

SEPTEMBER, 1968

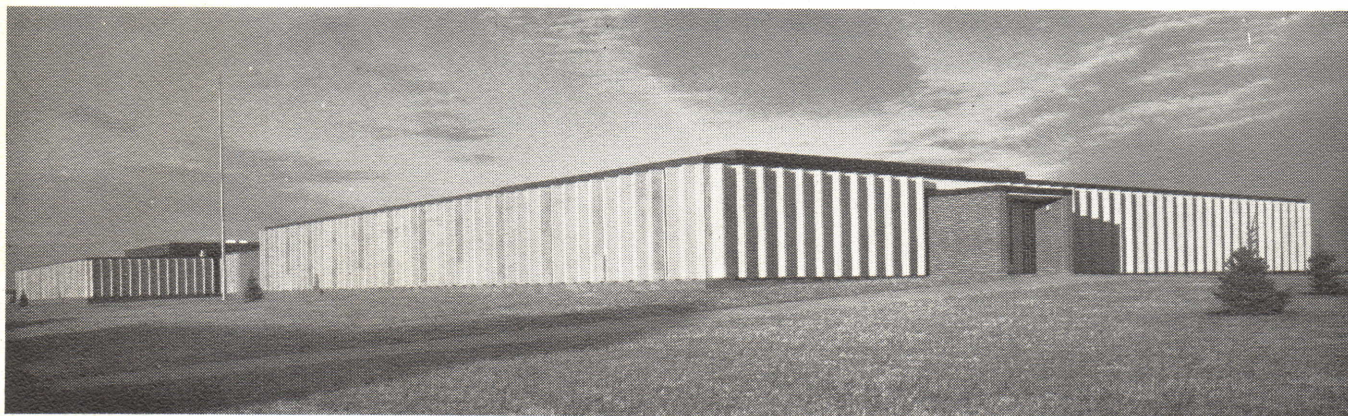
NORTH CAROLINA
ARCHITECT



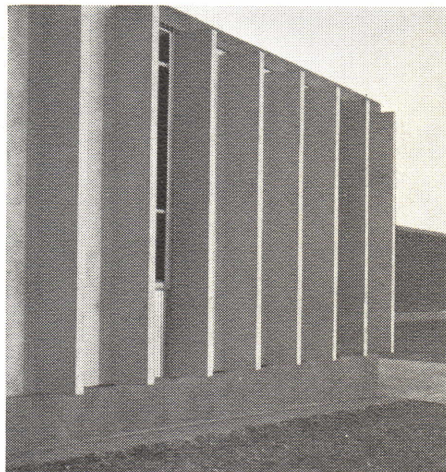
PUBLISHED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Simplified way to build a concrete school

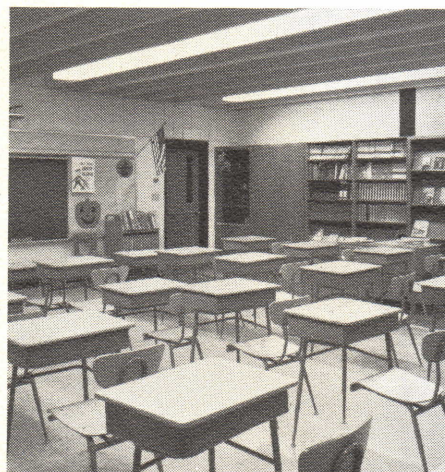
(Saves money, too)



Architect-Engineer: Foss, Engelstad & Foss, Moorhead. General Contractor: T. F. Powers Construction Co., Fargo, N.D. Precast, Prestressed Concrete Fabricator: Wells Concrete Products Co., Wells, Minn.



Close up of precast wall panels



Classroom with ceiling of exposed double-tees and concrete masonry walls

The Probstfield Elementary School in Moorhead, Minnesota, represents a simplified system of construction rapidly gaining favor for its speed and economy. Both roof and walls are double-tee units of precast, prestressed concrete.

The double-tee roof integrates decking and beams to create its own ceiling. The three-sided recesses formed by the "tees" simplify lighting and air duct installation.

Double-tee curtain walls, using load-bearing concrete masonry as backup, provide a striking and height-accenting

exterior. Easily repositioned, they facilitate future expansion.

The school consists of 21 classrooms, a multi-purpose room, gymnasium, shower and locker rooms, kitchen and office area. The cost—\$14.90 per sq. ft.—included all electrical and mechanical work, as well as kitchen, cafeteria, science and gymnasium equipment. Complete sitework—parking lot, sodding and extensive landscaping—was also included.

Moorhead school officials found concrete met their many requirements, including fire safety and long-term economy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
1508 Willow Lawn Drive, Richmond, Va. 23230

An organization of cement manufacturers to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete



Bold, elegant landmark

Gulf Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Florida, Owner; Welton Becket and Associates, Architects & Engineers; Kemp, Bunch, & Jackson, Associate Architects; Richard R. Bradshaw, Inc., Structural Engineers; The Auchter Company, General Contractors; Capitol Prestress Company, Prestress Concrete

Reaching for the blue Florida sky above Jacksonville, the new Gulf Life Tower becomes an exclamation mark to the architect's purpose.

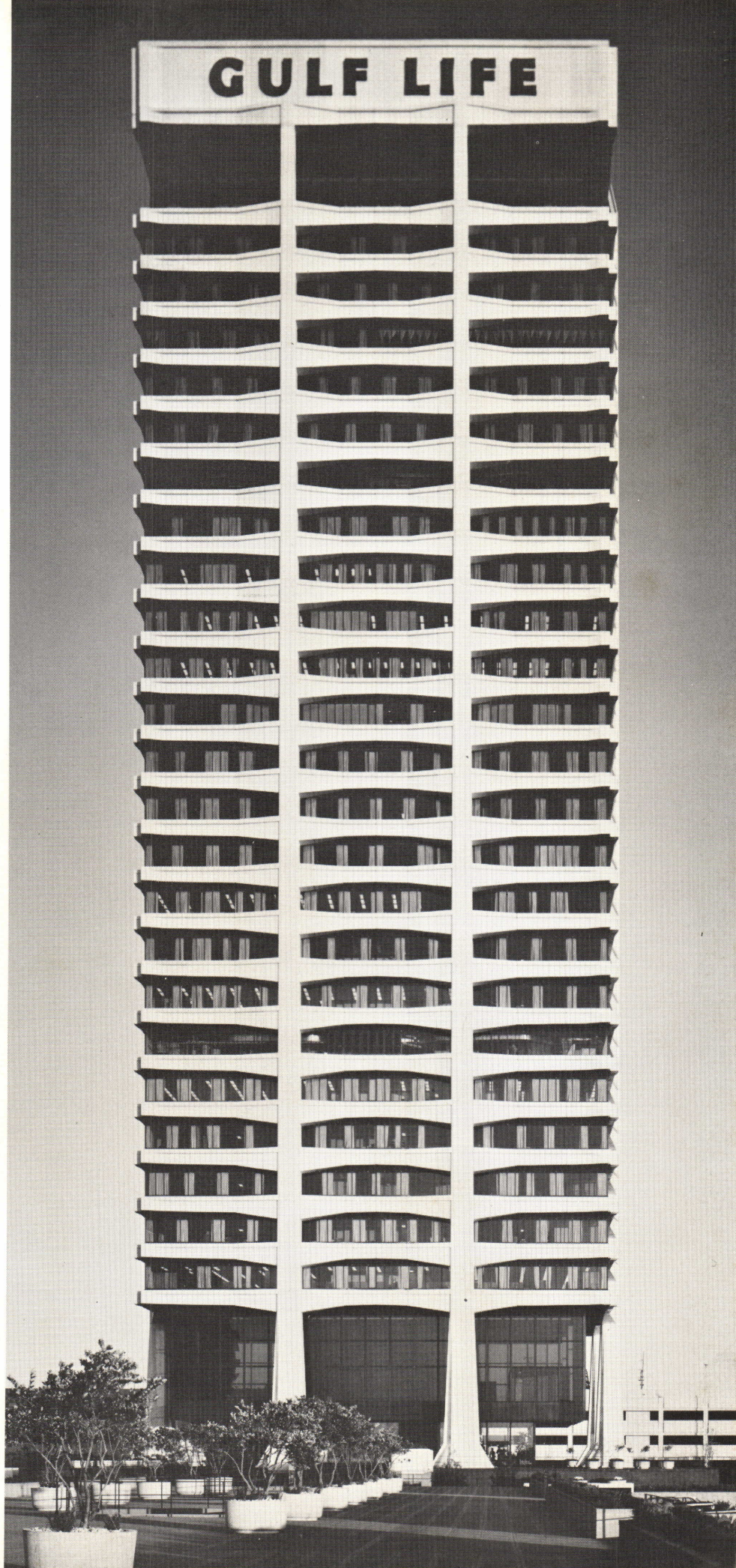
Tapered columns support a net of sculptured beams, each with 14 elements of precast lightweight aggregate concrete. Strung like beads on cables and post-tensioned to cantilever 42 feet to building corners, the beams permit free corners of glass meeting glass, sweeping views.

Prestressed double tees, also of lightweight aggregate, span 41 feet from these beams to a cast-in-place structural core 53 feet square. Using Solite's strength and reduction in dead load added up to 27 stories of office space free from interior columns.

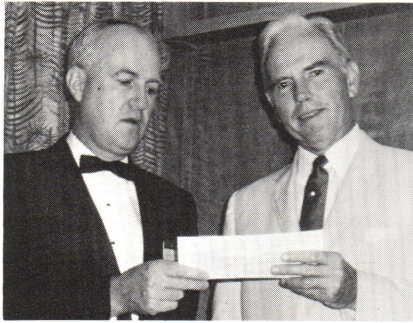
A dynamic, functional landmark evolves from this bold design—using advanced engineering and construction techniques to project the desired corporate image.

SOLITE

Lightweight Masonry Units and Structural Concrete
4425 Randolph Road, Charlotte, N. C. 28211



A GIFT



At the summer meeting of NCAIA in Asheville on August 3, J. Hyatt Hammond, AIA (l), President of the Chapter, presented a check for \$6,000 from the North Carolina Architectural Foundation to the North Carolina Design Foundation. Dr. John T. Caldwell, Chancellor of North Carolina State University, was on hand to accept for the Design Foundation. The check represents contributions from the architectural profession in the State to support the Design Foundation.

CHAPTER ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON UMSTEAD PARK

The North Carolina Chapter AIA adopted the following Resolutions at its meeting in Asheville on August 2. Copies have been forwarded to State officials and Commissions concerned with these problems.

The Citizens of North Carolina have been informed that the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development proposes to develop one of the State Parks, William B. Umstead Park, into an urban recreation area to include commercial enterprises, historical exhibits, playing fields, shooting range, and a proposed site for a State zoological garden, and to make available certain lands of the park to the Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority for proposed airport additions. Umstead Park, formerly known as Crabtree Creek State Park and Reedy Creek State Park, has for several decades served a large section of the State as a nature preserve, and many thousands of North Carolinians and visitors, including school children and youth organizations, have benefitted from the services and facilities of the park in its present form.

North Carolina needs many more nature parks and also some recreation areas of various types, especially in the rapidly-growing Piedmont region, where such resources are now already inadequate.

The State Parks and State Forests Study Commission has been authorized to examine the State's long-term needs for parks and forests; such a study is now

underway but has not been completed. It appears that numerous land areas are available and suitable for recreation park services, whereas nature areas, such as the present Umstead Park, require many years for development.

North Carolina is favored in not having huge metropolitan cities, but instead it contains a large number of smaller and intermediate sized urban centers still separated by green strips and areas of rural agricultural and wooded lands.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, assembled in Asheville, North Carolina, on August 1 and 2, 1968, expresses its opposition to diverting William B. Umstead Park from a nature preserve to an urban recreation area as proposed by the Department of Conservation and Development.

