use of the keeper’s dwelling and the
rest of the property, but otherwise performed all
his arduous duties for an annual salary of $333.33,
the top figure in the service at the time.

The light was burning “very clear” by March
2, 1795, when Hooper forwarded to Cofax new
“Well for the Masters of Vessels bound to this
Port.” Under these circumstances, the official
date of 1796 for the first Bald Head Light becomes
rather less than “very clear” today.

Likewise less than “very clear” today is what
happened to that first lighthouse during the war-
years of 1812-15, necessitating its replacement by
“Old Baldy.” The U. S. Navy Agent at Cape Fear
Joshua Potts of Smithville (now Southport) in Brunsw-
wick County, alluded to “the wreck” of it, as
though everybody knew what had done it in. A
plausible suggestion, perhaps wide of the mark,
might be based on an engraved view of Bald Head
Light, unsigned and undated but ready for cir-
culation in 1816. Approaching the lighthouse in
this view is a formidable waterspout, which—if real
—might have undermined the tower with tornado-
like force. Mariners did report seeing seven water-
spouts at one time off Cape Fear a few years later,
hence such a disaster would not have been impos-
sible.

In any event, on April 27, 1816, Congress ap-
propriated $15,000 for building the replacement
now referred to affectionately as “Old Baldy.”
Within a month, newspapers of the seaport cities
began to print the U. S. Treasury Department’s pro-
posals for bids, which optimistically cited the
salvage for the future contractor of several hundred
thousand “sound bricks” from the old tower, as well
as the “old lantern, which is understood to have
sustained but little injury in taking down.” Ob-
viously it had not fallen down. Obviously,
too, mariners were able somehow to get
into the river without its beam, because a Wilming-
ton shipping list for only a part of that month of
May, 1816, recorded the arrival of vessels from
Liverpool, Warren, R. I., Charleston, Santo Domingo,
St. Croix, Bermuda, and Middletown, as well as
clearances for Charleston, the West Indies, Bermuda
(two), Cadiz, St. Thomas, Boston (two), and Prov-
ence.

The Treasury Department’s proposals, specifying
in minute detail the materials, dimensions, form,
and finish of the new lighthouse and its appur-
tenances, occupied 25 column-inches of small type
in the Daily National Intelligencer, Washington,
D. C. A copy has just been placed in the North
Carolina Department of Archives and History for
examination by anyone interested in the tower
itself or in construction practices a century and a
half ago.

When the bids were opened in July, 1816,
Daniel S. Way’s “terms were much lower than those
received from other quarters,” though he exceeded
the appropriation by a “small sum.” Rashly he
signed the contract before visiting the site, relying
on “verbal accounts he had received from persons
who, perhaps, had sailed in and out over our main

Cont’d, next page
bar," wrote Joshua Potts, "and who represented to him that no doubt but the site of the new lighthouse would be near to that of the former, and contiguous to the parcel of bricks saved from the wreck of the former; that the shore there was remarkably bold for landing materials, etc."

About Christmas, 1816, Mr. Way arrived, anticipating that his "ample preparations" beyond the salvaged materials promised by the Treasury Department's proposals, upon which his low bid had of course been calculated, would assure him a speedy accomplishment of the construction job. What must have been his shocked dismay to find that Robert Cochran of Wilmington, U. S. Superintendent of the lighthouse, had just been over to the island where he relocated the site from 33°51' to 32°52'18" North latitude, and from 78°12' to 77°59'49" West longitude — these the positions from early editions of The American Coast Pilot, probably inaccurate today.

The change was more than merely numerical. Mr. Way learned "to his ruin," as Joshua Potts wrote, that "the large pile of old bricks" promised him would have to be "removed from the bold shore about a mile, over a shoal of five feet water, to the new site, a small distance up the mouth of a creek, and thence by land a few rods to the place of the intended light-house." Gamely the contractor began building the keeper's house to shelter his workmen, but not without petitioning for delivery of the promised brick to the new site at government expense.

