

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1971

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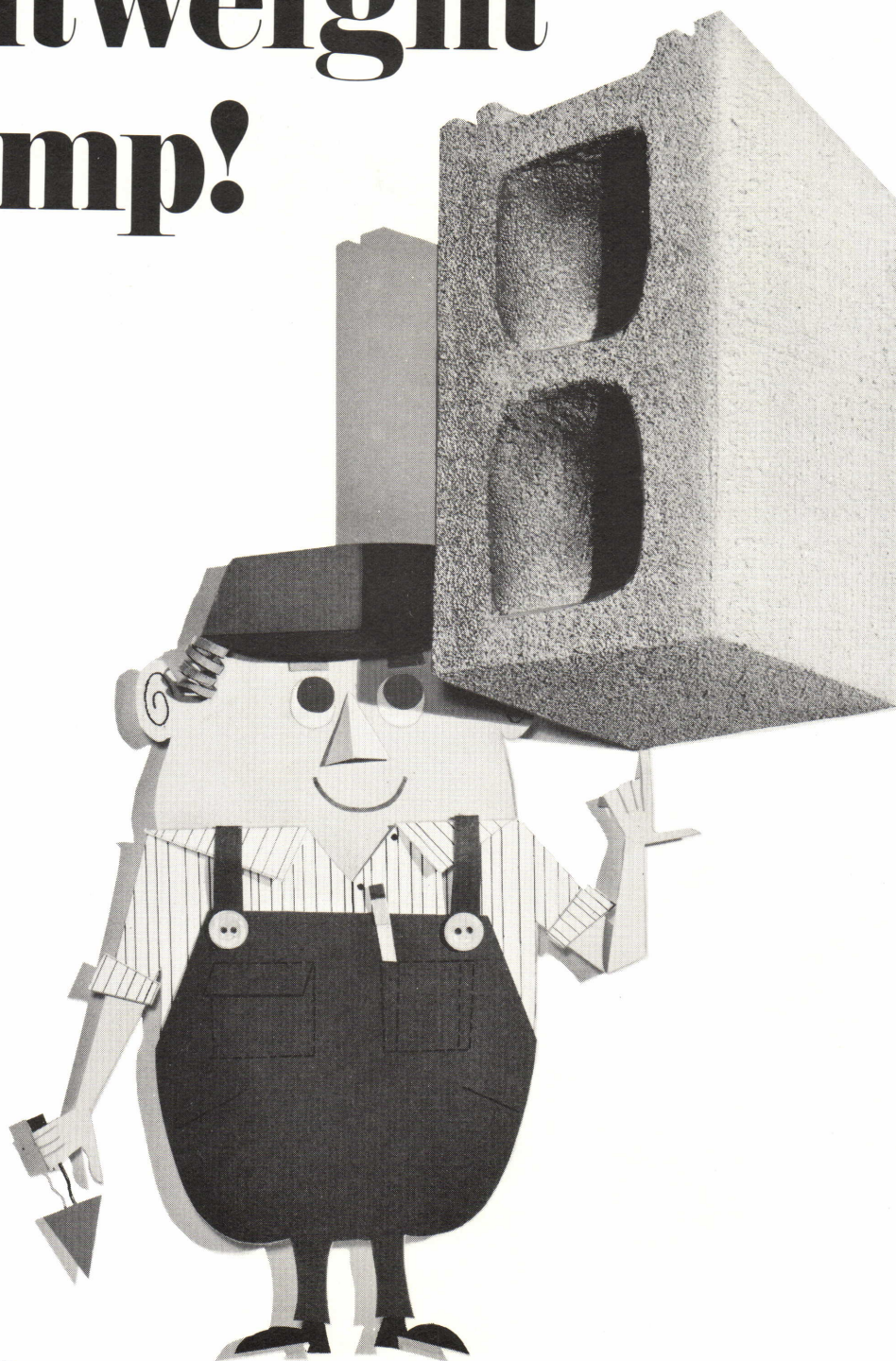
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NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT



JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1971

VOL. 18, NOS. 1 & 2

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CONTENTS

Picture of the Issue	7
Firm in an Ivied Tower by Elizabeth C. Waugh	9
"The story of an architectural practice covering three decades"	
NCAIA Awards Made at Winston-Salem	
Press Award	30
Collaborating Arts Awards	30
Craftsmanship Award	31
Incidentally	32
Index to Advertisers	34



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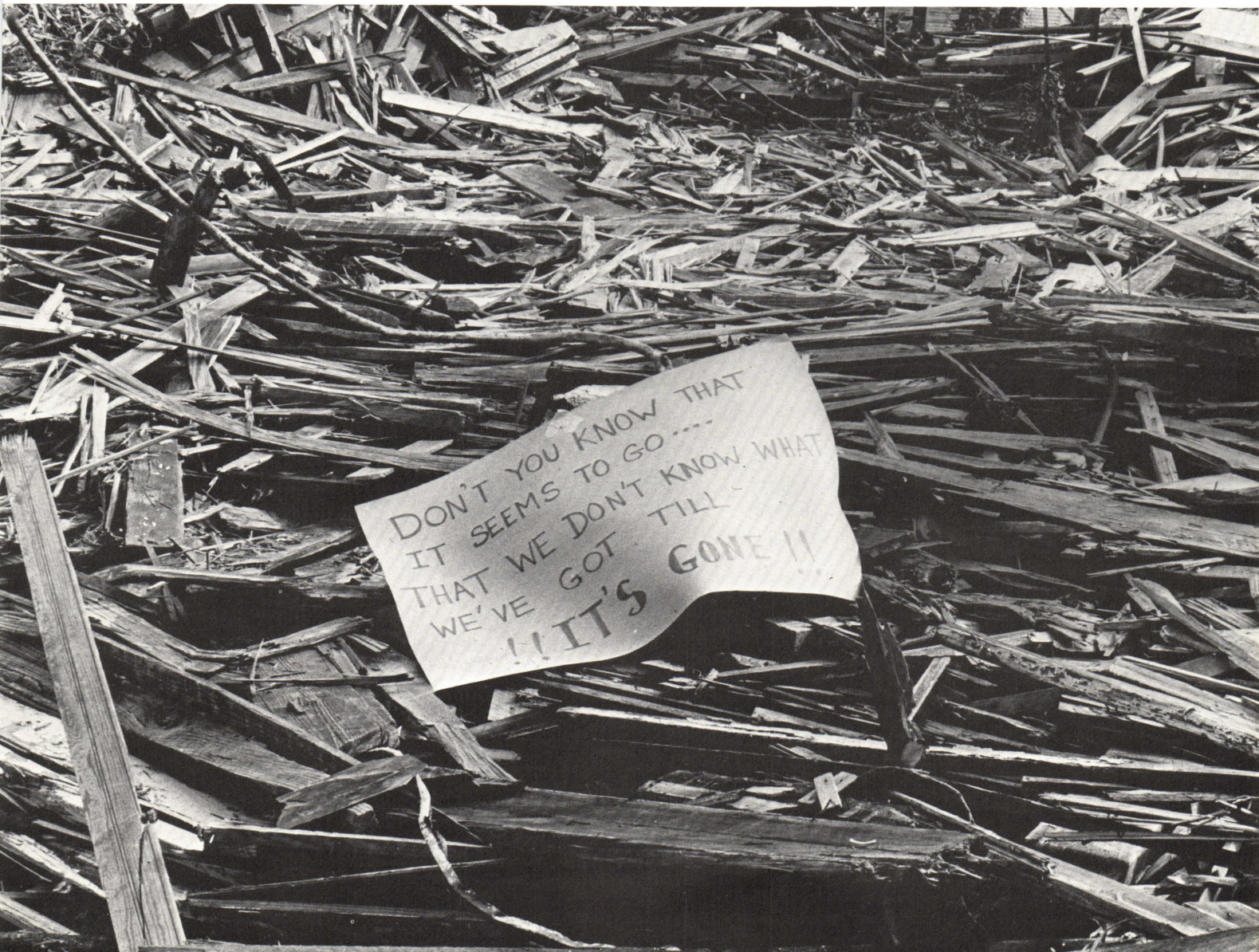