The Chapter urges that the State make no significant changes in its existing park lands until the Study Commission's report has been completed.

The Chapter strongly favors the development of both some nature preserves and urban recreation facilities in the State and it recommends that State and local governments and private agencies, using funds from a variety of public and private sources, begin immediately a long-term program to acquire lands for park and urban recreation purposes needed throughout the State of North Carolina.

The Chapter further recommends improved planning of the regions in the State, partly to maintain the exciting patterns of fields and forests to separate its cities and towns.

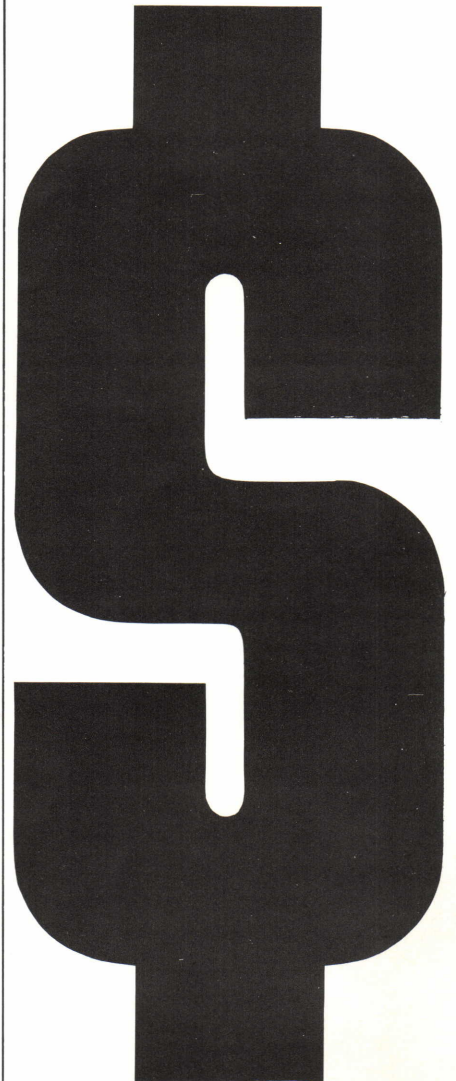
The Chapter authorizes its Executive Secretary to transmit this Resolution to appropriate State officials and agencies and to publicize this Resolution.

This fragile space craft, the planet Earth, carries on and near its surface the resources for all life of its billions of inhabitants. Man's efforts and activities to develop his world have also resulted in the depletion of its life-sustaining resources, including the pollution of air and water.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, in its concern for the conservation and preservation of this life-sustaining environment for the world's peoples and especially for the citizens of this State, commends the officials in public service and private enterprise for their efforts in this endeavor. The Chapter further encourages and urges continued action and legislation to preserve and to restore the benefits of clean air and safe waters by means of persuasion, incentives and coercion.

The Chapter authorizes the Executive Secretary of the Chapter to transmit copies of this Resolution to appropriate State officials and to candidates for the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

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NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT



SEPTEMBER 1968, VOL. 15, NO. 9

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Highlights: Summer Meeting 1968

Public relations was the principal topic of discussion at the Summer Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects which was held at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., August 1, 2 and 3. Bringing the most current information on this subject to the membership were **John Harden**, head of his own public relations firm, John Harden Associates and **William R. Hamilton**, president of Independent Research Associates, who presented "Architect's Public Relations" on Friday morning. The afternoon session featured **James T. Potter**, AIA, Madison, Wisconsin, member of AIA Public Relations Committee, who spoke about "The Architect, His Camera and the Public". Following Mr. Potter, **M. Elliott Carroll**, AIA Administrator, Department of Public Services, of The American Institute of Architects discussed "How P/R Works for the Architects".

Delightful entertainment had been planned for the whole family in mind; starting with bingo for children and adults on Thursday night. On Friday the ladies toured Governor's Summer Residence and were served a lunch. Following cocktails and a Patio Supper Party, on Friday evening, members and guests were entertained by the Robertson Memorial YMCA Cloggers and Band who exhibited square dancing. Dancing continued till 1 A.M. Saturday was dedicated to golfers who held a tournament at the Etowah Golf Course; and for non-golfers there was a tour to Mount Pisgah and Sliding Rock with a picnic lunch. Saturday evening held a festive aura—with cocktails at poolside, the banquet, dancing by Bill Norwood Orchestra and a midnight breakfast concluded another successful meeting.

Photos: Putnam Photography



Hyatt Hammond

Leslie Boney, Jr.

Macon Smith

Scott Ferebee

Jim Hemphill

SUPREME COURT DECISION, SNOW vs. N. C. BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE

by
R. Mayne Albright
Attorney

I am glad to be able to report that the North Carolina Supreme Court by unanimous opinion dated April 24, 1968, upheld the position of the Board in the revocation of the license of Grover P. Snow and denied Mr. Snow's right for reinstatement of his license in the action he brought in the Superior Court of Wake County. In addition to the importance of this decision in the particular case, it has certain added significance in Board and Chapter proceedings which I have attempted to set forth in the attached statement. The Supreme Court Opinion is, of course, a published, public record and our reporting it to members of the profession through the professional journal, is the accepted practice among other professions.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS LICENSE REVOCATION BY THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE

By unanimous opinion dated April 24, 1968, the North Carolina Supreme Court **affirmed** a Judgment in Wake Superior Court which dismissed an action by a licensee for mandatory reinstatement of his license which had been revoked by the North Carolina Board of Architecture.*

The Opinion included significant interpretations of both the Architectural Practice Act, G. S. 83 and the Uniform Revocation of Licenses Act, G. S. 150.

Briefly the facts of the case were as follows:

On July 1, 1965, the licensee failed to pay the required renewal fee and was given notice that his license was revoked under the provisions of G. S. 83-11.

On March 26, 1966, the licensee tendered the Board's Executive Director the annual renewal fee and was advised that because of evidence of continued practice after revocation, the Board would require a Hearing before acting on the renewal. No hearing was requested.

On May 31, 1966, the licensee, through his attorney, made written request for renewal of his certificate, enclosing a certified check in the amount of the renewal fee and late penalty; and, on the

same day, instituted in the Superior Court of Wake County a suit against the Board, in the nature of a mandamus, to direct the Board immediately to issue a renewal of his license.

On June 3, 1966, the Board sent the licensee a registered letter, stating that the Board had "sufficient evidence, which, if not rebutted or explained, would justify the Board in suspending or revoking" the license, or in withholding the renewal of his license "for cause" and in bringing action against him for unauthorized practice of architecture. The letter further advised the licensee that if he desired a Hearing on these charges, he should make a request by letter within twenty days or the Board would proceed to take such action as appeared necessary and proper.

On June 29, 1966, not having received a request for a Hearing, the Board proceeded to review the evidence and thereafter issued its Order revoking or denying renewal of the license.

In the meantime, the licensee's suit to require the Board to reinstate his license was heard in Superior Court and, by Order dated July 13, 1966, Judge Mallard found that the applicant had made a valid tender of renewal fee plus penalty on March 26, 1966, and therefore ordered that the Board immediately issue the license for the year 1965-1966 retroactive to March 26, 1966. The Order specified, however, that "this proceeding is separate and independent of any action taken by the Board of Architecture" on its evidence against the licensee concerning practice without a license or misuse of his professional seal.

In compliance with this order, the Board reinstated the license from March 26, 1966 to June 30, 1966, but refused to grant a license or renewal of license for the year beginning July 1, 1966, because of the Board Order of revocation for cause dated June 29, 1966.

The licensee filed no appeal from the revocation Order of the Board, but on August 25, 1967, instituted another action of mandamus in the Superior Court of Wake County asking the Court to immediately restore his license, on the grounds that the Board had no jurisdiction over him and no right to revoke his license for cause or take other action

(Continued on page 26)

*Grover P. Snow vs. North Carolina Board of Architecture _____ N. C. _____ (1968)



QUALITY METALWORK

Wachovia Bank & Trust Company
Raleigh, North Carolina

Architect: A. G. Odell, Jr. & Assoc.
Charlotte, N. C.

J. D. WILKINS Co.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

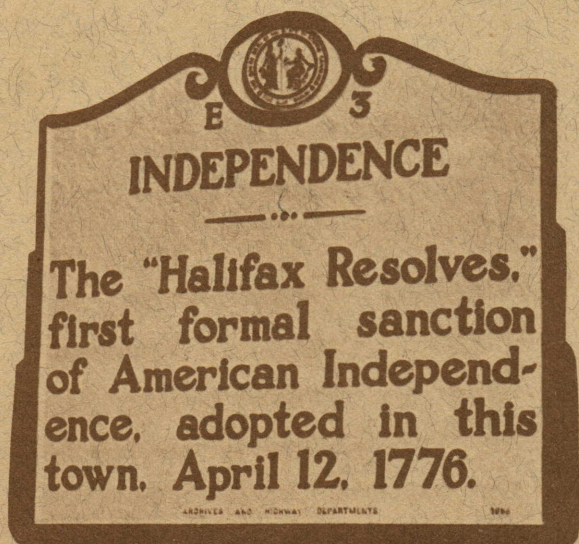
ECOLOGY, CONTINUITY & "THE HALIFAX RESOLVES"

by Daniel Bazil Young
Assistant Professor
North Carolina State University
School of Design



Theoretical ecology is increasingly and painfully forced upon modern man's conscience as he continues to divorce himself from his position in the natural world. The testament lies in the omnipresent observation that "curing our urban ills is our most urgent national problem". What we call urban design today is wholly related to synthesizing ecology, or in other words, bionomical compensation for our "system". Solution to the problem or contribution? During man's dominion over nature he has broken nearly every ecological principle of energy flow, isolation, community interaction and population control, and has thus far not had his inevitable day of reckoning. He has markedly altered the physical environment itself—as do all living things, but whereas changes in the environment promoted by other living things encourage turnover and renewal, man has in most cases disrupted the opportunity for rebirth. The urban environment, man's ultimate creation, is the best example of alteration of the physical environment without this opportunity for rebirth.

The missing ingredient in this obvious dilemma is not talented designers nor devotion to the detail that makes up that environment



but a very real commitment to design within a comprehensive bionomical context; an operational ecological ethic for planners.

The Department of Landscape Architecture at N.C.S.U., in an attempt to fill this need, is cultivating a curriculum based on an "ecological conscience"; a basic rationale for comprehensive environmental design.

A recent design project in Halifax, North Carolina, is a case study attempt to apply this rationale of ecology and natural continuity to the very real but unique problem of historic restoration as an adjunct to small town planning.

At the request of the Historic Sites Division of the State Department of Archives and History the fourth year landscape architecture students at N.C.S.U. accepted the study as an excellent teaching and learning opportunity.

Halifax is a north eastern North Carolina town of little more than 300 people. It serves functionally as the county seat of Halifax County, as a storage depot for some of the products of its surrounding agricultural area and as the home community for people working in the area.

While so many small towns in America, particularly those located along major routes of travel, have succumbed to the disordering clutter of our system of commercial enterprise, Halifax remains relatively free of such misuse. In fact, the townsite contains many of the amenities which make the small town a much appreciated and unique element of the American landscape.

Most significantly, Halifax has an important place in the historic chronicles of North Carolina during that period when the resolves of independence were being formulated in colonial America. Halifax was one of North Carolina's fastest growing areas as the center of population moved inland and by 1758 was the colony's most important town.

Located on a major overland route north and south and strategically on the Roanoke River, this important transportation junction was destined to play a significant part in formation of American democracy.