How much Mr. Way lost on his contract is a matter for conjecture. Potts testified on Way's behalf that under the "disadvantages and difficulties" introduced after the signing of the contract, no man ought to have "contracted for a less sum than $20,000," despite the $15,000 appropriation.

By one means or another, exhibiting that "rectitude of character" attributed to him, Daniel Way got the lighthouse built for keeps, or at least for 146 years. But if he felt deceived and abandoned by Uncle Sam from time to time, it would have been small wonder. And if ancient structures which have saved thousands of human lives were to develop personalities and feelings, "Old Baldy" might today feel equally deceived and abandoned by Uncle Sam. END

Miss Hall's article originally appeared in The Raleigh News and Observer. Since the article was originally published Mr. Frank Sherrill of Charlotte was high bidder for the property.—Ed.
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SCHOOL PLANNING CONFERENCE
THIS CONFERENCE WILL CONSIDER THE SCHOOL AS AN
ENVIRONMENT FOR LEARNING

Every school must be considered in terms of the environment it provides for the people who occupy it as well as in terms of its instructional program. The conference will deal with basic information, practical application, and areas of exploration relating to these environmental aspects.

And to involve either directly or indirectly these additional factors

Several outstanding people have agreed to participate in the conference

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL BE OF VALUE AND INTEREST TO
These people are invited to attend without charge, as are others interested

It will be held at Memorial Auditorium, RALEIGH, N. C.

The conference has the support of these organizations and agencies

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THE PRODUCERS' COUNCIL, INC.
On Tuesday, October 10, a substantial number of industrial, business, and architectural leaders will attend the 14th annual meeting of the North Carolina Design Foundation. All current contributors to the Design Foundation have been invited by President Luther Lashmit to attend a special luncheon and participate in the regular annual board meeting. The Foundation Directors, composed of eighteen architects and six business and industrial leaders, decided recently to use the fall meeting to become better acquainted with this special group and express appreciation to all those supporting this worthwhile educational program. Following the regular meeting, Chancellor John T. Caldwell will speak to the group and everyone will be invited to tour the School of Design facilities and view the Design students’ art exhibit.

This has been an outstanding year for the Foundation in many ways. Total income was within a few dollars of a new high and participation by directors and friends in committee activities and general promotion of the Foundation reached a new peak. During the coming year, the several Design Foundation committees will make a concerted effort to reach larger numbers of industrial firms particularly and seek to increase the financial support from this area. It is gratifying when observing the list of firms below to notice that there has been an increase of nearly 25 per cent in industrial participation this year.

Since incorporation contributions of approximately $100,000 has been received by the Foundation which now has a fund balance of approximately $30,000. During this period, the availability and flexibility of these funds has made it possible to attract and also retain many outstanding faculty and staff members thus assuring a high quality end product, the Design graduate.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF DESIGN AND NORTH CAROLINA DESIGN FOUNDATION NEWS

The main function of the Design Foundation is to provide funds for salary supplement purposes at the N. C. State College School of Design. These funds materially aid the School in attracting and holding high-caliber faculty members and to remain competitive with other institutions. The Architectural Profession wishes to thank the patrons listed below and to encourage other business and industrial firms to support the Foundation program. Interested persons may write Box 5067, State College Station, Raleigh, North Carolina. The list below does not include the many architects who also contribute to the foundation.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS CONTRIBUTORS (1962-63) TO THE NORTH CAROLINA DESIGN FOUNDATION, INC.