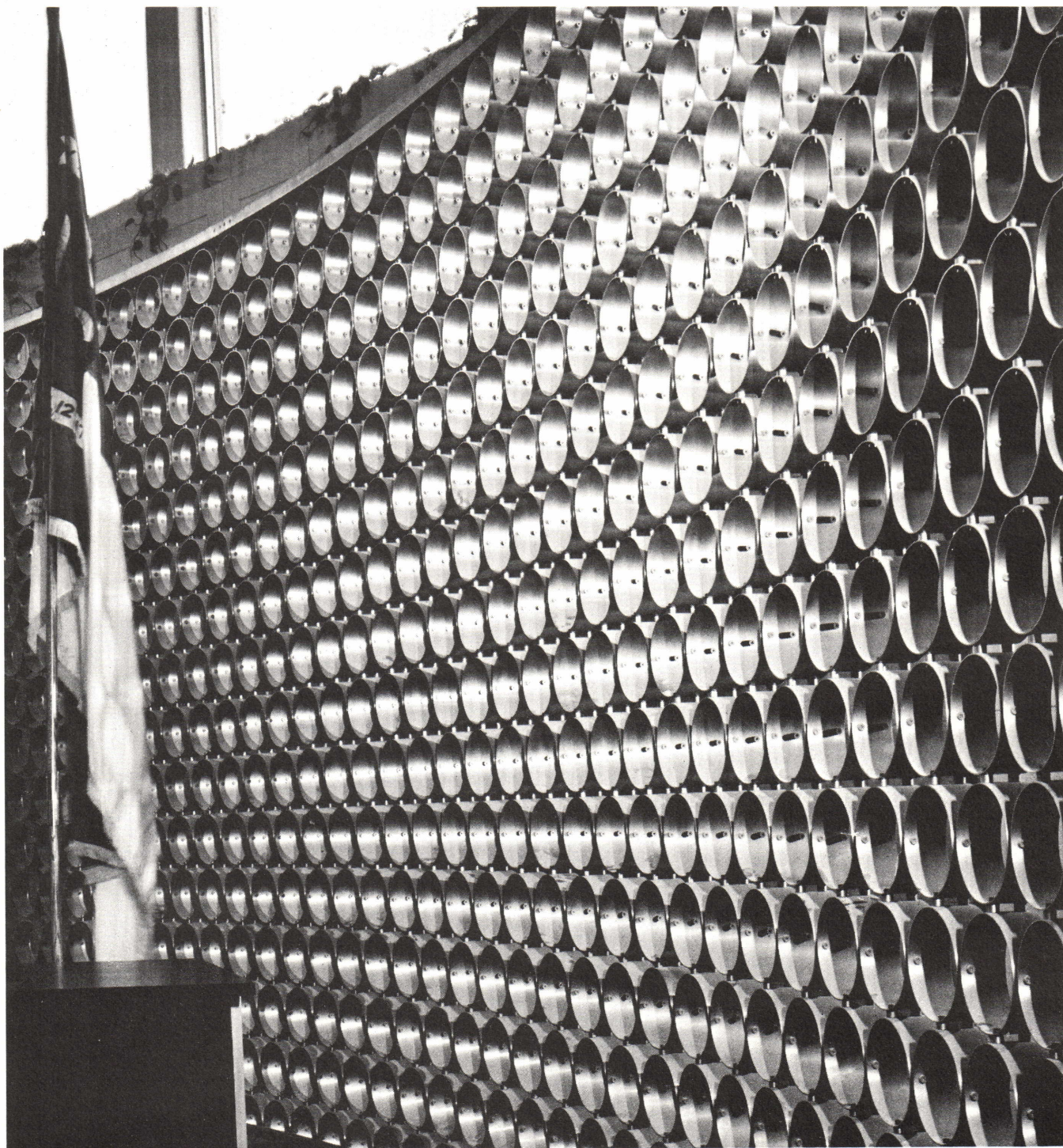
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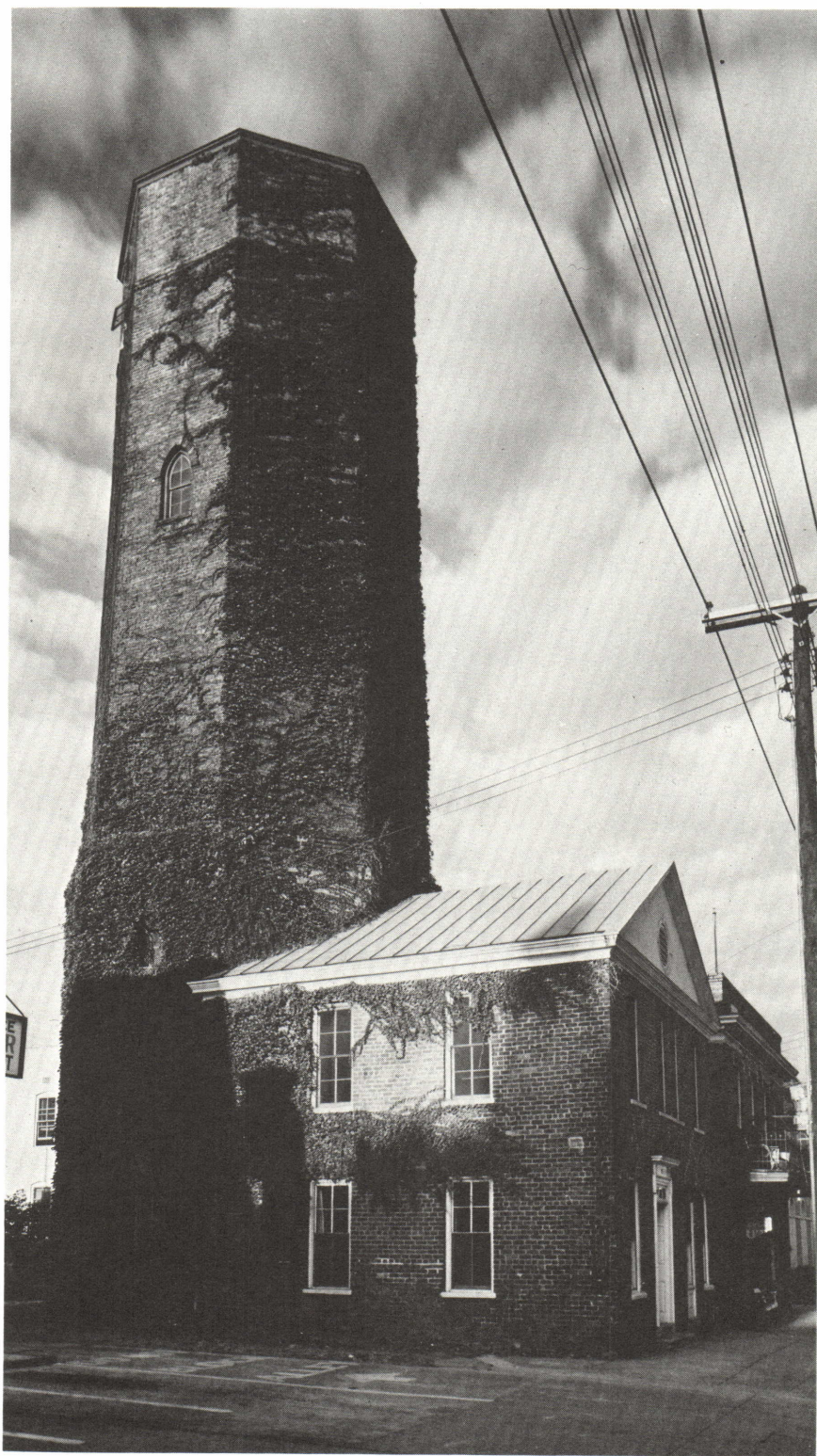
State Legislative Building, Raleigh, N. C.

Architect: Edward D. Stone, New York City

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GREENSBORO N. C.



FIRM IN AN IVIED TOWER

By
Elizabeth Culbertson Waugh

JANUARY FEBRUARY 1971

9



BIOGRAPHY AND HONORS

William Henley Deitrick, "Polly" to his intimates, was born in Danville, Virginia, March 5, 1895, the son of William Henry Deitrick and Tookalito Townes Deitrick. He served as Second Lieutenant with the field artillery during World War I and prepared to go to the trenches twice but influenza epidemic halted the overseas assignment both times.

He was graduated with an A.B. from Wake Forest College in 1916 and upon graduation became principal and athletic coach of Newnan High School in Georgia, a position he held until 1917. He married Elizabeth Hunter of Raleigh, November 27, 1920 and took graduate work at Columbia University in New York, between 1922 and 1924.

Licensed in Virginia February 10, 1926, he was admitted to practice in North Carolina in 1927. He practiced from his Raleigh office designing buildings and planning land use, throughout North Carolina and elsewhere until his retirement in 1960.

Other than those specific building prizes, awards of merit, citations, chairmanships, memberships, and the like which are mentioned in the body of this article, Mr. Deitrick was made, in 1955, a Fellow of the A. I. A., highest accolade the profession can accord.

And now the N. C. A. I. A. has honored him with this special issue of the profession's magazine.

FIRM IN AN IVIED TOWER

by
Elizabeth Culbertson Waugh

The story of an architectural practice
covering three decades

Within the frame of condensed, often frenzied, changes, technical, social, environmental in this century, such a year as 1927 is sometimes perceived as eons back in time. But that was only forty-three years ago, about the working life span of an individual. So measured by this tape, the output of one unusual architectural firm in North Carolina would seem to have been prodigious in its contribution to the profession and the State.

The firm's originator, William Henley Deitrick, was graduated with an A. B. *cum laude* from Wake Forest College in 1916. He was found, between 1922 and 1924 and after service as a Field Artillery 2nd Lieutenant in World War I, to be taking architectural graduate work at Columbia University. Here, concurrently with the academics, he worked on the side as job liaison representative and draftsman for architect Raymond M. Hood. This was obviously rich experience for young Deitrick since Hood, at this time, was architect of record for such designs as the American Radiator Building in New York and for the prize-winning Chicago Tribune Building in which he nosed out a formidable competitor, Eliel Saarinen. Hood was also co-designer of New York's Radio City.

In 1924 James A. Salter, the first and only North Carolina "State Architect," wired the fledgling Deitrick of the need for a building supervisor, especially in the area of school construction. And, accepting the offer, Deitrick came to Raleigh in time to finish the supervision of Franklinton High School, Franklinton. It happened, however, that in Salter's private practice, business was flagging and there was no money to pay the sixty dollars a week which the twenty-nine-year-old Deitrick had been promised. So he quit the Salter firm in 1925 to accept employment with the School Board as construction supervisor for Raleigh Public Schools.

During that year he supervised, among other major buildings, the construction of Boylan Heights elementary, designed by Frank Simpson; Fred A. Olds elementary, designed by the aforementioned James A. Salter; Hugh Morson High School, which stood on the site of Raleigh's new 1969 Federal Building and was planned by C. Gadsden Sayre of South Carolina; an addition to Murphy School, the architect, James M. Kennedy.

After this came a contract with the Wake County Board of Education for supervision of a county-wide school construction program. Chairman of this Board was Dr. Needham Y. Gulley, Dean of

the Wake Forest Law School (Wake Forest), and serving under him was Dr. Wallace Carl Riddick who served as president, 1916-1925, of the institution which became North Carolina State University.

Finally the Licensing

In these situations it was recorded that William Deitrick discharged his duties with distinction but a surfeit of supervision was quite enough and in 1926 he passed the Boards of his home state, Virginia, to become a licensed architect. Still, the North Carolina professionals did not want a "Yankee from Virginia" invading their private province and it was only after two successive tries for architectural reciprocity that he was licensed in North Carolina, 1927. In that year he became president, secretary, treasurer, draftsman, bookkeeper, janitor and file clerk of a wee firm called *Wm. Henley Deitrick, Architect*. Office, not offices, was located in the Lawyers Building on Raleigh's Salisbury Street.

Here, one of the first of the firm's commissions, which logically followed the architect's school-supervision experience, was the Carpenter-Green Level-Upchurch elementary school. It was a \$40,000, ten-room building near Morrisville. And in the office at this time there were also a few Raleigh residences for James F. Johnson, George Ross Pou, Frank Daniels, and a residential conversion for Mrs. William Wynne.

A little later came rather a surprise parcel for the one-man establishment. It seems that Raleigh had outgrown its old Raleigh High School, located on the south side of the first block of West Morgan Street. So a sizable piece of land at the corner of Peace and St. Mary's Streets was bought for a new building, also to be called Raleigh High School. Following this, an architectural competition for the new school was held to which any architect, both in and out of the State, might submit plans. It must be noted here that in 1927 Raleigh, the business of calling in a professional jury was not part of the competition procedures. The Raleigh School Board acted in this area. And among its members at this time was the later-to-be Governor, J. Melville Broughton, Chairman of the Board's Building Committee.