The years leading up to the Revolutionary War were difficult times. Divided loyalties forced many families to move back to England to the protection and sovereignty of the crown. Resentment and high feelings against the British continued to build until in 1774, a few short

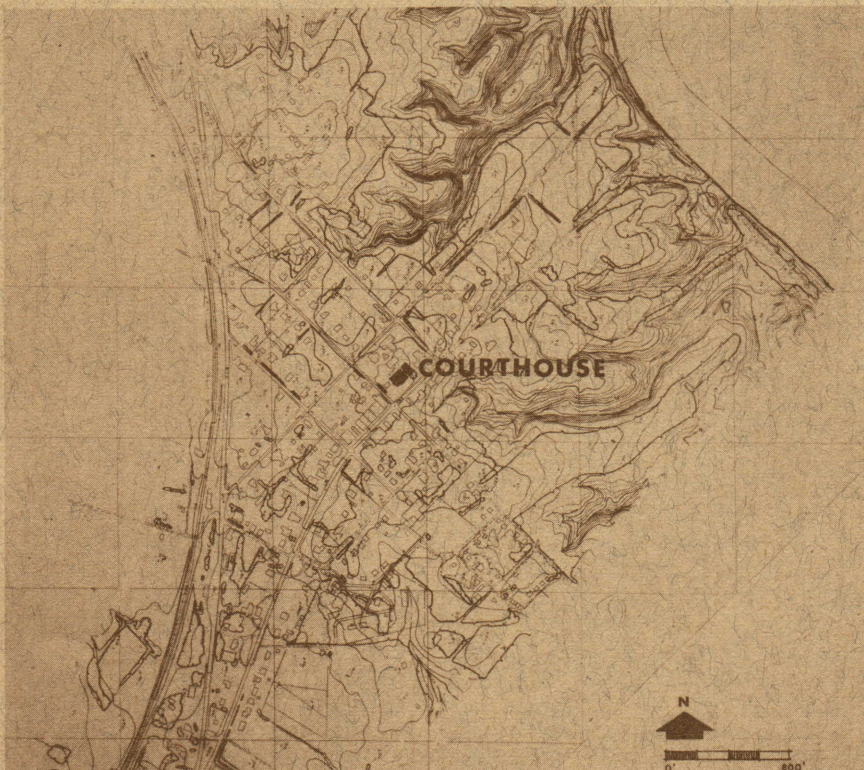
SAUTHIER MAP, HALIFAX, 1769



months after the "Boston Tea Party", the citizens of Halifax prepared the "Halifax Resolves", formally protesting taxation without representation. Two years later on April 12, 1776, the Fourth Provincial Congress meeting in Halifax at the Colonial Courthouse unanimously adopted the resolves as the official position of all the people of North Carolina. These same general ideas were adopted on July 4, 1776, by the Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia, as the Declaration of Independence.

The design solution shown here is then an attempt to express historic continuity in community planning based on a unique understanding of the natural forces which shape the human environment. Geography, climatology, topography, ecology, as well as socio-economic factors are the ingredients of this proposal for the future form of Halifax.

HALIFAX, 1968



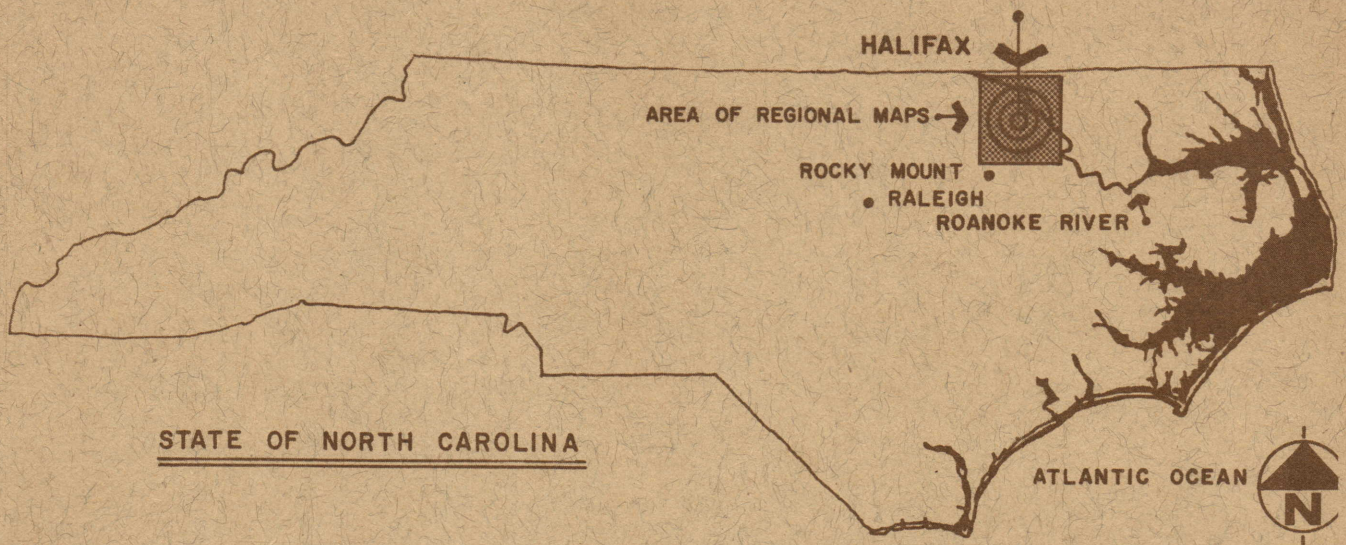
The interest in Halifax at the state level by the Department of Archives and History will be the largest single factor to stimulate and encourage the development potentials of its historic past. However, it will be of little value to develop this aspect of the community without the continuity of planning required to bring together all portions of the environment. It was felt by this study team that this ambivalent potential belongs to the Halifax County Historic Association.

The primary planning objectives for this study are:

- (a). To maintain and enrich the small-town quality of the community in order that it be, in itself, a place of interest for visitors as well as a pleasant and well-functioning living environment for the present and future inhabitants.
- (b). To integrate the historical reservation and its related amenities into the fabric of the town in order that it be of most use and advantage to the people of the town as well as to be of most significant interest to visitors.
- (c). To maximize the inherent natural qualities which exist and were so important in the formation of the original form of the town.

More specifically, particular attention is given to these planning goals:

- (a). Making the residential areas of sufficient quality to satisfy changing needs.
- (b). Provision of space for new industrial, commercial, and administrative interests.
- (c). Proposals for the solution of functional and service needs, particularly those of circulation, refuse treatment, water supply and sewerage.



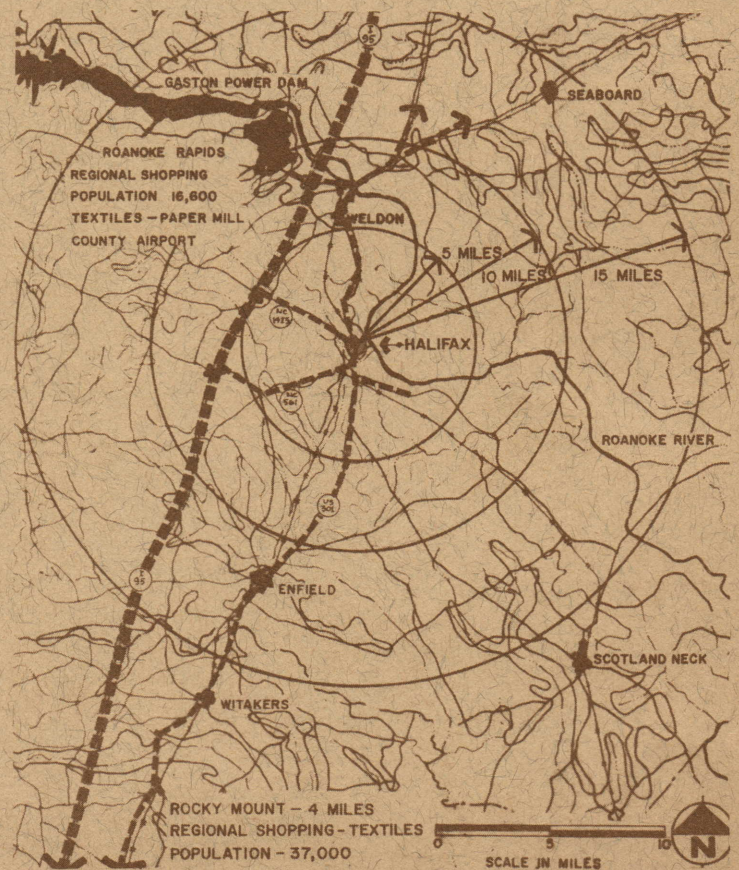
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

The original settlement of Halifax was located on a bluff overlooking the Roanoke River and along a major north-south overland route. Its important role in colonial history is due in large measure to its strategic geographic location.

Today Halifax is smaller in population and has since passed on the mantle of pioneering responsibility to other towns but it remains as the functional center of the county government.

REGIONAL ACCESS MAP

U.S. 301 has lost most of its former traffic to the new interstate I-95, a major north-south route which passes within six miles of Halifax. Good connecting highways to convenient interchanges insure an easy access route for those wishing to visit Halifax. The town is within reasonable driving distances of Roanoke Rapids and Rocky Mount, cities which serve as cultural and regional shopping centers.





REGIONAL LAND-USE MAP

Halifax County has an agriculturally based economy, with many small communities which serve the needs of the local inhabitants. The present trend in land use is towards the working of relatively large acreage cotton, peanut and tobacco farms and the management of large timber tracts of native loblolly pine for the pulpwood industry.



REGIONAL TOPOGRAPHY MAP

Halifax lies on the geologic division between the Piedmont and Coastal Plains, immediately adjacent to the region's largest drainage system, the Roanoke River. The land is flat to gently rolling with steep ravines along the secondary drainage systems which traverse the area. The general topography of the region ranges from 250 feet above sea level in the west to 50 feet above sea level along the Roanoke River to the east. **The shaded areas represent 250 feet and 125 feet above sea level respectively.**

