

SPECIAL ISSUE ON LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

JUN 21 1971





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NORTH CAROLINA



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MAY JUNE 1971



Here is Winston-Salem's newest health facility, the Medicenter on West First street. Southern Elevator furnished and installed two elevators in this beautiful building.

In selecting the elevators for the Medicenter, dependability was a major factor. Building use required 24-hour, trouble-free service.

It has been Southern Elevator's privilege to furnish and install elevators in many hospitals, nursing facilities and housing for the elderly. In buildings like these, dependability is of the greatest importance.

Architect: Louis Ost, AIA General Contractor: Wallace E. Johnson, Inc.



NCAIA SUMMER MEETING PLANS ANNOUNCED

The Annual Summer Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter AIA will be held at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, on August 5, 6 and 7. A meeting of the Chapter Board of Directors on Thursday afternoon will be followed by educational programs on Friday and Saturday mornings.

Judge Bernard Tomson, a principal program participant on Friday, will discuss The Architect and The Law. Judge Tomson, an honorary member of AIA, is currently serving a ten-year elected term as a County Court Judge in New York State, after long and distinguished service as a District Court Judge. The author of several books, "Architectural and Engineering Law" and "It's the Law", he has also been a contributing editor of *Progressive Architecture* with a regular monthly column. He has lectured at Pratt Institute, Penn State, Yale, Syracuse, NCSU, as well as more than 40 national, regional and chapter meetings of the AIA and other organizations in the construction field.

On Saturday morning, Chapter members will be

treated to a view of the bright, innovative educational program which will be instituted at the new College of Architecture at UNC-Charlotte in September. Explaining the new program will be Dean of the new College, Robert G. Anderson, AIA.

Fun and games will balance a program planned for family recreation. "A Night at Las Vegas" is the name of the Thursday night game. Golf on Friday and Saturday afternoons will be supplemented for non-golfers with a tour of fabulous Biltmore Estate on Friday, guided shopping tours for the ladies on Saturday, and swimming, tennis, or just relaxing in the cool mountain air.

At the annual banquet on Friday evening, a clever entertainment is scheduled, followed by dancing to Bill Norwood's orchestra. The Blue Ridge Mountain Dancers will entertain the group on Saturday night. Various recreational activities are planned for children and young people. See you there!



The Cane Mutiny

One of the most exciting things at current home furnishing and building product markets is the use of cane as a design for upholstery, fabrics, wall and floor coverings.

There's been a cane revolution.

So we decided to raise some cane, too. Cane tile from Mid-State. A new design in Harvest Gold or Parakeet Green. Architects will appreciate its versatility, and decorators will love

the striking effect it gives to any interior.



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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

From the past we know that all professions have been created as a result of the needs of mankind. Unlike the professions of architecture and engineering which have long historical beginnings back to the early artisans and builders of Biblical times, the profession of landscape architecture can trace its synthesis to one man, Frederick Law Olmsted, who preached and practiced before, during, and after the period of the Civil War. Olmsted was all man-an advocate of his time who preached for social reforms, human values, urban design, open space planning, and democracy in the same breath. He practiced what he preached by completion and execution of his designs for major urban parks, universities, subdivisions, planned cities, and national parks throughout the country. He was above all else a champion for change, understanding, and advocacy.

Today, the contemporary landscape architect learns, advocates, promotes, and builds in much the same vein as Olmsted. Members of the profession range throughout the broad spectrum of planning and design laid down as precepts by Olmsted—from the small scale backyard to the large scale land unit analysis and planning—from the urban areas to the highways to the rural areas —and from the seats of learning and government to the folds of private practice.

It would be ridiculous for us to fail to acknowledge the many architects and engineers who advocate and practice towards the improvement of man's environment and his lot on this earth. There are many, and we owe thanks for their efforts to assist us in the establishment of this profession in our state. Many times the effort was extra and troublesome but nevertheless made. We are hopeful that this interest and faith will be repaid in our futures.

Just as clearly, do we as landscape architects see the great need for further understanding of our profession. With this thought in mind, this issue has been prepared not only to explore the depth and breadth of the profession as practiced today, but also to explore the capabilities of the profession for the future. The concept of the profession is the same as Olmsted's and it is within this context that we place the format of this article.