Judging of the twelve or so entries completed, the results turned out to be a tie between architects William Deitrick and Frank B. Simpson. Resolution of the dilemma came about when an ex-officio member of the Board, Raleigh's mayor, was summoned in to break the tie. He looked long and earnestly at all the entries, nicely hung

up on blank walls. Then, pointing to a competition rendering from the Deitrick office, he said in effect—I'll declare, that painting certainly has a pretty sky. Think I'll vote for it.

The tie broken, William Deitrick had won the commission but again he suffered the darts and arrows of his professional colleagues who called him a "newcomer," "inexperienced," "a pee-wee architect." Yet the adequate-for-the-period fee solved some of the little firm's financial problems and there was sufficient money now to employ two draftsmen, Edwin Key Hodgkins and W. B. Smethurst.

Upon completion, 1929, the building, with its stylistic Lombardy Gothic overtones, was awarded the outstanding school prize for that year. The selection and distinction came from a real A.I.A. out-of-state jury and the school was later re-named Needham B. Broughton, memorializing the uncle of Broughton, the same who had sat on the original Building Committee.

Holding on Financially

It was also about this time, and during the incumbency of Governor O. Max Gardner, that the one-man firm was commissioned by the State to do preliminaries for the new State prison. Then came 1929, year of the fatal financial debacle. Naturally, nothing could be built. The Governor did not even petition the General Assembly for a building appropriation to finance the project and the entire plans were abandoned.

Fortunately for Deitrick, however, he managed to keep the office open during early depression years, with a State contract calling for the design of seven prison camps to be built on sites deployed throughout the State, from Burgaw to Boone. For this commission and for the abandoned prison plan, the architect visited and researched prisons in several adjoining states.

As depression settled in to strangle the State and Nation, building of every type either ceased or slowed to a barely-upright stagger. Using the services of a professional architect became an unaffordable luxury in residential designing and their commercial and institutional services were commissioned only when required by statute. For the Deitrick office, however, quantities of perseverance and a little luck as the catalyst did serve to keep the young firm's doors open.

The office had meanwhile moved from the Lawyers Building, first to the Professional Building on Hargett Street and thence, in 1931, to the then Morris Plan Bank Building, corner of Hargett

and Salisbury Streets. It was here that the establishment's luck especially boosted its perpetuation. In 1931, at the time when Dr. Thurman Kitchin was President of Wake Forest College, the family of the deceased Dr. William Johnson wished to memorialize him with a gift to the College. The son had been a member of the Wake Forest Medical School faculty and so it followed that the family felt a new medical building for the College might be appropriate. Further, they indicated that they would commission no one except an alumnus of Wake Forest for the work of designing and supervising the memorial's construction. The Deitrick firm was the only one which coincided with the terms of the donors. Johnson Memorial Medical Building, as it was called, cost \$40,000, a vast figure for "depression" construction.

In 1932 Mr. Deitrick, in answer to his earlier application for the commission, was called to Washington, D. C. for consultation on a proposed fifty percent addition to the space of Raleigh's main post office on Fayetteville Street. The cornerstone of the original neo-classical building had been laid in 1874 and the new addition was to include federal court rooms, other federal offices. Then, as now, the Washington "scarlet tape scandal" spun out the awarding of such contracts to as much as two or three years. So it was with this one. Still, if landed, it promised to be a nice federal plum for the office.

During those years such jobs were awarded by the Treasury Department and it was felt in Washington that a "one-architect" firm with perhaps one draftsman for support was not sufficiently secure, certainly not prestigious enough, for the work. The Deitrick firm was then asked to collaborate with an old-line establishment from Philadelphia: Thomas, Martin, and Kirkpatrick. That office wanted fifty percent of the fee but Mr. Deitrick, knowing that the principals could rarely be in Raleigh, offered them ten percent and somehow made that financial arrangement stick. A little later, it should be known, the Philadelphia architects wrote Mr. Deitrick saying that he had been right all along and they could not justify even ten percent of the fee and if he pleased, would he simply stop sending any part of the fee to Philadelphia. The Raleigh firm was happy to oblige. The Post Office addition was ready for occupancy in 1938.

Beginnings of a Plethora

While the Post Office negotiations were going on, 1933, the general reputation of *Wm. Henley Deitrick, Architect* offices, especially in the area of school building, had crystalized, more, had

accelerated. Yet at the same time the physical health of the firm's only principal had declined into a case of duodenal ulcers. Still, this misfortune could not and did not deter professional enthusiasm. Contrarily, with his bottle of pure cream plus graham crackers to take as medicine at intervals and put handily on the seat beside him, he drove his small Ford toward such coastal counties as Beaufort and Carteret, to various places in the Piedmont, and into some mountain counties. These, of course, were the days when Federal assistance through Public Works Administration and Works Progress Administration was beginning to cast building shadows all over the Nation, including North Carolina. And so, from those trips, Mr. Deitrick came back to Raleigh with one million dollars worth of architectural contracts in his pocket! The firm was safely afloat.

During 1935 the office, still at Hargett and Salisbury, was all but snowed with commissions and help became necessary. Draftsmen Edwin Key Hodgkins and H. W. Moser were employed to work on Green Hope School in Wake County, Shallotte School in Brunswick County and a new Wake Forest High School.

Later in the year the office did residences for Mrs. Bruce Lea in Rocky Mount, Talbot Patrick in Goldsboro, Harry Lee in Danville, Virginia, and Raleigh houses were designed for Earl Johnson and Dr. W. B. Dewar. Other than these, the office contracted for the construction of Engelhard School in Hyde County, Knightdale and Holly Springs schools, both in Wake County. This last named job required the help of engineer-draftsman, A. J. Fox.

In May of 1935 the firm, in association with Penrose Stout, designed the Woman's College Alumna Building, Greensboro. Next came the Pender County Court House in Burgaw while concurrently there were two Raleigh alteration jobs. One was the Security National Bank, the other, Wake County Court House. Assisting on the Court House was Jesse Page, later to become a registered architect. Others who worked variously on these buildings were: Harry J. Harles, Hal Grier, Evelyn Parker, nee Payne, secretary-stenographer and bookkeeper.

Although in 1936 and 1937 the State's fiscal affairs were still sad and shaky, federal money continued to vein feed the economy, especially in school building and for the Deitrick office instead of depression, these years became boom seasons. Now one and sometimes two or more schools for many counties were on the firm's boards—Hertford, Bertie, Harnett, Cumberland, Wake,

Perquimans, Moore, Gates, Beaufort, and Currituck.

Besides these, the office was busy with the Hertford County Court House, a Wake Forest College dormitory, the Nehi Bottling Plant in Raleigh, a Campbell College building at Buie's Creek, and there was an alteration commission from the Raleigh Building and Loan Association. Finally, there was the neo-Georgian Deitrick residence on Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh. Added assistance in the firm came now from draftsmen, A. J. Maxwell, J. J. Pankuch, R. W. Noble, J. J. Kovac, and Albert Haskins—all of whom later became licensed architects.

The Tower

It was obviously time for the establishment to seek new quarters and to expand. Always sensitive and catholic in his tastes, Mr. Deitrick never particularly subscribed to "temporal vogues" in architecture to the exclusion of all others. So at a time when some of the profession were advocating exclusively "contemporary" design formulae, he did not design and build a new office in the "modern" idiom but chose instead to buy and renovate the about-to-be-destroyed old Raleigh Water Works, its tower included. The Tower was fifty years old at the time and certainly Mr. Deitrick was thinking, even then, of architectural preservation and restoration, long before such words would come into today's popular conscience.

In 1937 Raleigh city officials were preparing either to sell it or to put the old water works on the block since it had already been capped—but not rainproofed. It had been decided that if the Tower could not be sold the ball hammer against it would make more W. P. A. work and the brick could be salvaged for a proposed city-county health building. Mr. Deitrick's offer to buy the Tower was accepted in May of 1938 and renovation designed to house the new offices began.

Architect Deitrick was well aware that rejuvenation of the little neo-Georgian offices, connected to the Tower, meant its complete spacial restudy and restoration. As well, the dilapidated "maintenance shop" back of the Tower was all but irreparable. He was, nevertheless, willing to spend the necessary amount for the property's preservation.

Inside the Tower proper there had been nine twelve-by-twelve heart pine columns which had helped support the original 100,000-gallon tank. They were continuously damp or wet because water leaked in from the top and, according to Mr. Deitrick, pigeons had so comfortably made

the place their own that he excavated enough droppings to fertilize his garden for several seasons. The pine columns, some of them forty feet long, were soon removed, necessary windows and doors were cut in the three-foot-thick granite walls, and four octagonal rooms were designed, one on top of the other, within the Tower.

Out back, the "maintenance shop" was turned into drafting rooms and conference space. The whole, including the front offices were redesigned with an eye to preserving the Georgian feeling and a pediment was added to the street entrance. Also, for privacy, brick walls and a gate were built to enclose the property while a small courtyard was arranged as breathing space between the two units of the complex.

The Tower served well and a quarter century later, through a mutual agreement between Mr. and Mrs. Deitrick and the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, it was deeded in perpetuity to the State Chapter, and so became N.C.A.I.A. permanent headquarters. And here, in passing, it should be mentioned that the tenets of this deed stipulate that the exterior of the building must be preserved, without change, for the maximum period allowed by law, the trustee named being attorney Walton Kitchin Joyner of Raleigh.

New Bearings

From the beginnings of its restoration, the Tower became the focus of the Deitrick firm's second phase, years which were sometimes turbulent, often rewarding, always exciting. And, as Mr. Deitrick has since remarked, "The Tower also became a professional training laboratory for young architects, a function, I believe, to which all good firms should subscribe."

1938 was a busy year for the Tower and coming out of the firm at this time were signals of a departure from all kinds of traditionally orthodox designs. These "contemporary" treatments were among the earliest in the State. For example, the *Raleigh Times* for December 31, 1938, in a piece concerning Deitrick plans for Raleigh's Crosby-Garfield school, says: "City Superintendent, Claude F. Gaddy, and members of the school board were visibly proud Friday as they inspected the new building which embodies the most modern in present-day schoolhouse planning and which is as up to the minute as today's news—Indeed Mayor George A. Iseley quotes state school authorities as asserting the new Crosby-Garfield plant is the most modern and up-to-date elementary school in North Carolina."