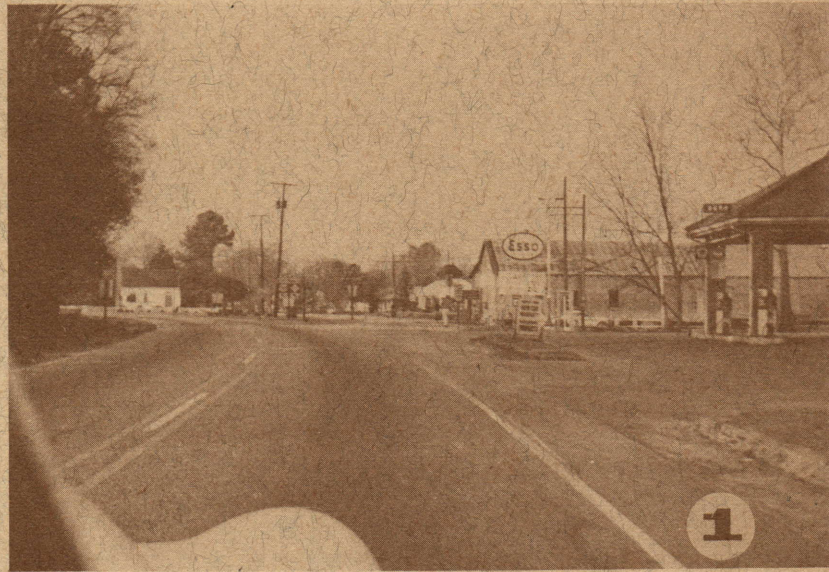
DESIGN CONCLUSIONS

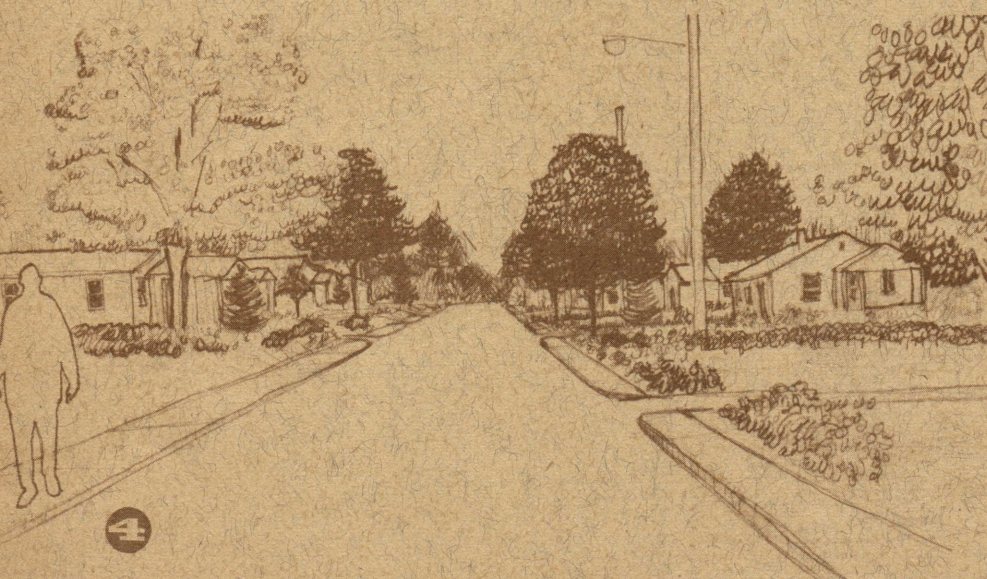
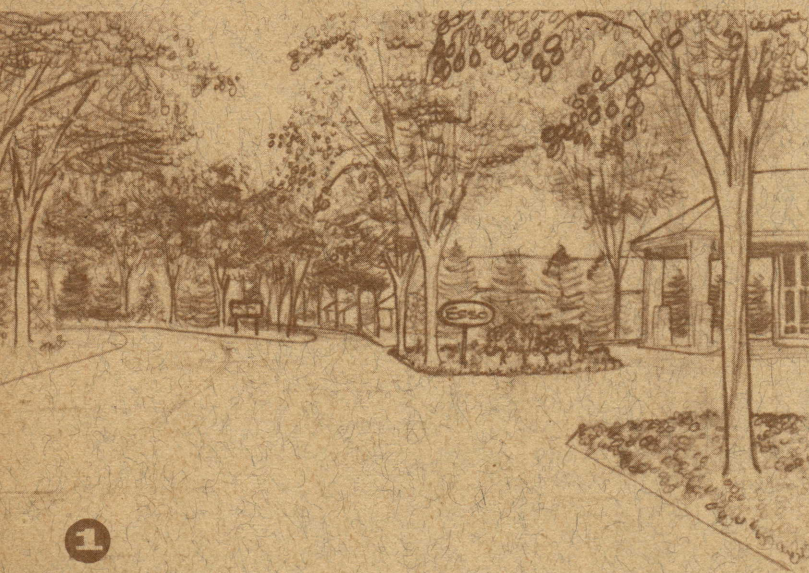
A. General:

- a. Visual control required on major entrance corridors.
- b. Deteriorating town center. Need for organization of parking and general visual revitalization.

B. Specific:

1. Intersections of 1423 and Pitt Street, U.S. 301 and St. David Street, U.S. 301 and Main Street, U.S. 301 and 561 require treatment as major image entry points.
2. Poor quality residential areas result from general lack of utilities, paving and small lot sizes.
3. Existing buildings conflict with documented archeological sites in the historic area.
4. Overhead power and telephone lines are visually objectionable.
5. Current town water supply, sewage treatment and refuse disposal facilities are barely adequate for present needs.
6. River pollution adversely affects potential riverside development.





DESIGN PROPOSALS

A. General

1. See detail proposal for visual revitalization of major points of entry and entrance corridors to town center and historic preserve.
2. See the five proposals for revitalization of town center.

B. Specific:

1. (see A. 1 above).
2. Zoning within proposed town limits needed to ensure adequate lot sizes (at least $\frac{1}{4}$ acre), and extension of utilities to areas not presently receiving these services.
 - a. Street lighting, paved streets, and a planting program should be amenities included in zoning.
3. No further construction within designated historic area. Removal of present conflicting structures as replacement facilities are available.
4. All new electrical utilities installed underground. Utilities for the downtown area relocated in easements behind present commercial buildings. Ultimate removal of all overhead wires in residential areas.
5. Investigate three possible sources of water supply: Piping water from Roanoke Rapids Lake. Impounding adjacent streams. Forming a water sharing agreement with the prospects of new industry in the area. Sewage treatment system must be expanded in areas which will not create pollution problems. Sanitary landfill operation installed and relocated.
6. Strict enforcement of existing North Carolina stream sanitation regulations.

TOWN CENTER

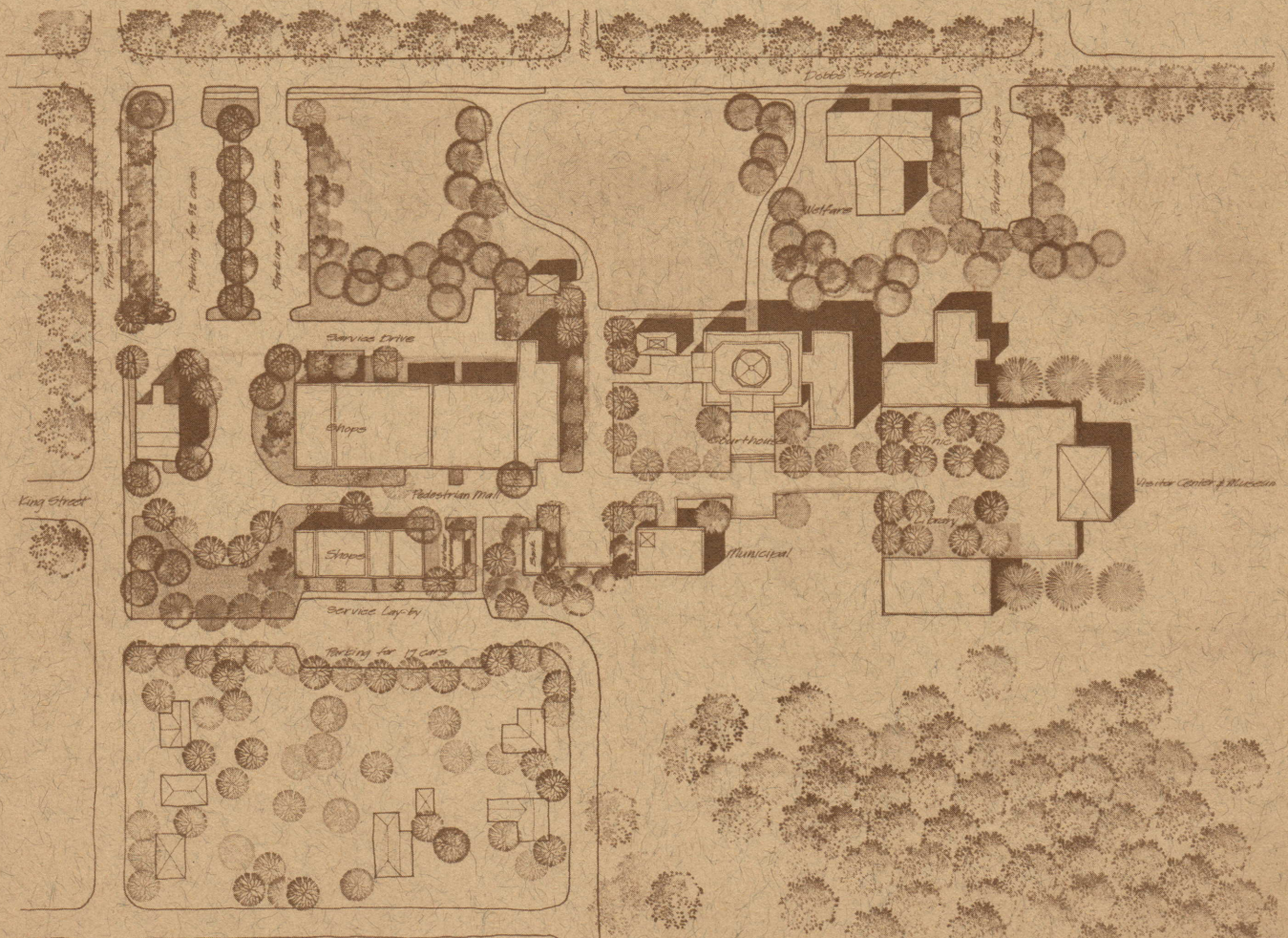
Shown here are five different proposals for the planned town center of Halifax. The proposals have, in common, been based upon the study of three particular problems in this important section of the town:

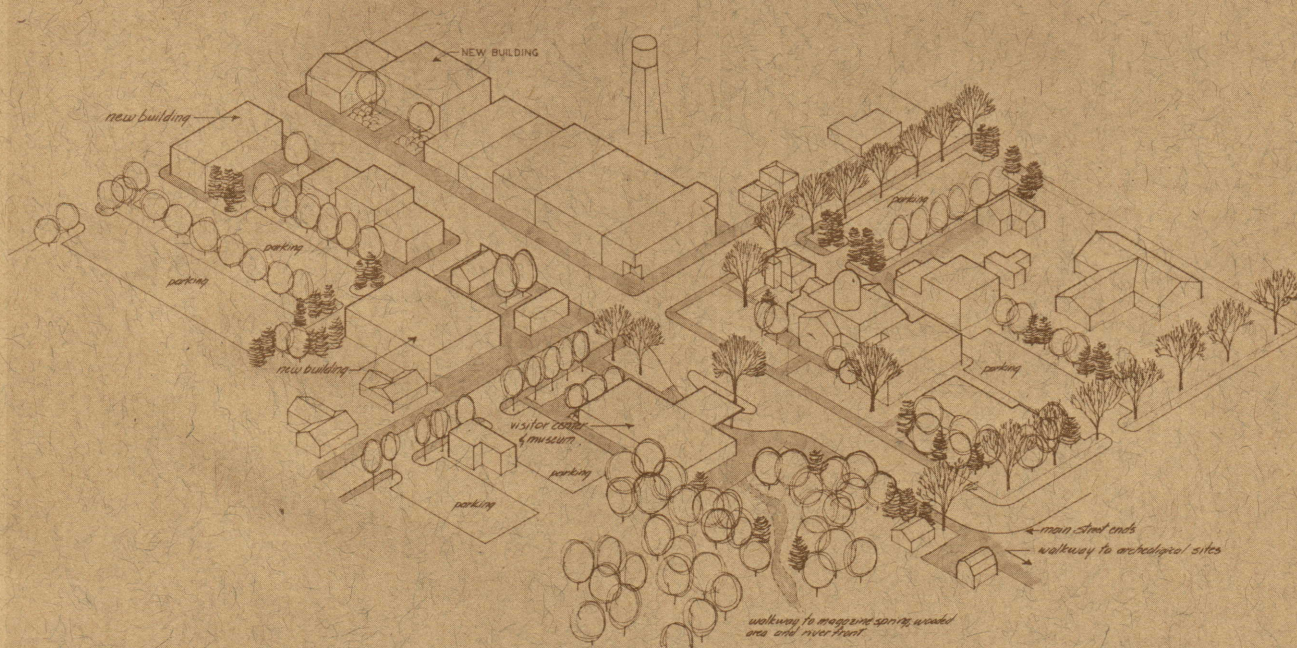
A. Integration of the existing town center with the activity centers of the future historic area.