Adams Concrete Products Company of Durham
Amos Stone Company, Greensboro
Asheboro Concrete Products Co., Asheboro
Livingston E. Atkins, Jr., Charlotte
The Bonitz Insulation Company, Greensboro
Borden Brick and Tile Company, Goldsboro
Brenner Iron & Metal Company, Winston-Salem
Brick and Tile Service, Inc., Greensboro
Cape Fear Construction Company, Fayetteville
Carolina Builders Corporation, Raleigh
Carolina Solite Corporation, Charlotte
Carolina Steel Corporation, Greensboro
Carolina Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Association, Raleigh
Collier Cobb & Associates, Inc., Chapel Hill
Concrete Materials, Inc., Charlotte
Concrete Supply Company, Charlotte
Dave Steel Company, Asheville
Delphi Hardware & Specialty Co., Charlotte
Dixie Concrete Products, Inc., Winston-Salem
Durham Builders Supply Company, Durham
Fogle Brothers Company, Winston-Salem
Fowler-Jones Construction Company, Winston-Salem
Furniture Foundation, Inc., High Point
Garland Woodcraft Company, Inc., Durham
General Specialties Company, Inc., Charlotte
Globe Furniture Company, High Point
Howell Steel Service, Inc., Weldon
Hunt Construction Company, Durham
Industrial Management Club, Lexington
Industrial Roofing Company, Inc., Winston-Salem

Kewaunee Technical Furniture, Statesville
Kirk Cousart and Associates, Charlotte
The Mobie-Bell Company, Greensboro
Mid-State Tile Company, Lexington
North Carolina Concrete Masonry Association, Raleigh
N. C. Monroe Construction Co., Greensboro
Peden Steel Company, Raleigh
Piedmont Construction Company, Winston-Salem
Pritchard Paint and Glass Co., Asheville
Pritchard Paint and Glass Co., Charlotte
Pritchard Paint and Glass Co., Durham
Pritchard Paint and Glass Co., Raleigh
Ready Mixed Concrete Company, Raleigh
Salem Steel Company, Winston-Salem
Scarsborough Builders Supply Co., Lumberton
Seth Construction Company, Lincolnton
Snow Lumber Company, High Point
Southern Desk Company, Hickory
Southern Engineering Company, Charlotte
Standard Insulation Company, Raleigh
Statesville Concrete Products, Statesville
Stephenson Millwork Company, Wilson
R. K. Stewart and Son, High Point
Synergetics, Inc., Raleigh
Nello L. Teer Company, Durham
A. B. Whitley, Inc., Greer-ville
J. D. Wilkins Company, Greensboro
F. Graham Williams Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Womack Electric Supply Company, Goldsboro
C. C. Woods Construction Company, Inc., Durham
Yancey Insurance Company, Raleigh

THE SEPTEMBER 1963 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT
PLANS FOR FALL NCAIA MEETING SET

A one-day business meeting of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects will be held in Raleigh on Friday, October 18. The meeting will begin promptly at 10:30 A.M. in the Elizabeth Room of the Hotel Sir Walter, where luncheon will be served to members at 1:00 P.M. The business will continue after luncheon with adjournment set for 4:00 P.M. Important matters to be discussed during the business session are reports by the Fees and Contracts Committee and sub-committees, a report of the nominating committee and election of officers for 1964. Officers to be elected to take office on January 1, 1964, are President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three directors to replace Albert L. Haskins, Jr., Archie R. Davis and Robert L. Clemmer whose terms of office expire on January 1. Also on the schedule is the induction of ten new Corporate Members of the American Institute of Architects who have been assigned to the North Carolina Chapter.

At 4:30 P.M. there will be a dedication ceremony at the new office building AIA Tower. The old Raleigh Water Tower property was deeded to the Chapter by Mr. Wm. H. Deitrick, FAIA, this year and the Chapter offices are now located in the front office building. Immediately behind the tower is an enclosed garden area and a two-story brick building which is also part of the property. Dedication ceremonies will be held in the garden, weather permitting, and speaker for the occasion will be James W. Reid, Mayor of Raleigh. Taking part in the program will be Wm. H. Deitrick, FAIA, and Albert L. Haskins, Jr., AIA, Chairman of the building Committee. Wives of members and others interested are cordially invited to attend. A social hour and reception for members and wives will follow the dedication ceremonies.

A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

On January 23, 24 and 25, 1964, the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects will hold its Fiftieth Annual Meeting at the Hotel Queen Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina. Plans are well underway to make this a particularly outstanding meeting. At the same time the NCAIA’s Tenth Annual Honor Award program will take place. Let’s all plan to be there!