At this time, too, there was in the office a diversified assortment of projects such as a new music building for St. Mary's College; the original Hudson Belk department store, for which Robert F. Ruffner was engineer; a crucifix designed in white limestone to be attached to the gable of the Wilmington Street side of the Richard Upjohn building, Christ Church in Raleigh.

Next came two high schools, one for Cary, the other for Apex, both of which were simple, Greek Revival adaptations. Schools this year were also on the Deitrick boards for Martin, Beaufort, and Washington Counties, plus a building for Elizabeth City State Normal School, and a Raleigh residence for James Briggs.

Also in the office now was a new North Carolina State Laboratory of Hygiene, built at a State-owned site on West Jones Street, Raleigh. In writing of the proposed building the *News and Observer* for September 29, 1935, states: "The proposed building will have three floors and will be 130 feet long by 64 feet wide—W. H. Deitrick, Raleigh architect, has drawn plans for the laboratory. The first floor will be allotted to mailing, preparation of technical glassware and storage; the second floor to laboratory examinations, business offices, and an auditorium for medical discussions; the third floor to the library and preparation of biologics." Governor Clyde R. Hoey, according to another newspaper account, turned over the first spadeful of earth for the building's foundation.

Being now even further established as outstanding school architects in the State, the Deitrick office, in 1939, was commissioned to design at least five educational buildings, elementary and secondary, in Cumberland County. Another school was scheduled for Moore County, and an addition to Person Street School in Fayetteville was on the books. There were as well some small Raleigh jobs such as Peatch's Antique Cabinet Shop, a residence for Will Hudson of Hudson Belk Company and a residence alteration for Helen Leigh Bailey.

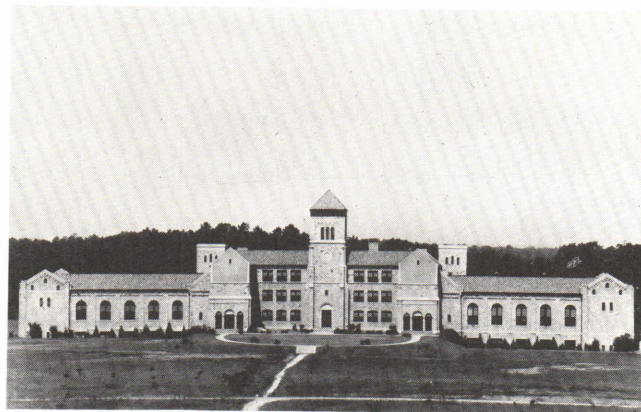
As for the firm's more imposing commissions at this time, there was a contract for the new Western North Carolina Sanatorium, a State tuberculosis hospital near Black Mountain. The complex could hardly be termed a hospital in the full sense since, in 1939, a cure for the disease consisted mainly of protracted rest. The facility was therefore designed for this purpose, with myriad cottages, separated from the main building, to house employees.

(Continued on page 22)

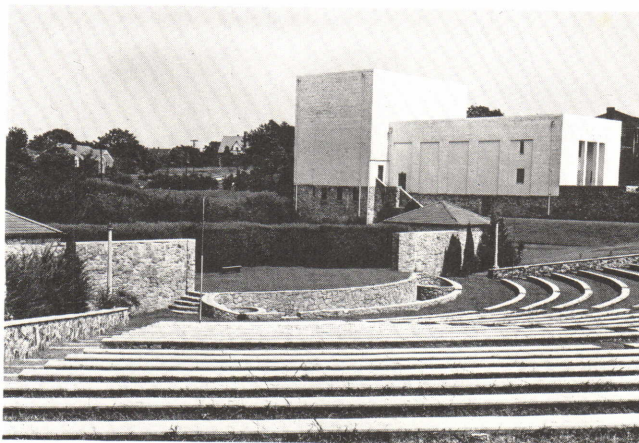
James F. Johnson residence, 1927, Glenwood Avenue Extension, Raleigh, North Carolina. With its sharply pitched roof, here is a modern interpretation of the English Cotswold cottage. Its variegated brickwork is especially handsome. The main entrance, though obscured in this photograph, consists of a copper gabled stoop while the design of the door proper is achieved by incision of tight-knit, diamond-shaped forms into the wood.



Needham B. Broughton High School, Raleigh, 1927. An out-of-state A.I.A. jury awarded this high school its outstanding school prize for 1930. Designed in the Italian Lombard Gothic style, the original building was 414 feet wide and 236 feet deep. The floors were of web and steel joists, two-inch concrete, and were covered with linoleum while the roof base was steel plate covered with half-barrel mission tile. Native Wake County stone, which was quarried within the then city limits of Raleigh, was used for the exterior of this building.



The Raleigh Little Theatre is an especially elegant forerunner of the "contemporary" building feeling which had not yet actually reached Raleigh in the mid-thirties, when this building was constructed. The theatre is one of the finest examples of complete community cooperation. It was Mrs. L. V. Sutton who furnished the leadership and inspiration for acquiring the city property on which the building was sited. She also solicited and obtained various kinds of free services during planning and construction of the building. The structure, a W. P. A. project, is more important to the City today than when built, housing now, a childrens' theatre, outdoor amphitheatre, and extensive rose gardens.



Wake Forest College Administration Building, Wake Forest, 1935. This building replaced an earlier, burned structure which was dated mid-nineteenth century. Planned for purely administrative purposes and in the center of the campus, the building has entrances from all four sides. Each of its design components—pediment, cupola, oversize brick, quoins, Ionic entrance ways, all were accomplished with a fidelity which is now considered the best of this type of early nineteenth century Georgian.



Wake Forest High School, Wake Forest, 1935. In 1932 the town of Wake Forest and particularly the College were the victims of pyromaniacs who set fire to the age-old Administration Building, a dormitory, the College Chapel, the Wake Forest High School (shown here), a cotton gin and a filling station. The arsonists were never apprehended but the buildings were replaced, the Deitrick firm being retained to design the (right) neo-classical high school plus the two other ruined college structures.



Woman's College Alumnae House, Greensboro. Designed and built in collaboration with Penrose Stout, 1935. Mr. Stout died during the preliminary drawing stage at which time the Deitrick firm assumed all phases of the work. The nicely proportioned, neo-classical building was planned with two auxiliary entrances for easy access to the side wings. The decorative chimneys serve usefully for interior fireplaces, incorporated into the design as the "at home" touch in public spaces.



Residence of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Deitrick, Raleigh, 1936. The gentle dignity of this residence must perforce represent a part of the architect's personality. The neo-Georgian facade is in every way bilaterally symmetrical and the interior detailing richly recalls the eighteenth century Southern mode of good living. It does not do so, however, in a slavish manner but remains well adapted to contemporary living.



Western North Carolina Sanatorium, a State institution near Oteen, North Carolina, close to Black Mountain. At a considerable distance from the highway, this tuberculosis sanatorium has a magnificent view of the surrounding terrain. Built C. 1939, it served to fill a sorely needed institutional vacuum. Extensive investigation on the part of the architect and building committee was carried on to site the building inasmuch as the major aspects of tuberculosis cure, at the time, consisted of non-polluted air, altitude, isolation, and rest. The main entrance, shown here, is particularly unusual in that it is a modification of the neo-Greek use of pilasters.





Rex Hospital Nurses' Home, Raleigh, 1940. This building was probably the first departure from traditional architecture which the Deitrick firm was to make. Exterior walls were of richly pigmented Wake County stone which, when first quarried, was quite soft but has since hardened with age. Otherwise, the structure was of white painted brick with casement-type fenestration. When built, the natural growth of trees was maintained and the Hospital proper assisted with this site preservation.

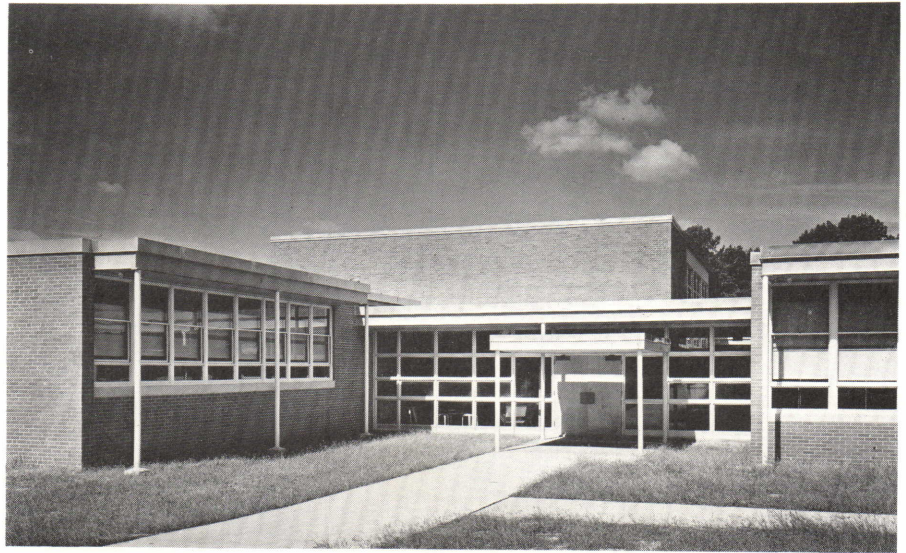


Built in the mid-forties, Jones Hall, on Raleigh's Meredith College campus, was originally designed to serve jointly as a chapel and music building. It is singularly original in its simple eclecticism which combined straight brick planes along with Greek overtones at the entrance proper—the union of which suggests a modified classicism.



Carolina Country Club, Raleigh, 1947. Concerning this building, one of the leading architectural magazines indicated that it was the first country club to be treated in a contemporary manner. The broad veranda, shown here, and not covered originally, overlooked the rolling golf course. As well, the glassed front facade offered the same view from the building's interior. The structure was designed as complete with every complement for good club use—including movable partitions which afforded variations in spacial elements in order to accommodate myriad kinds of functions.

Stedman School, Cumberland County, 1949. The Deitrick office designed practically all of the Cumberland County public schools, beginning in the 'thirties and lasting over a twenty-year period. The building shown here represents the change-over from traditional to the contemporary form, an innovation which the firm is credited with having done for that County.