B. Utilization of space within the existing use area for the necessary expansion of county government facilities and commercial interests.

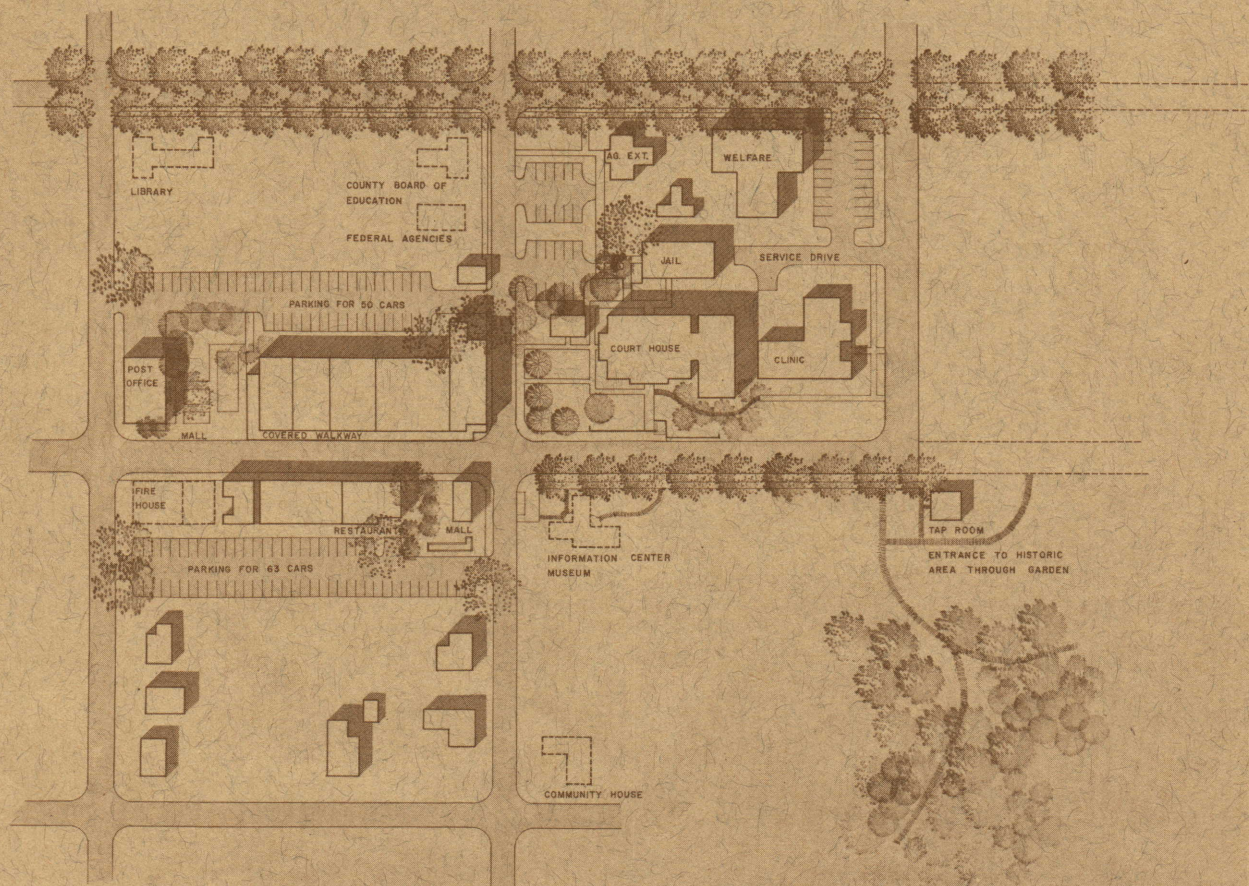
C. General renovation of the street landscape. (See the "detail proposals".)