OPEN OFFICE

John N. Peterson, AIA, announces the opening of his office at 4507 Country Club Road, New Bern, N. C., telephone ME 7-6782, P. O. Box 507. Mr. Peterson was formerly an associate architect with Raymond Fuson, AIA, New Bern, N. C.

FORM PARTNERSHIP

Walter C. Burgess, AIA, and George M. Smart, AIA, announce the formation of a partnership, known as Burgess and Smart, Architects, for the practice of architecture. The firm is located at 743 W. Johnson Street, Raleigh, Telephone 828-4811. Mr. Burgess has been practicing from this office location for some time and Mr. Smart has recently been associated with John Erwin Ramsey Associates of Salisbury.

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THE SEPTEMBER 1963 SOUTHERN ARCHITECT
IN MEMORIAM

MR. LEET ALEXANDER O'BRIEN, AIA

Our Chapter Members will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Leet Alexander O'Brien, AIA in Clearwater, Florida, on August 14, where he had made his home since retiring some eight years ago. Mr. O'Brien was senior partner in the architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien of Winston-Salem, of which he was one of the founders in 1925. He helped design state and university buildings throughout North Carolina, including the medical school and hospital at the University of North Carolina; the Bowman Gray School of Medicine; the Durham Life Insurance building in Raleigh and many other fine structures.

Mr. O'Brien was past president of the North Carolina Chapter, American Institute of Architects and an AIA member emeritus, past president and charter member of the Winston-Salem Kiwanis Club, the Forsyth County Club, and a member of the North Carolina Society of Engineers and the Winston-Salem Engineering Society. He was a member of Peace Memorial Presbyterian Church of Clearwater.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Mable Johnson O'Brien; a son, Leet Alexander O'Brien, Jr., of Winston-Salem; a daughter, Mrs. John F. Sherrill, Jr., of Durham, and three grandchildren. Funeral services were held in Clearwater, with final services and burial in Winston-Salem.

ALLEN J. MAXWELL, JR., AIA

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Allen J. Maxwell, Jr., AIA, 58, prominent Eastern North Carolina Architect, on August 27, in Goldsboro, N. C. Mr. Maxwell had practiced architecture in Goldsboro for 27 years. He had served on the State Board of Architectural Examiners and was a member of the N. C. Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

Survivors include his wife, a son, one brother and one sister. Funeral services were held in St. Paul Methodist Church, Goldsboro, with burial in Willow Dale Cemetery.

BANKS O. LAWING

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Banks O. Lawing, 46, at his home in Charlotte on August 8.

Mr. Lawing was chief coordinator and business administrator for Charles Morrison Grier & Associates, Architects. He was an Associate Member of the N. C. Chapter, AIA.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Garrison Lawing, two daughters, three sisters, and three brothers, all of Charlotte.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OCTOBER 1, 8, 15, 22: Architect’s Guild of High Point, Marguerite’s Restaurant George C. Connor, Jr., AIA, President

OCTOBER 2: Durham Council of Architects, Harvery’s Kenneth M. Scott, AIA, President

OCTOBER 2: Charlotte Section of N. C. Chapter, AIA, Stock Restaurant No. 2 Beverly L. Freeman, AIA, President

OCTOBER 3: Raleigh Council of Architects Y.M.C.A. G. Milton Small, AIA, President

OCTOBER 15: Deadline for material for November issue

OCTOBER 15: Winston-Salem Council of Architects Reynolds Building Restaurant J. Aubrey Kirby, AIA, President

OCTOBER 18: Greensboro Registered Architects, Maplehouse Restaurant Thomas P. Heritage, AIA, President

OCTOBER 25: Eastern Council of Architects, Rocky Mount Conrad Wessell, Jr., AIA, President

NOVEMBER 7, 8, 9: School Planning Seminar, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh

NCAIA Executive Committee Meeting:
8:00 P.M., October 17
HOTEL SIR WALTER

1963

NCAIA FALL MEETING

OCTOBER 18

HOTEL SIR WALTER
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