On behalf of all the landscape architects, I wish to thank the North Carolina Chapter of the AIA for this opportunity.

Richard C. Bell

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HISTORY

Frederick Law Olmsted and American Landscape Architecture:

Landscape architecture as pioneered by Frederick Law Olmsted more than a century ago was an act of faith in the democratic process. Born in 1822, he grew to maturity in an age of reform and hoped to achieve social harmony through the design of the American landscape. From Central Park in New York City to Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, Olmsted's work symbolizes his generation's dedication to democracy. His contribution was in relating the form and function of the land — the nation's most priceless inheritance — to the physical and social needs of a democratic society.





Olmsted's enormously productive career is of historic interest, and, in additon, it offers a message of hope and a challenge to his successors in the profession particularly since the social problems they face today are directly related to those which we saw developing in mid-nineteenth century America. Fundamental to his thinking was the conviction that the nation's democratic purpose could be fostered — as well as measured — by a physical design which alleviated social tensions. The task he assigned himself was the refashioning of the American landscape so as to realize his national purpose. He did not complete his work in his lifetime; we shall not in ours. But he posed a challenge which one hundred years afterwards remains as compelling for us as it was for him.

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PHOTO OF THE ISSUE



PLANNING URBAN RENEWAL

There exists within our communities areas that have deteriorated to such an extent that public action is necessary to correct the spread of blight. Urban renewal creates the possibility for the effectuation of sound land use replanning where the potential would not have existed otherwise. The intent for Warnersville Project III in Greensboro was to create a strong, viable residential neighborhood, commensurate with the comprehensive plan objectives of the localities with adequate provisions for open space, community facilities, and neighborhood shopping.





WARNERSVILLE III URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

Greensboro, North Carolina James B. Godwin & Associates Landscape Architects

THE ADVOCACY PROCESS—

The operation is complex. The advocate's client is the urban poor and this fact complicates the design process considerably because the landscape designer not only has to have the traditional skills but also has to have skills of sociological interpretation and political fortitude. These additional skills are necessary for the following new aspects of the design process:

- 1. Organizing neighborhoods.
- 2. Conducting neighborhood meeting with many clients.
- 3. Establishing a program with low educational level clients whose values are different from the designers.

Randolph T. Hester, Jr. Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture N. C. State University

Fletcher Playground Meeting This Sunday



ELM STREET

SCALE - 1" = 25'-0"

KET: 1. slide 2. work climber 3. sonkey bars - climber 4. swings 5. spray mound 6. bankstball - skating (sunken) 9. overgreen tree screen 7. lighting
8. tables - benches
9. climber - art panels
10. free play - basketball
11. and area (sunken 3'-0")
12. hiding holes
• shade tree



APARTMENT COMPLEX PLANNING





It was the Owner's desire to build a group of luxury townhouse apartments for the "empty nesters", i.e., people with large homes whose children are grown and who do not want the necessary upkeep large homes require, but who do want amenities not usually found in the average apartment community. It was decided to design the project with a "village" feeling, walled in from its surroundings, and relying heavily on landscaping and building placement to unite the project.

Throughout the project, plantings, brick walls, lighting, railings and steps have been used to effectively create an intimate, pleasant atmosphere.



HANOVER ARMS APARTMENTS Winston-Salem, North Carolina

John V. Townsend & Associates Landscape Architects Ray Troxell Associates, Inc. Architects

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CONDOMINIUM COMPLEX PLANNING



The site is a beautiful tract of land containing some 75 acres, heavily covered with a mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees. The terrain is rolling with an attractive creek running through the property.

After a thorough analysis of the land, the housing market and the financing of such a venture; the full potential of this site was realized, calling for it to focus on itself — a Planned Unit Development. This would be a community all its own, utilizing mixed uses with the land about equally divided between single-family detached units and townhouses. Emphasis was placed on the overall development with the density being grouped rather than distributed.

BLENHEIM PLACE Raleigh, North Carolina

Community Planning Associates Landscape Architects F. Carter Williams, A.I.A. Architects



COMMUNITY PLANNING

The central business district study for Wendell, North Carolina illustrates the work of a planner. Wendell is a community of approximately 2,000 population and is located 13 miles east of Raleigh. Its downtown was deteriorating like many North Carolina cities.

