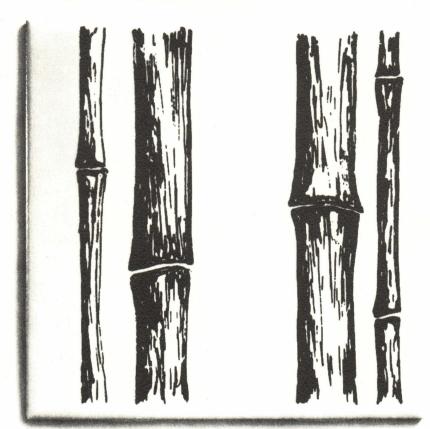
NORTH CAROLINA
ARCHITECT



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Office building for North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, Raleigh

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NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT



NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1971 VOL. 18, NOS. 11 & 12

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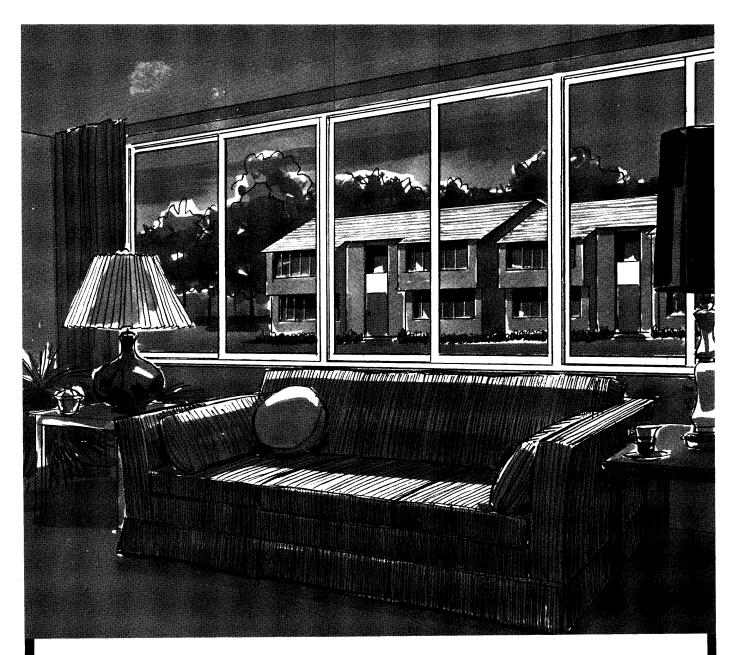
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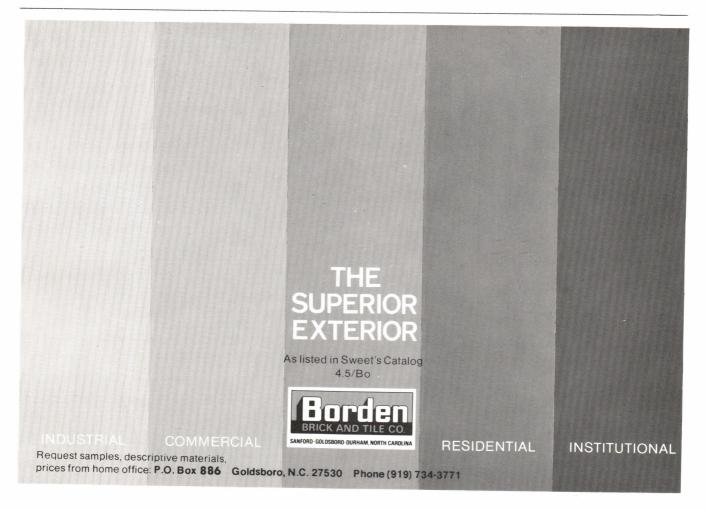