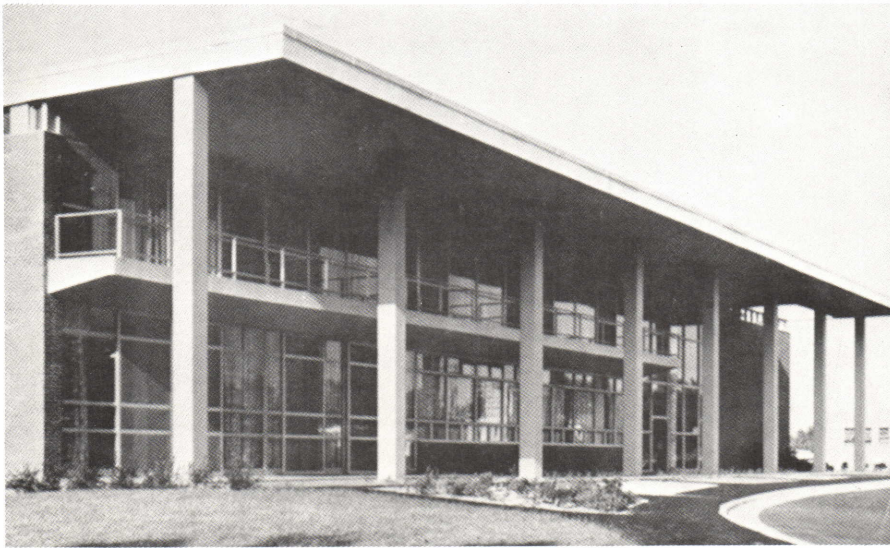


Sir Walter Chevrolet, Raleigh, 1949. This, an early commercial building in downtown Raleigh, was considered, when built, to be a forerunner in contemporary expression for automobile sales and service establishment. It contained show rooms, offices, repair shops, and sales room spaces.



Wake County Office Building, Raleigh, 1949. This structure was designed to provide for the personnel and office overflow from the old Wake County Greek revival court house on Fayetteville Street. It was planned as strictly functional and serves well in that it has already housed many divergent aspects of the County's government.

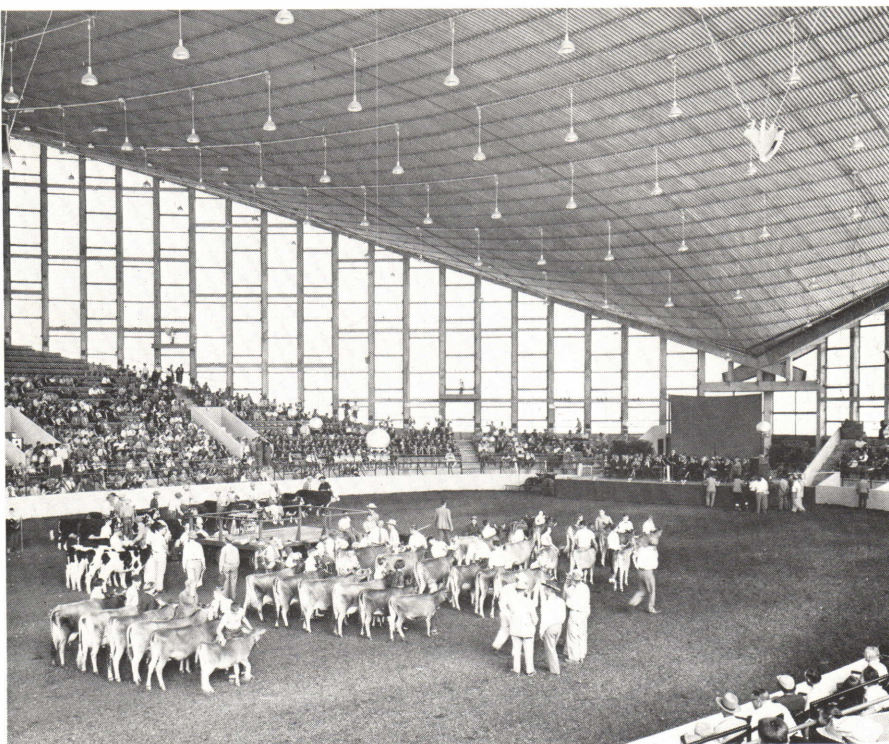




Erdahl-Cloyd Building, familiarly known as "The Student Union," built on the North Carolina State University campus in 1951. Contemporary in design but retaining Southern nuances, this building, perhaps because of the pleasant fenestration and column modules, is particularly spectacular at night.



Structural expose of the now famous Dorton Arena, 1952, Raleigh. It would hardly seem necessary, in fact it would be redundant to restate structural principles and innovations inherent in this building. They are too well known to the profession. Perhaps a little-known anecdote concerning construction might better serve the passing interest of architects. It seems the incumbent Governor, The Honorable Kerr Scott, was extremely interested and sympathetic during planning-construction periods of the building inasmuch as it was a highly controversial project both from the economic and design vantage points. Because of his abiding enthusiasm, the Governor made several personal visits to the architect's office and drafting rooms just to keep personally informed of construction developments.



Raleigh's Dorton Arena floor per se is concrete but the interior design allowed for such temporary floor covering as sod, wood for games, carpeting for more formal affairs. The elliptical form of the structure may be clearly seen in this interior view. The glass modules suggest Mondrian and are opaque to prevent glare.



The News and Observer, Raleigh Times Building, 1954, Raleigh. One may see the text for a more detailed description of the thoughtful siting of this plant, one which is considered a good model with regard to crowded inner city conditions. The building's facade is arresting by the upper two floors' seeming perpendicularity as contrasted with the lateral feeling of the first floor and canopied entrance treatment. Permanent rights were bought from the owners of the adjoining wall to the north. Then a new brick wall was constructed for accommodation of the forthright building designation. Just inside the lobby a statuary niche was provided for a handsome bronze bust of the paper's long-time owner, Josephus Daniels.

(Continued from page 14)

Another important contract came from the Raleigh Housing Authority in the form of a commission for two low-rent housing complexes, one for Negroes in Chavis Heights, Southeast Raleigh; the other for Whites, to be located in Northeast Raleigh and called Halifax Court. Here again there was evidence in these Deitrick designs, forms which were considered "contemporary" as seen in the absence of any unnecessary ornamentation, the straightforward treatment of both interiors and exteriors.

Of this project, a March 2, 1939 *News and Observer* account tells us that "Sidewalls are to be solid masonry, windows are to be steel casements, and all roofs will be flat. To increase privacy, upstairs dwellers will have separate entrances from those provided for the first floor." And in another reference, the *News and Observer* for March 24, 1940 says: "Long and barrack-like are the new buildings—with every construction dollar spent on lasting materials rather than superficial decoration, they are to be softened by unstinted landscaping."

Carroll L. Mann, Jr. was engineer for these jobs and the new units were to rent for between twelve and twenty-one dollars a month. Of course, like most low-rent housing of this period, the U. S. Housing Authority subsidized construction up to \$1,756,000.

In the fall of 1939 there came a contract for the Dairy Unit of the State School for the Blind and Deaf, Raleigh. This work was done with L. M. Keever assisting as electrical engineer and B. C. Allen, mechanical engineer. Robert F. Ruffner, registered engineer, became associated with the office later in 1937 and assisted in planning and supervision of many projects for about 2½ years or until December in 1939.

Expansion with the War Years

In the new decade, schools continued to inundate the office; two in Perquimans County, one of which was designed by Walter M. Settle while R. J. Pearse landscaped the grounds; another school for Person County; three more for Currituck County; and the Hope Mills School in Cumberland County. On the boards, too, were Raleigh jobs, the Methodist Orphanage Gymnasium, a new plan for Moore Square, W. P. T. F. Radio Transmitter Station, residences for Hubert Stockard and Richard H. Mason. There were also public housing complexes for High Point and Wilmington. Finally, just now Mr. Deitrick found time to do an Atlantic Beach cottage for himself and Mrs. Deitrick.

In January of 1940 came another departure from conventional architectural "modes" of the period, the \$135,000 Rex Hospital Nurses Home. Located on Raleigh's St. Mary's Street, one contemporary account says of it: "Daniels House, designed by William Henley Deitrick of Raleigh along the latest functional architectural lines, is said to provide living quarters of the finest type for Rex nurses. It contains quarters for 100 student and 28 staff nurses, three parlors, a recreation room, offices, demonstration and library rooms, chemistry and dietetic laboratories and a roof promenade deck."

Of course war-building contracts at this time were considered "creamiest" of the jobs but according to Mr. Deitrick, who can still recount the ensuing headaches appurtenant to them, this might be debatable. In any case, the Deitrick firm received its share of them and perhaps the largest was the \$85,000,000 Cherry Point Marine Air Station. This work was done in collaboration with engineer W. C. Olsen, architect George Watts Carr of Durham and the J. E. Greiner Company, engineers of Baltimore, Maryland.

Between 1956 and 1958, an association was formed with L. E. Wooten and Company, engineers, which resulted in an estimated job cost of about 18 million dollars. This was done for the U. S. Navy Department at Cherry Point and Harvey Point, consisting mainly of advance planning and construction of Squadron Administration and Hangar buildings.

The association with Mr. Olsen lasted throughout the "duration" and beyond. The collaboration with W. C. Olsen in 1942 and 1943 alone produced a \$5,000,000 U. S. A. Quartermaster Depot in Charlotte; air bases in Edenton, Raleigh-Durham, Manteo, and Walterboro, South Carolina. Architect Thomas W. Cooper, A.I.A., of Raleigh, was project manager for this last-named commission. At this time, also, Deitrick and Olsen did a Wilmington Housing complex for shipyard workers for which R. W. Noble was project manager while engineer Carl Mengel, of the Olsen office, was active in many areas of this project. And perhaps here it should be mentioned that the team of Deitrick and Olsen both on their own and sometimes associated with others, turned out roughly \$150,000,000 worth of work during the war period. Handling responsible assignments were engineers Herman Baitty and Stanley Wright.

In the meantime, personnel who remained in the Raleigh office were carrying on with such jobs as another building for Wake Forest College, a Baptist

Church Parsonage, and a U. S. Treasury housing project, both in Fayetteville. Too, there was in the home office another Cumberland County school and a Raleigh Fire Station located at Oberlin and Fairview Roads. Among those working in the Tower at this time were engineer M. E. Ray and architects Robert Lyons, Byron Burney and Thomas Hutchins.