The planning board asked for technical assistance from the Division of Community Planning in the preparation of the study. The preliminary plan, which was completed in 1967, suggested improvements for revitalization of the downtown core. It was developed through meetings with the planning board and other interested groups of Wendell.

At this point, the community had a general plan to

renew and revitalize its downtown, but this plan did not include enough detail to make specific improvements. The community then retained the services of a landscape architect, and an engineer to provide them with more detailed plans. These plans were brought to fruition in 1970 with the completion of construction of a new storm drainage system, new sidewalks, new street lighting, underground utilities, the relocation of the railroad depot and the improvement of street and parking areas.

Wendell is an exception in that it implemented much of its downtown plan. Rarely, unfortunately, are such plans put into effect.



DOWNTOWN IMPROVEMENT PROJECT Wendell, North Carolina

Emil Brecklin Landscape Architect N. C. Division of Community Planning

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Project Design Jerry M. Turner & Associates Landscape Architects

URBAN MINIPARK





This park was the first of several open space proposals encompassed in the downtown redevelopment plan for the City of Durham. Aside from the basic configuration of the site itself, problems encountered in the planning process were as follows:

1. The site was a first in that tax producing property had been obtained for purposes of converting it to public use.

2. A committee was formed by the Mayor to hear and work with the designers on the final plans for the proposed area.

3. The contribution of this committee consisted of many "do nots" and considerable trepidation as to the final acceptance and outcome of the project.

FIVE POINTS PARK Downtown Durham, N. C.

Coulter Associates Landscape Architects

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS





PLATEAU AREAS

This is one of a few totally planned communities in North Carolina. Damming of Little River and Carr Creek provide 360 acres of water. Two golf courses operate from the central club facility overlooking the lake. This club and its surrounding 50 acres of condominiums is the social nucleus. A second club with recreation and horse facilities separately located in a 40-acre park setting, provides the family nucleus. Some 212 acres of the site is used for reserve, with horse and mini-bike trails through the peripheral landscape boundary.

Of the 1571 acres in the project, some 800 acres or over 50% of the land area is left undisturbed for ecological reasons or used for water, golf, parks, landscape reserve and recreation. The financial yield could be drastically increased by higher density development, but the owners are prepared to accept a reasonable yield in return for a more ecologically balanced project and a more pleasant designed living environment.

CAROLINA TRACE COUNTRY CLUB Sanford, N. C.

Lewis Clarke Associates Landscape Architects



PRIME DEVELOPMENT AREAS



HALF WAY HOUSE

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GOLF COURSE SCHEMATIC

RECREATION COMMUNITY

Scope of Work: Design of water oriented resort community on site of approximately 700 acres with approximately 2,000 single family lots to be sold. Facilities included water channels, and a Club-Yacht Basin area with Club House, swimming pool, tennis courts, childrens' play areas, picnic areas, natural recreation and open space areas.







Although the basic construction is a dredge & fill operation, with bulk-headed shoreline, there are many natural site features retained. The areas dredged consisted of an existing large shallow lake and the creeks into the lake with their surrounding marshes. The high natural dunes on the north and east sides of the island were retained and incorporated into the natural recreation and open space network.

COLINGTON HARBOUR Near Kill Devil Hills, N. C.

Jerry M. Turner & Associates Landscape Architects

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COMMERCIAL - LANDSCAPE DESIGN







Scope of Work: Overall Site Planning, Detail design of pool and terrace area for the hotel including — swimming pool, kiddie pool and fountain, dining terrace gazebo, dance area, childrens' play area, outdoor lighting.

Special Considerations:

Design features to be viewed from all levels of the nine story hotel building.

TIMME PLAZA MOTOR HOTEL Wilmington, N. C.

Jerry M. Turner & Associates Landscape Architects Ballard, McKim & Sawyer Architects

GOLF COURSE DESIGN





The owner requested the designer achieve four objectives:

1. Affect the cost of the golf course construction through the enhanced real estate value of the property adjacent to the golf course (approximate-ly 320 acres).