CITY CENTER PROPOSAL, JAMES TURK

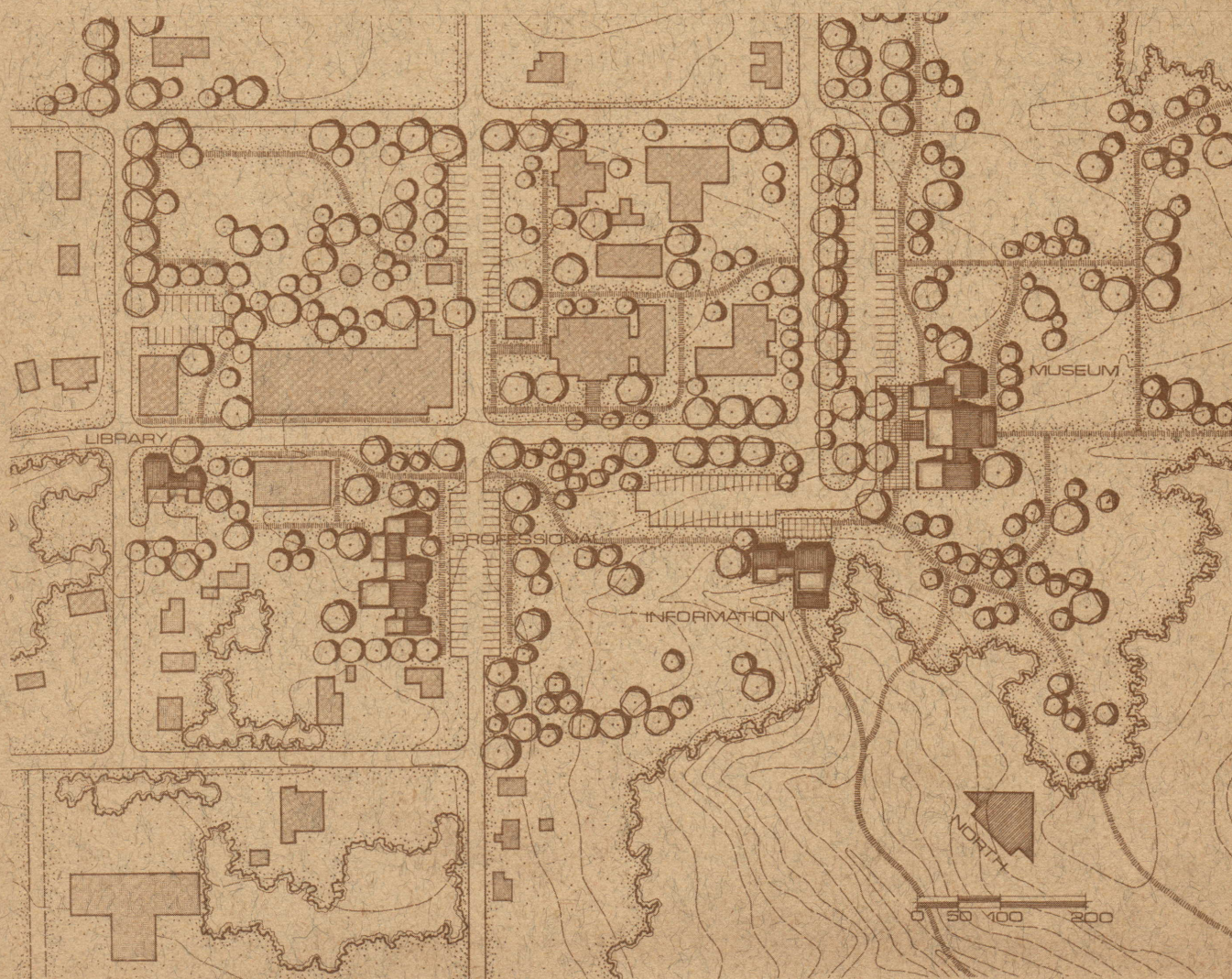


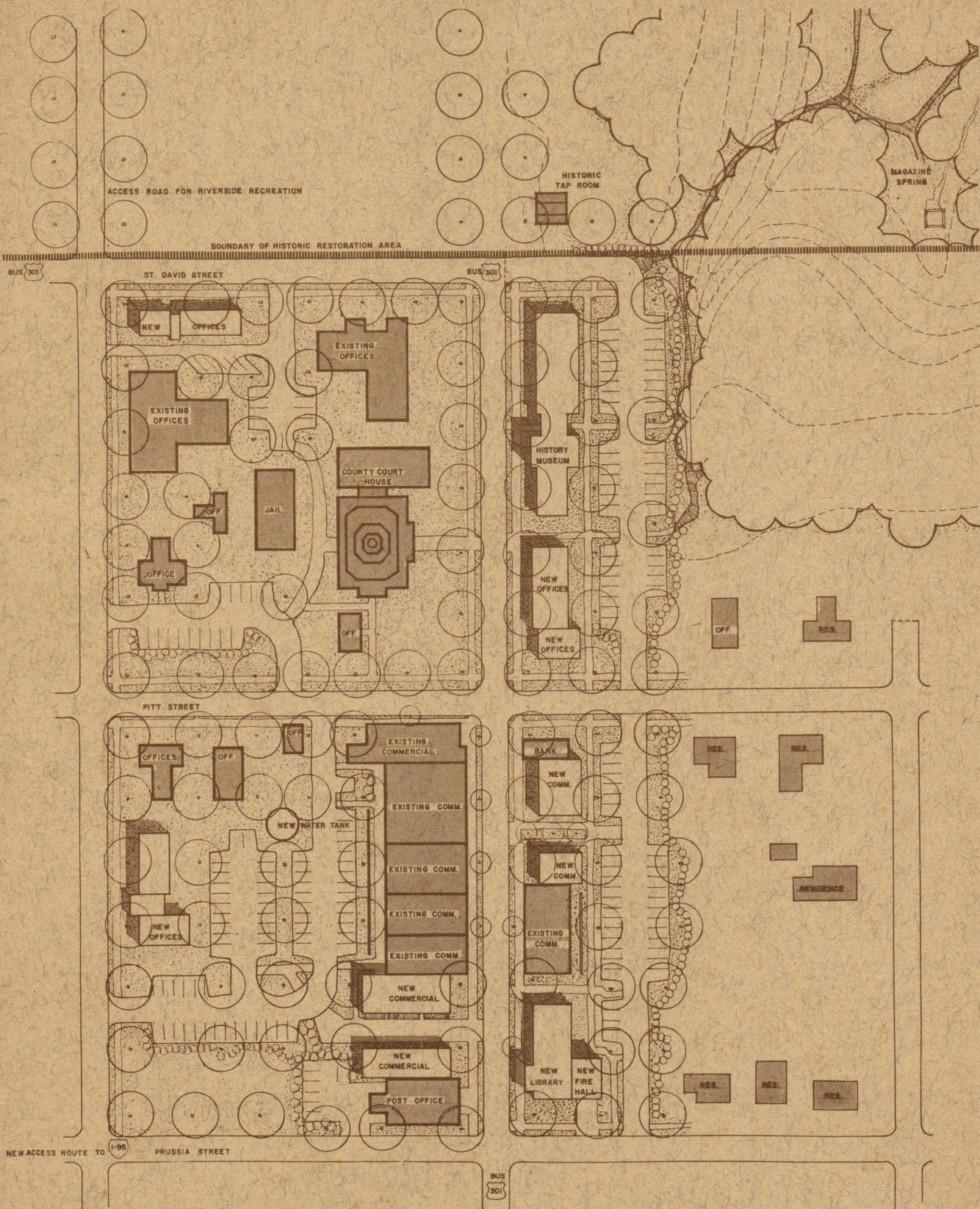


CITY CENTER PROPOSAL, LENARD NOVAK
CITY CENTER PROPOSAL, GARRETT PITTENGER



CITY CENTER PROPOSAL, ED EVANS
CITY CENTER PROPOSAL, WARREN McCORMICK

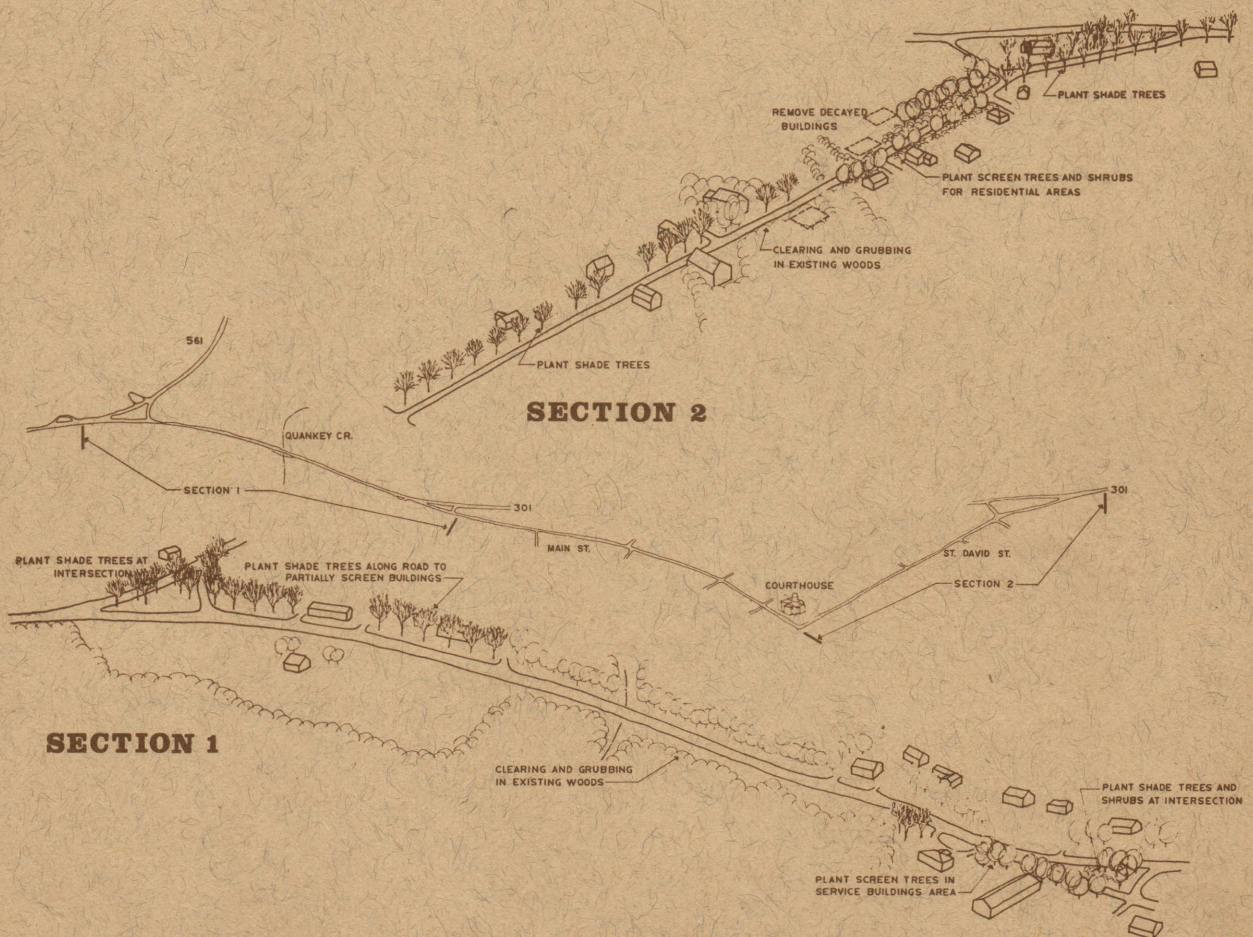




DETAIL PROPOSALS

Shown here are suggestions and recommendations which can be undertaken immediately as civic projects for the enhancement and development of the town. These proposals are both feasible and, in most cases, necessary. The entrance corridors have been so designated because they are the principal routes for visitors entering the town. The suggested improvements are shown in plan as **section 1** and **section 2** and their accompanying isometric views.

ENTRANCE CORRIDORS



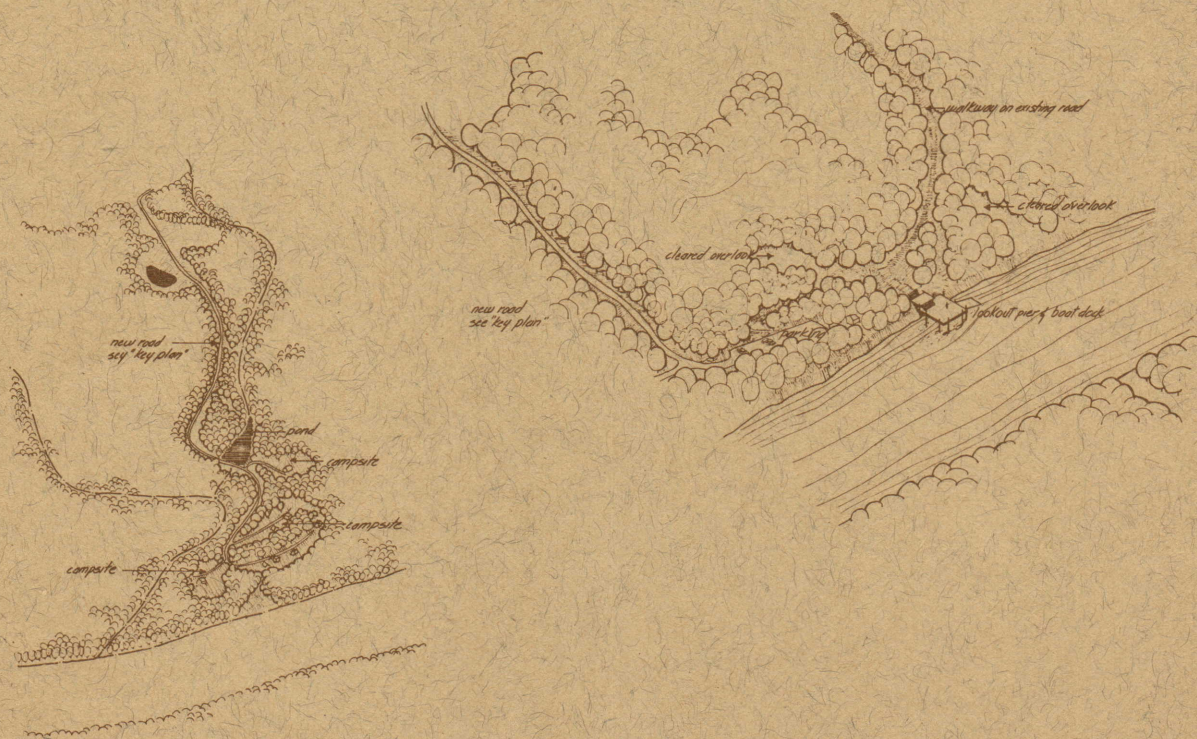
In terms of reassociating the town with the riverfront two suggestions are made:

A. A landing for observation, boating, and fishing should be built to mark the site of the original ferry landing.

B. A visitor day camp ground could be established on the site of the Revolutionary War camp-ground at the junction of Quankey Creek and the Roanoke River.