It would seem to be significant here to note that, according to a comprehensive review of job records, the Deitrick firm was almost invariably commissioned to do the work whenever alterations or additions were called for, attendant to the office's existing buildings—worth mentioning because it obviously meant good client-architect relationships and reliable performance regarding original specifications and plans. For example, during 1945 there were no less than nine alterations and/or additions, nearly all of them Deitrick-office designs in the beginning.

Other than these, work during 1945 included three more Wake Forest jobs, a Bible-Music Building, a Chapel, both for the College and an Agricultural Shop for Wake Forest High School. For Raleigh there was more Chavis Heights housing, an International Harvester Building, and a Methodist Orphanage Heating Plant.

Scattered over the State there were two "Teacher-ages," both in Lee County, Brody Brothers Dry Goods Company in Kinston, a Collins Aikman Manufacturing Plant, Pinckney School in Moore County, a Baptist Church for Littleton, and a handsome Georgian residence in Burlington for owners Russell and Martha Gant.

No Post-War Cessation in Work

Again, in 1945, there were on the boards at least nine alteration-addition jobs, in that many counties. In Raleigh there were for Shaw University a gymnasium and a boys' dormitory, and Job P. Wyatt and Sons store on Wilmington Street. Of course, there were more schools in various counties. And apropos here is an excerpt from *School Equipment News* for May 1946, concerning Southern Pines Elementary School:

"This year-round resort and industrial community now has a combination elementary and high school plant. The proposed new building is so designed and will be so located that it will be an integral part of the existing facilities with easy interchange of activities and functions. The beautiful long leaf pines shown on the drawings are already in place, and the design of the plan is such that it will not only fit into the landscape and environment of the immediate location, but will also harmonize with the pleasing architecture of

the entire town. William Henley Deitrick, of Raleigh, is the architect."

Higher education buildings continued to come in including a structure for Campbell College, three more campus jobs for Wake Forest College—two dormitories and a temporary barracks construction. There were also three more war-related jobs: at Cherry Point, Camp Lejeune, and Charlotte, this last being a U. S. Army Ordnance-Shop complex all designed by Deitrick and Olsen.

Incorporation

Just before the year ended, November, 1946, the firm was incorporated to become *Wm. Henley Deitrick, Inc.* This was at a time when the staff numbered about thirty-five people. Obviously the office had become one of the most significant architectural institutions in the Southeast and Mr. Deitrick, though working full tilt, was now most active as lecturer, toastmaster, and officer of various organizations, both civic and professional. New work of all types during the last three years of the 'forties kept the whole Tower staff far from bored. Shaw University commissioned four buildings, a chapel, library, classroom structure, and a power plant; while Raleigh's Meredith College contracted for a new Chapel-Music building together with a long range plan for the College's general projected growth.

Among the more important work during these years was the Carolina Country Club, a structure which would replace a building destroyed by fire February 1, 1948. Upon the building's opening, 1950, the *News and Observer* remarked, "Especially important in this club house, Deitrick asserts, has been accommodation for future expansion. Though at present the second floor covers only part of the first, the structural foundations have been designed for a complete upper story . . . Of fire-resistant construction, the exterior walls are native Wake stone, brick and glass. Approximately 60 percent of the walls . . . have been done in glass, to provide the closest possible impression of the outdoors . . . Mr. Deitrick's plan has won virtually 100 percent approval from club members."

Contributing to the Club's design development was a new associate of the Deitrick firm, architect G. Milton Small who was later to open his own Raleigh office. And commissioned by the firm to do the interior decoration were the architectural husband and wife team, Stanislava and Matthew Nowicki.

School jobs continued—two in Wake County, four in Cumberland, Harnett, Albemarle, two in Moore,

Columbus, Lee, and Davidson. Of the Sandy Fork elementary in Wake *The School Executive* for May, 1946, tells us: "It is anticipated that with improved educational opportunity Sandy Fork will eventually be a high school center. This has been carefully anticipated in the flexible plan. In the meantime facilities that may be articulated into the high school program will well serve the elementary school . . . William Henley Deitrick, of Raleigh, is the architect."

As if a Tower full of work were not keeping him sufficiently active, the frantically busy decade closed out with Mr. Deitrick becoming Chairman of the Board of North Carolina State Art Society and president of the Raleigh Civic Music Association. Meantime, current contracts included eight more expansion-alteration jobs, an office building in Lillington, a hotel in Wilson, Southern Pines Furniture and Equipment Company, a Campbell College dormitory, residence for Dr. George C. Mackie in Wake Forest, and a \$17,000,000 veterans' hospital in Salisbury. This last work was done in association with architect Walter Hook and engineer W. C. Olsen. There was also at this time a Harnett County office building. In Raleigh there were commissions for State Capital Life Insurance Building, a Medical Clinic for Dr. Kenneth Dickinson, Edenton Street Methodist Church, First Citizens Branch Bank on Hillsborough Street, Sir Walter Chevrolet Co., the News and Observer Transmitter Building, and a Wake County office structure on Davie Street. This last, just in passing, was designed with an innovative "scaffolding" which moved both vertically and horizontally for facilitating window washing. Paul Pippin, architect, was involved in much of the firm's work during this period.

The Early 'Fifties

Before going further with the firm's profile and as stated earlier, the Tower office had been and would progressively become even more a professional training Mecca for young architects. Some of these who were helped by and in turn contributed to the Deitrick success should be named: Bosworth C. Beckwith, C. F. Branan, L. B. Burney, Guy E. Crampton, Jr., W. W. Dodge III, J. Stanley Fishel, W. F. Freeman, Jr., Robert W. Hall, Harry J. Harles, Albert L. Haskins, Thomas T. Hayes, Tom H. Hutchins, Eugene Jones, John C. Knight, J. J. Kovac, Robert Lammell, Robert B. Lyons, Thomas Marshall, Arthur McKimmon, Harry W. Moser, Robert W. Noble, Matthew and Stanislava Nowicki (engaged periodically as consultants), James Pittman, Edwin Schnedl, Ken-

neth M. Scott, Walter Settle, James Sherrill, G. Milton Small, Owen F. Smith, John L. Thompson, Norman Pease and Ray Wasdell. There was also Edwin Key Hodgkins who, while never licensed, was a most outstanding designer and delineator. Too, to be mentioned was Charlotte Warren Creech who served as secretary and bookkeeper.

There is little need here to cover in detail Raleigh's Livestock Judging Pavilion, later named Dorton Arena, since it has long been a familiar architectural landmark, studied and hailed as a masterfully unique design, nationally and internationally. But for continuity in the record it must be said that, when started, 1950, the simple plan of the structure was to use the combination of two engineering principles, tension and compression, in a way no architect had tried before on this scale. The parabolic members rise to ninety feet and huge, steel hinges within the arch intersections provide for expansion and contraction of the concrete arches. The two arches are tied together by prestressed cables, in an underground tunnel. The structure was parabolic in plan, section, and elevation. This structure successfully weathered hurricane Hazel which passed almost directly overhead.

The original design of the pavilion was the work of architect Matthew Nowicki who had been engaged as consultant for the building by Mr. Deitrick. However, Nowicki's sudden death in an air crash, 1950, prevented him from seeing either the preliminaries or the model and architect Deitrick's office completed the plans and supervised construction. Consulting engineers were Severud, Elstad, and Kreuger of New York City. Contractor was William Muirhead of Durham, North Carolina.

The building subsequently won the Engineering Gold Medal of the Architectural League of New York and First Honor Award of the American Institute of Architects, 1953. The arena model was exhibited (by invitation only) at the *Undicesima Triennale di Milano*, Italy, at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, the North Carolina Museum of Art, and the Colorado Museum of Art.

Although, as earlier mentioned, Mr. Deitrick, whenever owners permitted, has been designing within the clean and functional planes of the "new" architecture since the 'thirties, school boards and others were just now generally accepting the design departures without voicing too many reservations.

One of these early public buildings which re-

flected this change trend was Raleigh's Sherwood Bates elementary school which won an N. C. A. I. A. Award of Merit with "special commendation." It was named for two teachers who were in the city school system for a total of almost 100 years, Mrs. Mary Bates Sherwood and Miss Grace Hassling Bates. Another was Raleigh's award-winning Daniels Junior High School. Of this building, *The News and Observer* for March 25, 1951, says: "The modernistic structure will have . . . multiple glass windows to provide a maximum of natural light . . . The block-like structure . . . will house the auditorium . . . Not shown in the sketch will be a gymnasium, cafeteria, and shops . . . Of fire-proof construction, the building will contain 36 classrooms . . . library . . . The auditorium, acoustically treated, will have a seating capacity of 1,200. The gymnasium will be equipped with fold-away bleachers to accommodate 750."

As always, the Deitrick establishment continued to receive a large portion of North Carolina schools. In the early 'fifties they were scattered—six in Wake County, three in Cumberland, two in Harnett, and one in High Point, all reflecting the population bomb.

There were seventeen alteration-addition jobs and a wide variety of other structures including Harmon Motor Company, Raleigh, Wake County Storage Building, a Methodist Church in Salisbury, Burlington Community Building, Jackson Training School near Concord, a Textile Library for North Carolina State University, a Lee County Bus Garage, a North Carolina State Fair site plan, and the Student Union Building (later named Erdahl-Cloyd) for North Carolina State University.

This building's plan was the result of the owners' request that it should somehow reflect a particularly Southern architectural feeling in its design statement. And so, simple, ground-to-roof, white columns decorated a wide portico fronting on Hillsborough Street while the south wall, much of it glass, was oriented toward the campus mall. Among spacial divisions in the building there were cafeteria, dining hall, guest rooms, offices, small theatre, ballroom-lecture space, lounges, art gallery, and an outdoor patio for sunny-day lunching. After completion in 1955 the structure won the N. C. A. I. A. Award of Merit with Special Commendation.

Partnership and Dissolution of Same

In 1952 Mr. Deitrick took in as partner a young architect, John C. Knight, who had received his training at the University of Oklahoma, and the

firm name was changed to Deitrick and Knight. However, John Knight stayed only a few years before he left the partnership for practice in California. Following this change the name became and remained Wm. Henley Deitrick and Associates, Inc.