2. Provide a water supply sufficient to fully irrigate fairways, greens and tees.

3. Effectively lower the water table in some low lying areas so as to allow construction.

4. Design the golf course to challenge championship players, yet allow the average golfer to enjoy his game and enable him to play fast enough to provide a smooth flow of green fees and cart rentals.

QUAIL HILL GOLF CLUB (Formerly Pine Knoll, Inc.) Lee County, N. C.

Loddie D. Bryan, Jr. Landscape Architect

STATE PARK MASTER PLAN

Pilot Mountain State Park was recently added to the system. The park covers 3,550 acres and consists of two satellites, the Pilot Mountain section and the Yadkin River section connected with a pedestrian/equestrian corridor. The land and river areas are disturbed natural areas and in the future they will be bounded by areas undergoing constant development and change. The top of the Pilot is an excellent vantage point for constant evaluation of this process. Therefore, it was decided by the planners, that the theme of the park would be "Man's Impact on the Ecology". Its proximity to high density population areas (15 miles from Winston-Salem) required a master plan which would establish the location of public use areas, natural ecological conditions, and a concept of optimum use.

PILOT MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

Richard C. Bell Associates Thomas W. Morse, Landscape Architects



HIGHWAY LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

Highway landscape development, although still struggling to escape from the "beautification" image of being merely a bit of cosmetic embellishment after completion of a highway, is gradually becoming an integral part of over all highway location, design, construction and maintenance.



1936 Before



1936 After



Recent Construction Blends

The new concept of "highway landscape development" is a rather unusual phase of landscape architecture; based upon the joint effort of many disciplines, the absence of entirely separate detailed landscape plans, a flexibility of design permitting many adjustments during construction to adapt to the widely varying situations in the acres and acres of highway roadside, and a great dependence on an assist from nature.

The joint effort which is developing, and hopefully will continue to expand and improve, is a landscape architect-engineer collaboration—a collaboration of landscape professionals with an understanding of engineering and of needs for highway safety and service; and engineering professionals with an appreciation for environmental aesthetic opportunities.

Frank Brant Landscape Architect N. C. State Highway Commission



CAMPUS PLANNING

Located ten minutes from the Central Business District of Wilson, Atlantic Christian College is prohibited from development to the northeast by an existing cemetery and to the northwest by a major one way traffic arterial system on Dean and Byrum Streets. The campus is divided internally by section of Gold and Rountree Streets. Scattered parcels of properties owned by the college extend down as far as Nash Street. Recreational Facilities are minimal and are separated from the main campus by Gold Park Road. Several conflict points where pedestrian and vehicles meet are shown on the plan.



LEGEND

This plan shows the design concept for campus development. Portions of Caldwell, Clark, College, Woodard, Gold, Lee, Rountree, and Whitehead Streets have become pedestrianways within the campus proper. Parking areas are on the perimeter. A main entrance to the College is by Rountree Street on the southwest. On this proposed campus, the academic buildings are set among lawns, trees, and openair spaces helping to awaken an atmosphere which is conducive to contemplation.

ATLANTIC CHRISTIAN COLLEGE Wilson, N. C.

Richard C. Bell Associates Landscape Architects Atwood Skinner & Associates Architects





LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND PUBLIC POLICY

The profession of landscape architecture as well as the other design professionals are confronted with a necessity to accept responsibility for the increased rate of environmental degradation. They, as are others, are presently involved with servicing the growth and proliferation of urban and urbanizing areas. The present concern is centered mainly on establishing a higher degree of quality within existing rapidly changing frameworks of development. The consequences of this development are producing the environmental degradations that threaten us. These consequences are polluted streams, foul air, clogged highways, vanishing amenities and a progressively more sterile urban existence. As a matter of policy, the public is concerned over the deterioration. The concern is a no-man's land of regulations, standards, and admonitions from public agencies whose duties are poorly defined, overlapping, and improperly focused.

This gray area of public concern expresses a need for a stewardship of the landscape. Stewardship as a form of responsibility has two distinct duties: an obligation to effectively manage the affairs of others and an obligation to the future. The former is a traditional role for landscape architects and the latter is only rhetorically accepted.

An obligation to conserve our finite land resources for continuous future use is an absolute necessity. This discussion is concerned with a possible form for describing and executing this role. It is dependent on extending the present strength and competence of design and not with creation of an entirely new framework.