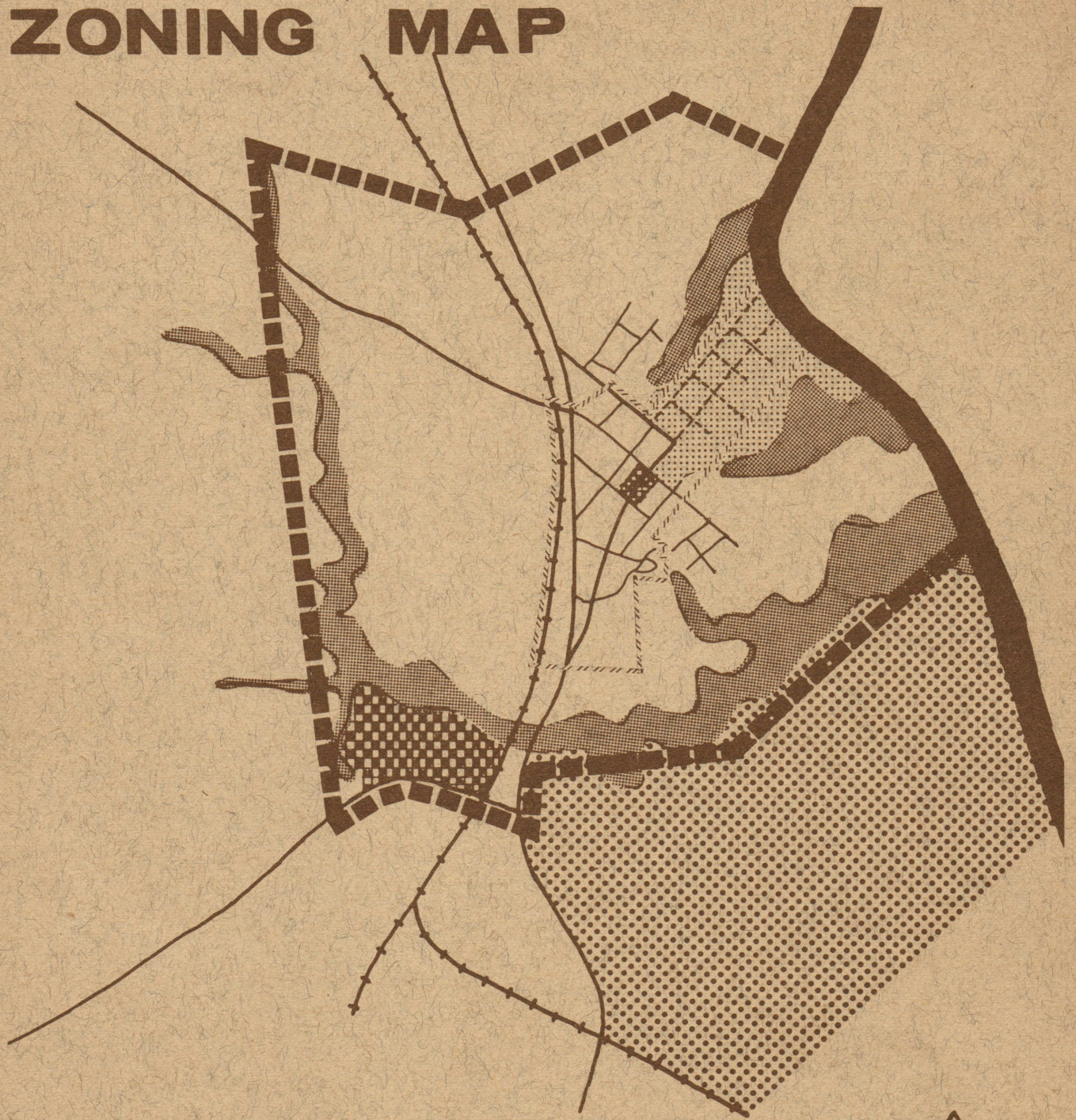
RIVERFRONT

FERRY LANDING



CAMP

ZONING MAP



LEGEND

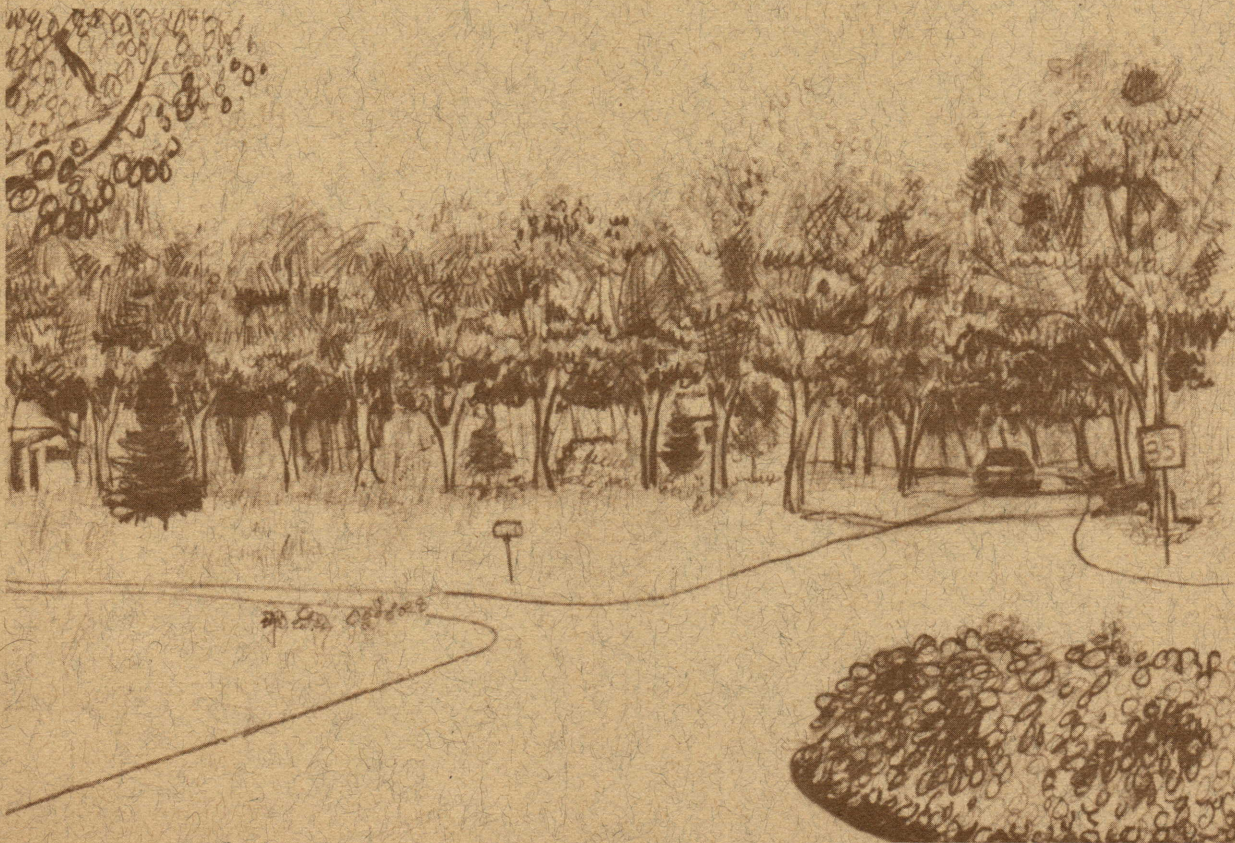
New Town Limits
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Historic Area
Creek Bottoms
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FEET

ZONING PROPOSALS

The zoning map indicates the recommended boundaries of the town as determined by the natural determinants: the Roanoke River, Quankey Creek and the ravines of the north. The inclusion of intersections U.S. 301 and N.C. 561, N.C. 1423 and U.S. 301 within the zoned area are of great significance. It is recommended that planning control for the town of Halifax be extended to at least these limits. Desirable locations for highway associated commercial development and potential industrial locations are also indicated.



CONCLUSION

This project began as separate studies for five students, and at an appropriate stage of commitment they were requested to combine their efforts into a comprehensive presentation worthy of public review. The final form of the Halifax project emerged as a 35 foot long by 8 foot high, free standing full color presentation which was presented to a public gathering of Halifax people in July of this year. It is on long term display in the Halifax County Courthouse and is meeting with great interest.

The collaboration with the Department of Archives and History, The Halifax County Historic Association and the people of the town have endowed these students with a significant learning experience. The students have

educated many to the basic rationale of planning within an ecological context and have described how this community can reassociate itself with the environment and inherent natural qualities that were responsible for its original physical form — a form apparently sensitive to the intricate balance of its ecological environment but which the unrelenting pressures of “progress” threaten with unanimity. Fortunately, Halifax yet retains the opportunity for rebirth.

*Fourth Year Students
Dept. of Landscape Architecture
School of Design,
North Carolina State University:*

*Edward E. Evans,
Warren E. McCormick
Lenard Novak
Garrett H. Pittenger
James M. Turk
Professor: Daniel B. Young*





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(Continued from page 7)

against him during the time in which he was "not an architect" since his license had been revoked for failure to pay the renewal fee. Following the Hearing on this action, Superior Court Judge Olive dismissed the suit on the grounds that the licensee had been given proper notice of contemplated action; that the Board had jurisdiction to refuse to grant a certificate; that it gave proper notice of its action in revoking or refusing to renew the certificate; and that the licensee had failed to perfect an appeal from the Board's Order in accordance with the requirements of G. S. 150-24.

In the Supreme Court Opinion, written by Justice Lake, the action of the Board in revocation and refusal to renew was upheld and the dismissal of the licensee's action in Superior Court was **affirmed**. The Court stated: "An action for mandamus may not be used as a substitute for an appeal" and "is not a proper instrument to review or reverse an administrative Board which has taken final action on a matter within its jurisdiction."

The Opinion further stated (as the Court's first interpretation of the renewal provisions of G. S. 83-11) that upon valid tender of the required fee and penalty for the renewal of the certificate, a licensee is entitled, as a matter of law, to such renewal as of that date. "Judge Mallard correctly concluded that this Statute gives to the architect who fails to pay the prescribed renewal fee on its due date the right to pay the fee thereafter, within the next twelve months, and obtain a renewal of his certificate, this being an absolute, unqualified right so far as mere delay in payment of the fee is concerned. As to that, the Board has no discretion." The Court also held that between the retroactive reinstatement as of March 26, 1966 and June 30, 1966, "any otherwise lawful practice of architecture by him . . . was not unauthorized practice and would not, for that reason, justify a refusal by the Board to renew his certificate for a subsequent period." Significantly, however, the Court added: "Such action by the Board would not preclude it from subsequently considering and acting upon charges of conduct by the certificate holder which, if true, would constitute cause for revocation of the certificate."

Another question raised in the appeal was whether or not the service of the written decision of the Board was legal and effective since the Order was dated June 29, 1966 and not served upon the defendant until July 8, 1966, and therefore not "within five days after the decision is rendered" as provided in G. S. 150-21. The Court took notice of

the Board's statement that after the decision was determined upon, it was drafted by the Board Attorney and circulated to members of the Board for final approval as to form and therefore not dispatched by registered mail until July 6, 1966. On this point, the Court held that while it was the clear intent of G. S. 150-20 that the Board must render its decision prior to the expiration of ninety days from the date of the Hearing, and an Order entered thereafter is a nullity, "it was not the intent of G. S. 150-21 that an Order entered within the authority of the Board becomes a nullity through a delay in serving it."

In summary, the record of the proceedings in this matter and the two Judgments in Superior Court and the Judgment of the Supreme Court on Appeal tend to clarify for members of the architectural profession and for the North Carolina Board of Architecture, these points:

1. That failure to pay the renewal fee on or before July 1 of any year justifies revocation of a license, but within twelve months thereafter, the licensee, upon valid tender of the required renewal fee plus penalty, has an absolute right to renewal.

2. In spite of the above "right of renewal", the Board has jurisdiction to take action for cause other than failure to renew, against a licensee whose license has been revoked for failure to pay the renewal fee; and upon proper notice and hearing (or without hearing if applicant does not request a hearing after notice) to revoke or refuse to renew a license.

It follows that if the Board feels that it has sufficient evidence to revoke or to refuse to renew the license of a former licensee who has failed to pay the renewal fee, it should proceed with such action or run the risk of being required, upon tender of the renewal fee and penalty, to issue a license regardless of the continued practice or other action of a licensee after revocation for failure to renew.

3. The Board must render its decision within ninety days of the Hearing and should endeavor to serve the written decision "within five days after the decision," according to G. S. 150-21, but failure to obtain service within five days does not render the decision invalid because of a delay in service.

4. A licensee may have a judicial review of an action by the Board, **only** if he observes the requirements set forth in G. S. 150-24, and files with the Board secretary a written notice of appeal within twenty days after the date of service of the decision.

X+1 = The Growth Factor

The 1968 South Atlantic Regional Conference of the American Institute of Architects will be held on Wednesday through Saturday, October 9-12, at the Marriott Motor Hotel in Atlanta.

An array of nationally-known figures will appear on the program which will have as a theme "X plus 1" (X the unknown plus the individual practicing architect). The program is built around the computer, finances and management — all equaling the growth factor — with emphasis on the architect's role as coordinator of the environment.

Raymond Nasher, Dallas developer and art collector, will keynote the convention at the opening session on Thursday morning, October 10, with an address on "Developing the Total Environment". The speaker at noon will be Rex Allen, AIA, San Francisco, President-Elect, American Institute of Architects.

The educational program will consist of three sessions, each presenting two speakers and being concluded with panel discussions. The topic for the afternoon session will be "The Money Flow". Thurston H. Nicholson, Greenville, S. C., President,

Case & Company, Inc., and Bruce Hayden, Hartford, Conn., Vice-President, Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., will speak.

On the morning of October 11, "The Computer — A Tool for Growth", will feature Robert Mattox, AIA, Houston, Texas, Caudill Rowlett Scott, and Arthur Cogswell, AIA, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The Honor Awards Luncheon will be held on Friday at which time awards will be presented by Paul Rudolph, AIA, New York City. James M. Hunt, AIA, Elberton, President, Georgia Council, AIA, will preside.

The afternoon topic will be "Growth and Design Quality". Joseph Esherick, AIA, Joseph Esherick & Associates, San Francisco, and Mr. Rudolph, will speak.

Business meetings are scheduled by the South Atlantic Regional Council on Wednesday, October 9, and by the Georgia Council and North and South Carolina chapters, Saturday, October 12.

Social activities will include a reception on Thursday evening at The Atlanta Art Museum and a masked formal ball on Friday night.



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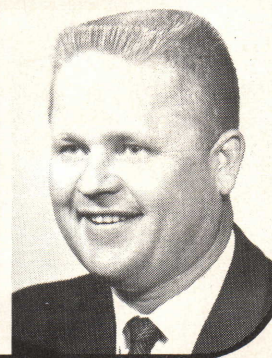
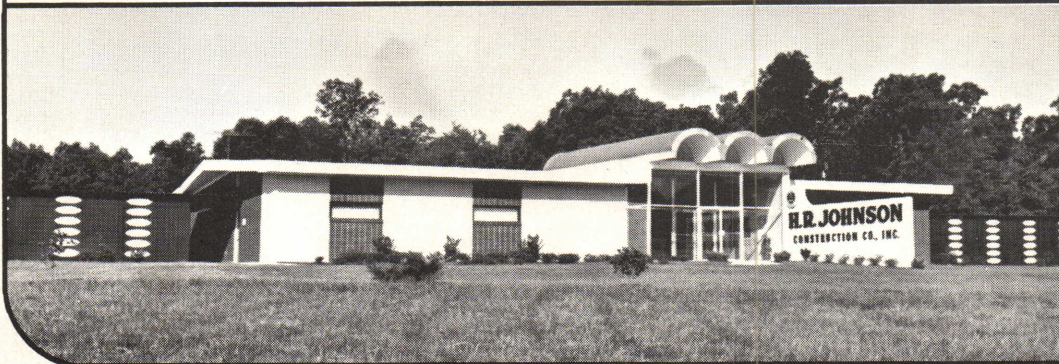
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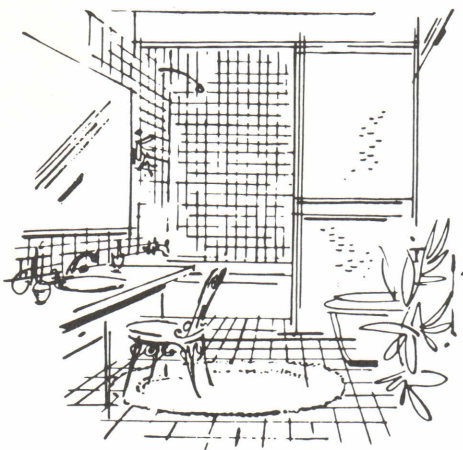
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INCIDENTALLY . . .