In 1953 the office was, as usual, running over with myriad big jobs including E. E. Smith High School in Fayetteville, an elementary and high school, both for Cumberland County, a Fayetteville high school for Negroes, and two large wings now were added to Needham Broughton High School, Raleigh. Apropos, a *News and Observer* editorial for November 4, 1953 remarks of this addition: "*Cause for pride*. Last Sunday the new, modern wings of Needham Broughton High School were formally opened to the public."

Outstanding in 1953 and later featured in *Architectural Forum* was the new building for Raleigh's *News and Observer-Raleigh Times* on McDowell Street. Though only three stories, the structure has a look of built-in perpendicularity because of the aluminum sun control louvres and of it the *Forum* said: "In the first place it sets back a generous 40 feet from the building line to enhance the opening of the city park across the street and to create a two-lane drive-in refuge for short term visitors. In another welcome contribution to the solution of Raleigh's downtown problems, the building gives up two-thirds of its ground-floor space to parking."

The *News and Observer* for December 9, 1954 also said of the building: "Air conditioned and fire-proofed throughout, the structure will be of steel and reinforced concrete, with light-colored face brick for the exterior . . . The first floor will contain classified advertising and city circulation departments . . . On the second floor will be general business offices, advertising, circulation and an assembly room seating 100 people . . . The third floor will contain editorial and news offices, photographic and art departments . . . The basement will be used for storage of files and a 40 day supply of newsprint."

Schools for North Carolina

Naturally, as the decade moved on and war babies moved up, more schools were needed. Again Cumberland County commissioned the firm for three—one for District Five, one for District Seven, and Stedman High School. High Point contracted for William Penn High School Gymnasium and the Charles F. Tomlinson School. In 1955 building contracts were signed for James C. Greene Realty Company of Raleigh, three new

buildings for Elon College—dining hall, girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory.

In Wake County, 1955, the firm was engaged for a 4,500 square foot Moravian Church in Raleigh, located on Darien Drive at Ridge Road, the research and planning of which was directed by J. Stanley Fishel, an associate of the firm and a Moravian himself. A new high school for Garner was also on the boards now. Covering that school in November of 1958 the *Southern Architect* comments: "The total square footage is 50,171 with a volume of 617,412 cubic feet. The structure is exposed steel frame with masonry bearing walls, painted, concrete floor slab on steel bar joist system and concrete slab on grade. Exposed formboard ceilings, acoustical tile ceilings in band and choral rooms, exposed steel beam and purlin roof system with poured gypsum concrete roof slab, rigid insulation, built-up roofing, vinyl asbestos tile finish flooring, steel window wall units. Heating is by means of two pipe steam heating system using wallvectors. The electrical system is a 120/208 volts, three phase, four wire secondary with general use of fluorescent light fixtures. Classroom lighting generally is supplemented by use of overhead skylights."

1956 brought three more senior high schools, two in Wilson, one in Albemarle and two elementary schools, Adams in Wilson and Montlieu Avenue in High Point. In fact, there was so much Deitrick and Associates work in Wilson that a temporary office there became necessary. Bosworth C. Beckwith was put in charge of it. And once again the *Southern Architect* for October 1958 covered one of the firm's buildings in a spread on High Point's Montlieu Avenue elementary: "These facilities accommodate approximately 360 pupils . . . consisting of eight primary and four elementary classrooms with administration, health, food preparation, multi-purpose, library and boiler room, all designed to provide for future additions. The total square footage is 31,535 with a volume of 394,950 cubic feet. The structure is masonry wall bearing with masonry fireproofing, exposed masonry interior walls painted, concrete floor slab on grade, acoustical plaster ceilings, steel bar joist roof system, poured gypsum roof slab, rigid insulation on roof, built-up roofing asbestos tile and monolithic terrazzo floors. Steel projected type window sash and plastic skylights are used in general throughout the building. Heating is by means of a two pipe reverse hot water system using unit ventilators...."

Simultaneously the office planned a cafeteria-

laboratory wing for Raleigh's Rex Hospital and 1957 found the firm busy with a new Wake Forest High School, plus an elementary school for Fort Bragg. At this time, too, Raleigh's Housing Authority commissioned more public housing to be known as Walnut Terrace. This last work was done in collaboration with Raleigh architect, F. Carter Williams.

Before 1957 ended there came a contract for an addition of cafeteria and gymnasium to Raleigh's Needham Broughton High School, the same building which had won a prize back in 1927. The *News and Observer* for August 22, 1957 says of the gymnasium plans: "The main floor for physical education instruction and games will be 99 feet wide and 119 feet six inches long. The main basketball court will be 50 ft. by 90 ft. Two practice courts are provided. Folding seats for 1,296 persons are on this level. Adjacent to the courts will be space for offices for instructors and coaches, locker rooms and showers, laundry, first aid, toilets, storage and ticket booths. The balcony level will accommodate 2,160 spectators with folding seats, men's and women's lounges, concession, classroom, two sportscasters' elevated platforms, visiting teams' lockers and shower rooms, mat area, gymnasium apparatus and storage."

The Firm's Final Years

During 1958-'59 a contract for one of the first of the State's technical schools, called Industrial Education Center, at Wilson, was awarded the firm while other work included Butner Elementary School at Fort Bragg, a new high school for Cary, the Thomas Battle residence in Rocky Mount, a dental clinic, also in Wilson, and a married students' housing complex for the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Too, about this time Mr. Deitrick became head of the Design Foundation at N. C. State University, a fund-raising organization for the purpose of augmenting faculty salaries within the School of Design.

Unfortunately now, that earlier-mentioned duodenal ulcer of Mr. Deitrick's finally flared up full force and he was hospitalized for serious surgery in April of 1959.

Obviously, this would cause changes in the firm in order to carry on with the already scheduled work. To succeed himself then, Mr. Deitrick chose longtime employees and associates, Guy E. Crampton, Jr., Stanley Fishel, Lindsay B. Hopkins, Frank Branan, Dave Nolan, Marl E. Ray and James Pittman. Mr. Deitrick remained for a time in the Tower as architectural consultant to the

new firm. He also did some outside consulting. For example, when architect Edward W. Waugh was called out of the Country to do international work it was Mr. Deitrick whom Waugh asked to

oment News, May, 1946

Architect November 1950

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The School Executive, May, 1946

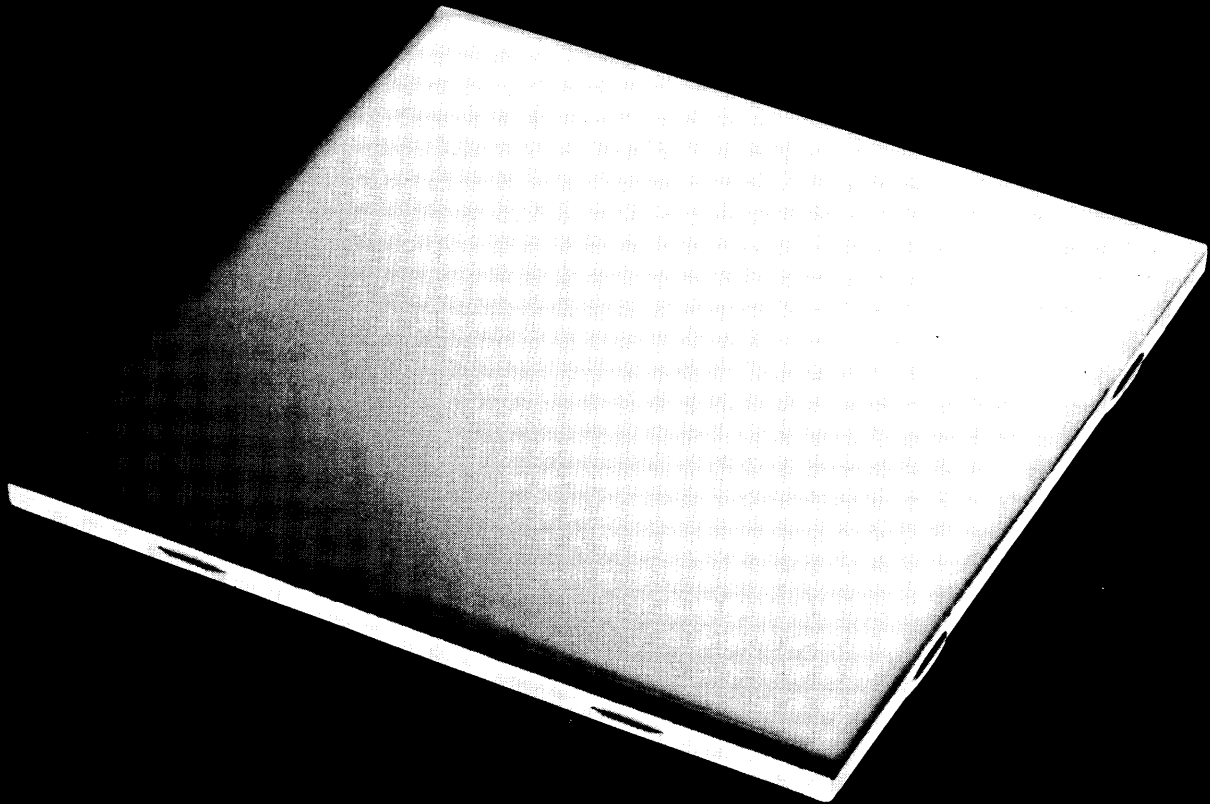
Personal ledgers and documentary material of William
Henley Deitrick, 1917-1970

take his place as consultant for the sizable Charlotte Urban Renewal project.

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NCAIA AWARDS MADE AT WINSTON-SALEM

In addition to the annual Honor Awards for excellence in architectural design, the North Carolina Chapter AIA gives a Press Award, a Collaborating Arts Award and a Craftsmanship Award at its Winter Convention. Presentation of these awards was made at a luncheon at the Convention Center, Winston-Salem, on February 5.