The history of landscape design as a practice of using the landscape has two radically divergent views; response to natural processes and response to social processes. Social processes have dominated to the extent that a landscape comprised of natural elements does not legally exist. Land in almost every state is described as property or rights in land. These rights are the creation of the law, and the base on which development is predicated. The law has divided the landscape into fragmented elements which are the basis for decisions about how the land is to be used.

In recent times, with the increases in population and accelerated industrialization, the pressure on this system has been great. More and more new uses are being devised to service the change. It is only in the very recent past that shopping centers, industrial and office parks, multi-building housing complexes and other similar land uses were invented. The role of the designer in creating them is an extension of his past competencies. He has been mainly concerned with their internal characteristics and establishing a technology that will permit them to function effectively. The external consequences, expressed in the degradation of natural systems has been ignored; to the point that these are now threatening the future of each of these recent innovations. In this sense it has been a limited stewardship.

The single-minded concern with making these new innovations workable has shortened the vision of all concerned in terms of their external effects. By focusing on each kind of project as a specific land use type, the realities have been ignored. As each of these various use types have evolved they have combined previous uses into more complex arrangements. What was previously a service station, restaurant and rooming house is now a motel.

A growing complexity of land use types is the structure of change and not the numerical proliferation of new uses for the land. Another reality is that each type is approximately the same in terms of the stress it places on its environment.

Land as property supports the myth of growth by permitting owners the unconstrained choice to use their land for whatever purpose they choose. The myth is exposed by the reality of interrelated projects which have evolved new concepts, such as condominiums and cooperative associations as a form of real accountability, rather than the traditional form of single accountability respected by general public policy.

This myth is potentially disastrous because of the nature of accountability it allows for the impacts of change. All changes are approximately equivalent in terms of their impact. One average land use change however will not destroy an entire watershed. The aggregate effect over time of each small increment of change will irreversibly destroy natural systems.

The point of the argument lies in the disparate views of property held by the public and the developer. As needs change and opportunities occur the land developer will modify his property rights to a pragmatic end, the public will not. If the policy of the public is to be tuned to the realities of change evolving complexity of internal project organization and piecemeal degradation of the environment — then a new system of responsibility is necessary.

This system will depend on managing change; in both the interests of the developer and the public's right to a decent environment, a stewardship of the present and future as a combined responsibility. In order for this to occur a major change will have to take place. The present property concept of land will have to be converted to a system that more nearly approximates the lands natural capacity for use. Legal properties have to be converted into physiographical properties that can accommodate the needs for new facilities.

The landscape architect can do this by relating his present competencies to a perception of change that endorses compatability and integrated projects. In the process of establishing this viewpoint he must develop a technique that will permit him to accept responsibility for the consequences of his work. No group has stepped forward to accept this responsibility under the present system because it is an impossible task. Designers as proponents of new concepts of management will have to assume the role of advocates and technicians. Advocacy for a responsible management of change and a technology of relating the natural landscape to the social functions of its use. There are myths to be overcome and new public conceptions to be developed.

The role has a sound legal basis, the public trust. Present policies such as zoning and land use development regulations are predicated on the doctrine of law that rights in property (land) are held under public trust. Any land use has external consequences that affects its neighbors and it is the tolerability of these affects that support the private use of land.

Rather than continue to suffer incremental deterioration, a new structure that places the responsibility for all public land rights into a unified and cohesive body is necessary. This would incorporate all the land and interests in land into one category of ownership that can guide the private use of land into more responsive patterns. The public must use its accumulated powers to design the community, rather than permit the limited use which they presently serve.

This is a role for design. It can be effective if the

legitimate aspirations of private use are accommodated now and in the future by designating and making accountable a profession that can assume the responsibility.

RICHARD R. WILKINSON, HEAD Department of Landscape Architecture School of Design North Carolina State University

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NORTH CAROLINA FIRM AIA HONOR AWARD WINNER



Harry C. Wolf III, AIA President Wolf Associates, Architects

For the first time in eighteen years a North Carolina architectural firm has been selected for national recognition in design. Beatties Ford Road Branch, North Carolina National Bank, won for its designers, Wolf Associates, Architects, of Charlotte, the highest award for architectural excellence in the nation, a 1971 Honor Award of The American Institute of Architects. The building received an Award of Merit in the 1971 NCA-IA Honor Awards program and was published on page 16 of the March/April issue of *North Carolina Architect*. In 1953, Dorton Arena at the N. C. State Fairgrounds, Raleigh, received a First Honor Award of the American Institute of Architects.