Smart, Woodall and Associates, architectural firm with offices in Raleigh and Greenville, have announced that Robert V. Brickell has joined the firm as Vice-President for Development. Brickell will prepare the firm's public relations media and guide the program of architectural comprehensive services.



Brickell

In announcing Brickell's appointment, George Smart, AIA, President of Smart, Woodall, stated: "We want to do our part in educating the public on the range of contributions which the architect can make to the community. The profession has paid relatively little attention to this problem in the past. We believe that now is the time to take vigorous action, and are confident that Mr. Brickell has an important contribution to make."

Brickell was formerly Executive Director of the North Carolina Arts Council. In this connection he supervised the preparation of the first in-depth survey of the arts in North Carolina, entitled **The Arts in North Carolina, 1967**. He also designed the present programs of the Council.

Brickell is a native of Dallas, Texas. He received his B.A. and M.A. in history from the University of Mississippi and undertook further graduate work in history at Harvard and Duke. Before joining the Arts Council, he taught for several years in the Social Studies Department of North Carolina State University.

Dr. Louise Hall, AIA, Professor of Architecture at Duke University, has been named Preservation Coordinator for the State of North Carolina by The American Institute of Architects, according to an announcement received by Governor Dan Moore. Appointments comparable to this are being made in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa. The appointees will work closely with the new Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation in the National Park Service. Dr. Hall, who is secretary of the Governor's Commission on the George Washington Statue, recently attended one of the twelve regional meetings arranged to acquaint appointees with provisions of the new programs. — Campbell Reeves, wife of architect Ralph B. Reeves, Jr., AIA, has recently had a book of her poems, "A Bane of Jewels", published by The Golden Quill Press. An autographing party was held for Cam at a Raleigh book store during the summer.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN IS HANDICAPPED VETERAN OF THE YEAR

A Goldsboro architectural draftsman who lost a leg during World War II was named Handicapped Veteran of the Year for the State of North Carolina Department of Disabled American Veterans at their annual convention in Charlotte, North Carolina on July 13, 1968.



Weaver

Christopher (Chris) Weaver was honored as the disabled veteran who has made the most contributions to his community as well as to the DAV in spite of his handicap. Weaver, who has been employed by architect, Billy Griffin, for the past 19 years, lost his leg when hit by bomb shrapnel in the New Britain campaign in the Pacific. Chris says he owes a lot to Billy for his patience and understanding and his willingness to take time in helping him overcome his handicap. "In our case," says Chris, "more than the employee-employer relation exists."

Chris entered the U. S. Marine Corps in 1941 and served until 1945 during which he also saw action in the Guadalcanal campaign, and was discharged as Sergeant.

Weaver is a native of Stamford, Connecticut, where he attended the public schools as well as Chatham Union School, Chatham, N. Y. Chris is married to the former Anna Christine Frederickson (Teen) of Goldsboro. They have two children, Charles Timothy, a 1968 graduate of N. C. State University and employed by American Enka in Asheville, N. C. as Textile Engineer and Saran Jane, a teen age daughter in the ninth grade at Goldsboro City Schools.



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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Oct. 1: Durham Council of Architects, Jack Tar Hotel, 12:30 PM, William B. Keener, AIA, President
Oct. 2: Charlotte Section, NC-AIA, Charlottetown Mall Community Hall, 12:30 PM, Roy F. Kendrick, AIA, President
Oct. 3: Raleigh Council of Architects, YMCA, 12:15 PM, George M. Smart, AIA, President
Oct. 4: Eastern Section, NCAIA, Greenville, G. Barry Lamm, AIA, President
Oct. 9-12: South Atlantic Regional AIA Conference, Marriott Motor Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia
Oct. 15: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Twin City Club, 12:15 PM, L. Ray Troxell, AIA, President
Nov. 2: Fall Meeting, N. C. Chapter AIA, School of Design Auditorium, Raleigh, 10:30 AM
Nov. 10-13: Annual Meeting, Carolinas Branch, AGC, Holly-

wood Beach Hotel, Hollywood Beach, Florida

Nov. 14: Catawba Valley Council of Architects, Lake Hickory Country Club, 6:30 PM, Allen J. Bolick, AIA, President

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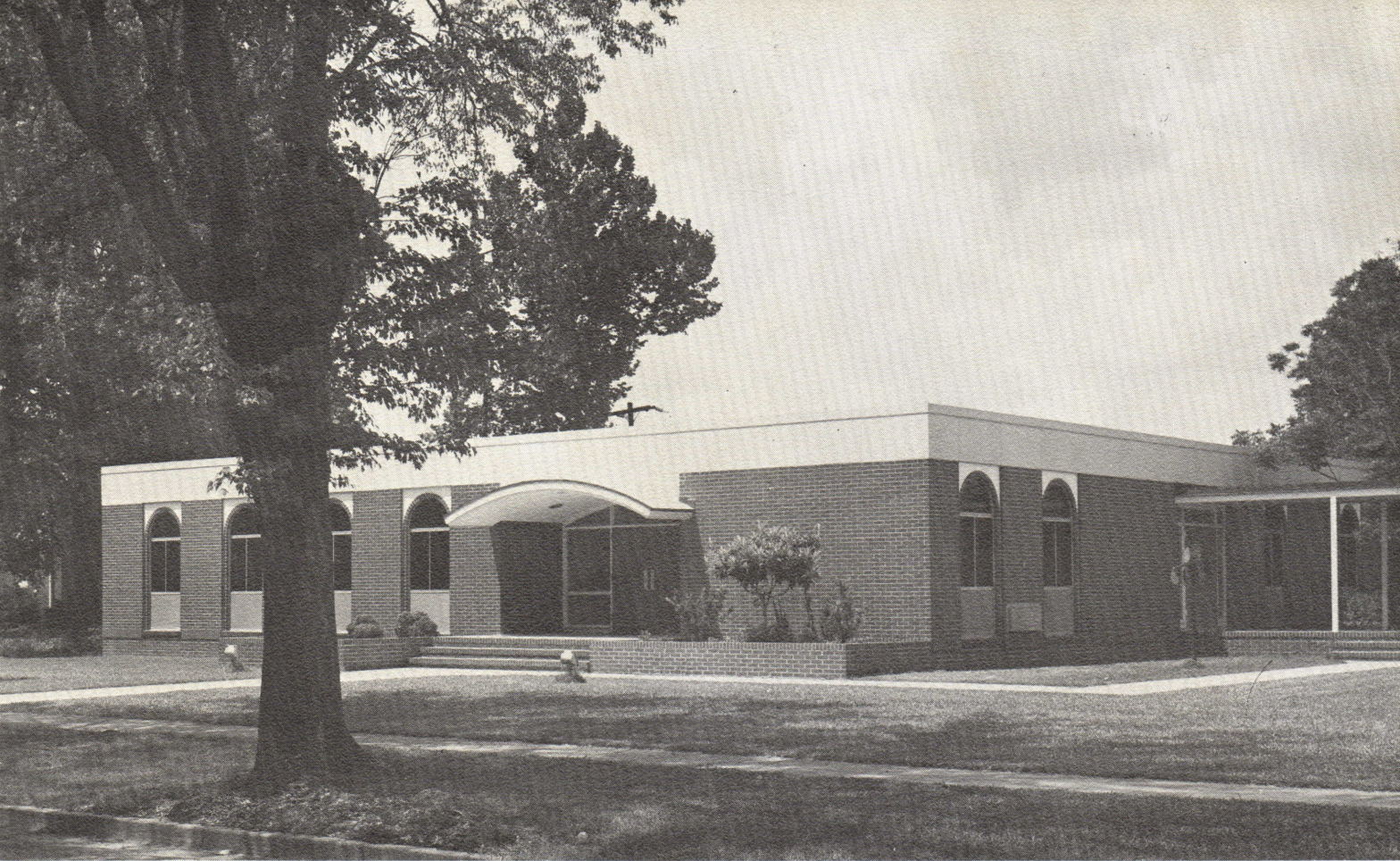
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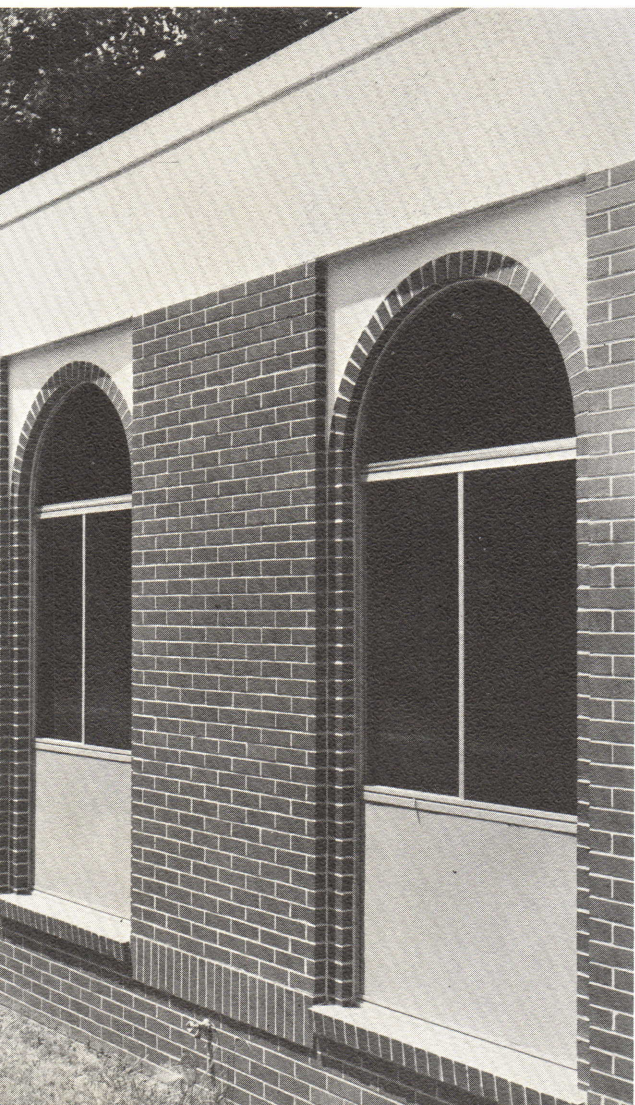


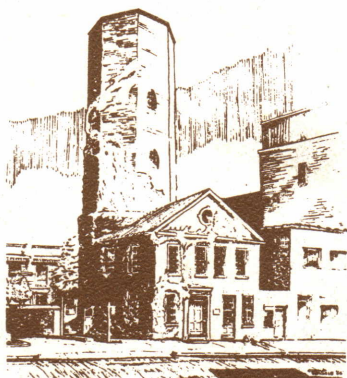
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