Press Award

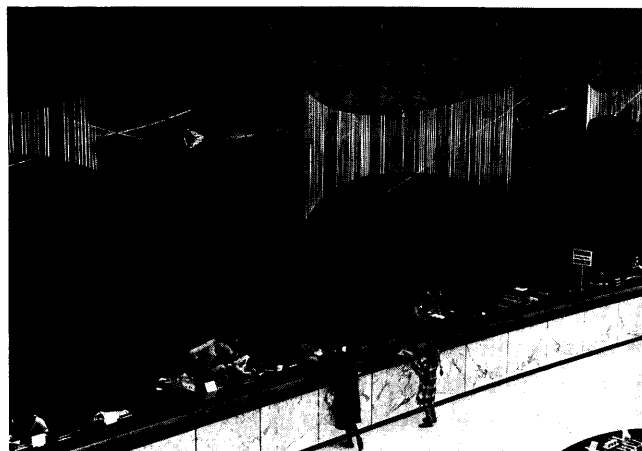
Invitations to submit published articles pertaining to architects or architecture were forwarded to all North Carolina Press Association newspapers in October. From the numerous submissions received, a committee from the officers of the North Carolina Press Association assisted by the NCAIA Public Relations Committee Chairman, selected two noteworthy articles to receive awards. Receiving a first place award certificate and a check for \$100 was Miss Leslie Wayne for her article on Paulo Soleri, "Italian Architect Seeks to Humanize Cities" which appeared in *The Raleigh News & Observer* on October 25, 1970. Honorable Mention and a check for \$50 was awarded to James A. Gray, III and Frank Jones for their piece "New Overtakes Old" in the November 29, 1970, *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*. The article was a study of old and new architecture in downtown Winston-Salem.

George Smart, AIA, presented the awards.

Collaborating Arts Awards

For the third year, the North Carolina Chapter AIA has encouraged its members to nominate artists, sculptors or someone in a related field for exceptionally executed work which enhances a building of their design. The purpose of the Collaborating Arts Award is to encourage inter-professional collaboration with arts related to architecture. Two outstanding sculptors were selected to receive awards this year along with architects and owners. A wire and metal sculpture "Homage to North Carolina" which adorns the main lobby of the North Carolina National Bank in Charlotte was executed by Richard Lippold. The Lippold sculpture in gleaming silver and gold and the lobby interior in metal, marble Terrazzo and wood make a uniquely compatible whole. The architect designed a striking room, the artist designed a striking sculpture. Together they make visual harmony. Beverly L. Freeman, AIA, of Charlotte was architect for the NCNB building.

The wrought, polished stainless steel sculpture "Flight" at the Wilmington Cooperative Savings



"Homage to North Carolina" by Richard Lippold



Sculptor Lippold at work



"Flight" by Roy Gussow

and Loan building also received an award. The sculptor, Roy Gussow, was commissioned by Leslie N. Boney, Architect, to execute a sidewalk sculpture compatible with their building design and the completed work enhances the building as well as

serving as an important landmark in the downtown Wilmington area. Using the American Eagle as the basic concept, the six foot stainless steel sculpture rests on a twelve-foot black granite base, and symbolizes the traditional characteristics of the great American bird.

Craftsmanship Award



Merkle Pulley



A craftsman's hands

Each year architects are invited to nominate craftsmen to be recognized by the profession for some outstanding accomplishment in the construction industry. This year's winner, Mr. Merkle Pulley of Tarboro, North Carolina, is indeed deserving of the Sixth Annual Craftsmanship Award from the North Carolina Chapter AIA. A master carpenter and superb craftsman, Mr. Pulley is largely responsible for the restoration of some of Edgecombe County's early architectural landmarks. Much credit may be given him for successfully restoring these structures which were on public tour in the fall of 1970. Mr. Pulley has a tremendous pride in workmanship that assures one that regardless of age, style or period, his work is always in the tradition of the master carpenter.

Eugene W. Brown, AIA, was his nominator.

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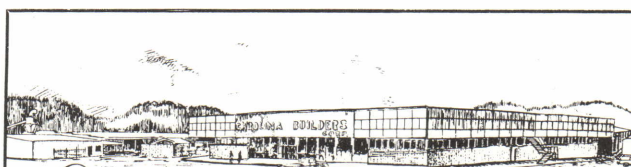
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Incidentally . . .



NCAIA President-elect Beverly Freeman and President Fred Butner chatting with AIA's Executive Vice President William L. Slayton at Grassroots meeting in Washington.

The NCAIA President, First Vice President and Presidents of three of the four Sections of the Chapter, Gene Jones, Raleigh Section; S. Aaron Allred, Piedmont Section; Fred Sadri, representing Charlotte Section, were in Washington, D. C., January 7-9 to confer with national AIA officers at The Institute's annual Grassroots meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to outline new programs and direc-

tions of the AIA . . . Michael Newman, AIA, has been elected President of the Winston-Salem Council of Architects for 1971. He also served as Chairman for the recent successful Chapter meeting held in his city . . . Concrete Materials, Inc. of Charlotte has become Gifford-Hill & Co., Inc. . . . Fifteen projects received Awards of Merit in the 1971 NC-AIA Honor Awards Program it was announced by Chairman of the Jury, Norman Fletcher, FAIA, at the annual banquet in Winston-Salem on February 5. Complete coverage of these projects will be carried in the March/April issue of North Carolina Architect.

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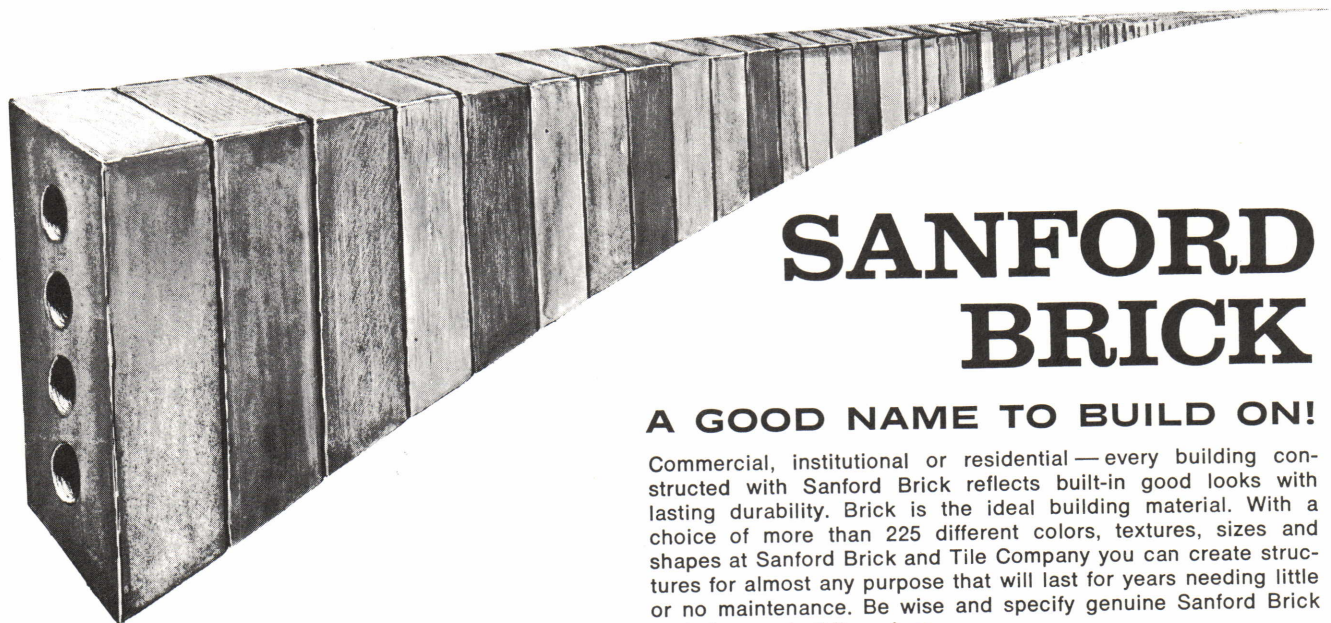
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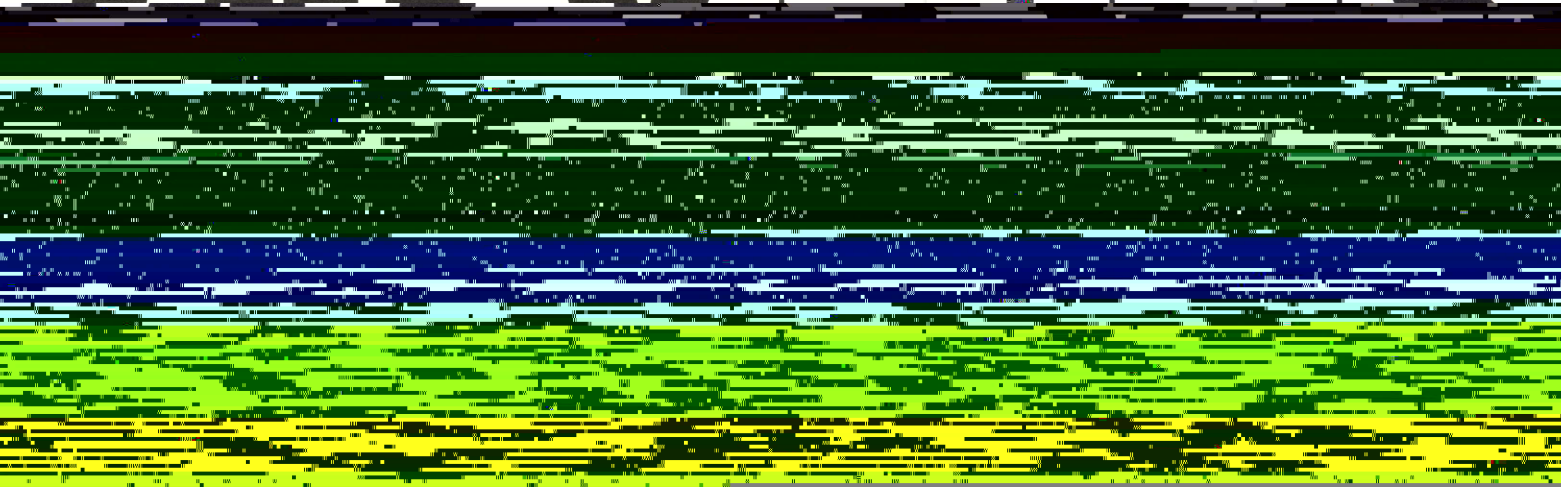
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

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Arnold Stone Co.	6
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Brick & Tile Service, Inc.	35
Carolina Builders Corp.	31
Delph Hardware & Speciality Co.	32
Duncan Printmakers, Inc.	31
Gray Concrete Pipe Co.	34
John H. Hampshire, Inc.	34
McDevitt & Street Co.	31
Mid-State Tile Co.	29
Moland-Drysdale Corp.	34
Peden Steel Co.	2
Salisbury Lumber & Supply Co.	34
Sanford Brick & Tile Co.	32
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