Ten buildings ranging from a modest church in the tiny town of Chico, Calif., to the \$2.6 million U.S. Pavilion at the 1970 World Exposition in Osaka, Japan, were selected from the 550 entries in this year's awards program. Other Honor Award winners were: a coeducational university dormitory at the University of New Hampshire; a chapel at Mount Vernon College, Washington; a children's hospital, Boston; the largest rehabilitation housing project in the country, New York City; Estee Lauder Laboratories, Melville, N. Y.; a research laboratory, Everett, Mass.; and a retail home furnishings store headquarters, Cambridge, Mass. Selection of the diverse group of projects reflected the jury's disposition to evaluate each on "individual merit, on how well each fulfilled the requirements of its own problem, rather than in competitive comparison with other entries."

Four of the ten were built on very low budgets. At the other end of the scale, the U. S. Pavilion at Osaka met the need for an international exhibition building that could handle 10,000 people an hour. It also had to resist earthquakes and 125-mile-anhour winds. It is the largest and lightest clearspan structure ever built, with a single-membrane roof covering an area the size of two football fields.

The North Carolina National Bank Branch was one of three also named as recipients of Bartlett Awards which recognize buildings that are designed for full use by the physically handicapped and the elderly. This award was established in 1969 by AIA and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. It is named in honor of the late Senator from Alaska, E. L. Bartlett.

The Jury, comprised of Milton L. Grigg, FAIA, Chairman; Louis J. Bakanowsky, AIA; Gunnar Birkerts, FAIA; Joseph Esherick, FAIA; Rai Y. Okamoto, FAIA; Francis D. Lethbridge, FAIA, Adviser; John H. Mathis, Jr., Student Observer, made the following comment of Wolf's entry: "A distinguished design response to a sensitive social program of the owner has provided an outstanding element in an otherwise impoverished urban area. It makes a distinct contribution to the visual and psychological quality of the neighborhood by its very low key, low budget, modest design. A commendable example of architectural humility, it is an example of smallscale urban design by virtue of its well used pedestrian pathway and open space."

In its formal report the jury noted, "The responsibility of the architect to conserve the environment was a strong influence" in its decisions. It said that it was "looking for and, happily, found evidences of our profession's worthy response to today's social and environmental concerns..."

The awards will be presented at the 1971 AIA convention in Detroit, June 20-24. Harry C. Wolf, III, AIA, and Marley P. Carroll, AIA, will be present to receive the Honor Award for the Wolf firm.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Dean Henry Kamphoefner has announced the following have received scholarships in the School of Design, NCSU.



Fenton Gilliam (r) presented two scholarships from Carolina Solite Corporation to (I to r) Jerry Childers of Clarkston, Ga. and Gerald T. Quick of Sanford.



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The American Institute of Architects has elected sixty-two members to the College of Fellows this year. This brings the total number of Fellows to 990 in the 24,000 member organization . . . The fifteenth annual \$25,000 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award this year goes to a Swiss architectural firm for their aesthetic and practical design of a machine factory in the Swiss village of Wattwil . . . AIA's 25-year award in recognition of architectural design of enduring significance will be presented to the Crow Island School, Winnetka, III., designed in 1940 by the firm of Perkins, Wheeler and Will and the fatherson combination of Eliel and Eero Saarinen . . . Architect Frank Ballard did an outstanding job as Chairman of this year's Azalea Festival in Wilmington . . . Bert King is vice president of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce . . . and Andy Pendleton is vice president of the Statesville Rotary Club . . . the Raleigh Section of NCAIA will host the 1972 South Atlantic Regional Convention in Pinehurst with Gene Jones serving as chairman of the event . . . Marcus Snoddy and John McCulloch announce the formation of Snoddy and McCulloch Associates located at 5950 Fairview Rd., Charlotte.



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