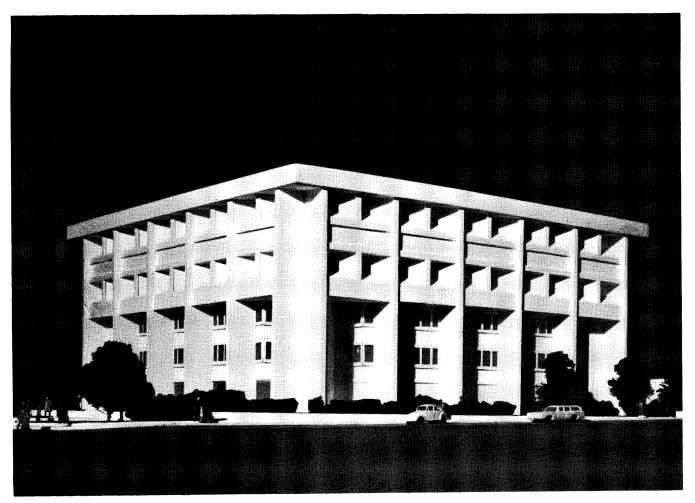
FREEMAN TO HEAD NCAIA IN '72

Beverly L. Freeman, AIA, president of The Freeman-White Associates, Inc.. Charlotte architectural firm, has been elected to serve as President of The North Carolina Chapter. The American Institute of Architects, in 1972. Freeman, a South Carolina native and graduate of the architectural school of Clemson University, has lived in Charlotte since 1948. He joined the firm of Walter Hook and Associates when he came to Charlotte and became president of that firm at the death of Hook, when the firm changed its name to The Freeman-White Associates. been a member of NCAIA since 1957 and has served as chairman of several committees and as Chapter first vice-president 1971 and vice-president 1969-70. is currently serving on the national AIA Committee on Architecture for Health and is the

AlA's appointed representative to the National Fire Protection Association. He is a past president of the Clemson Architectural Foundation, a member of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and the Mint Museum of Art. He also serves on the Board of Stewards of the Mouzon Methodist Church in Charlotte. Freeman and his wife, Lou, have a son who is currently in the U. S. Army stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and two daughters who attend high school in Charlotte.

Elected to serve with Freeman on the NCAIA Board in 1972 are: J. Bertram King, FAIA, Asheville, First Vice-President and President elect; Charles H. Boney, AIA, Wilmington, Vice-President; Thomas P. Turner, Jr., AIA, Charlotte, Vice-President; Turner G. Williams, AIA, Raleigh, Vice-President; William L. Laslett, AIA, Fayetteville, Secretary; A. Lewis Polier, AIA, Raleigh, Treasurer. Fred W. Butner, Jr., AIA, Winston-Salem, Paul C. Hardy, AIA, Charlotte, Michael D. Newman, AIA, Winston-Salem, Robert P. Burns, Jr., AIA, Raleigh, and Robert E. Bush, AIA, Hickory, are directors of the Chapter along with the presidents of the four sections of the Chapter.





Here is beautiful office and laboratory building for the State of North Carolina in Raleigh, with elevators furnished and installed by Southern Elevator Company. The top two floors will house the laboratories of the North Carolina Board of Health. Offices for the Board of Health will be located on the second and third floors. The first floor will contain lobby, additional offices and mechanical spaces.

Owner: State of North Carolina Architect: Jesse M. Page & Associates, Architects, Inc. General Contractor: W. H. Weaver Construction Co.



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HERITAGE OR HERESY

Here is an invaluable introduction to a very special world of architecture—the restoration of historic buildings. Those enthusiastic and intrepid architects who venture into this world must be prepared to utilize "a careful and inquiring mind" in scientific exploration of history, archaeology, craftsmanship, equipment, economic feasibility of restoration and future use of the building or groups of buildings proposed for rescue and revitalization. The complex technicalities of investigation, research, program, working drawings and specifications, execution and maintenance of such projects form, in themselves, a specialized art and science.

Starry-eyed enthusiasm is not enough. Endless patience and untiring perseverance are the necessary ingredients of success.

The basic decisions involved affect not only the building or buildings themselves but also the contemporary community of which they are a vital element.

In these days of unlimited urban growth, of changing social and economic patterns, we cannot hope to save every architectural fragment from the past. We must strive, instead, for an imaginative blending of old and new, past and present, in order to add diversity and spice to the cityscape. So treated, historic restoration, preservation and reconstruction are important elements in urban design.

What shall we strive to save? History? Souvenirs of famous events? Purity of style in architecture? What should we do with the structure? Restore it, relentlessly, to its earliest state? Turn it into one more museum?

Any or all these values and possibilities may be involved but the fundamental objective is to save architectural excellence, not architectural mediocrity. We cannot afford to destroy the few examples of excellence that have been left to us.

Our cities desperately need variety and delight, not merely

in the idiom of one era or moment, but the expressions of variety and delight which have been provided by different men at different times in our country's development. Heaven knows we have little enough of antiquity and visible tradition; we must protect what remains of this heritage against the bulldozer and its master, the land speculator.

The public must be taught to understand that the past is an essential element of the future of our cities rather than something to be used up and thrown away in the name of progress.

To convince them, preservationists must not exaggerate their claims. They must limit themselves to the best buildings and neighborhoods and to selective instead of wholesale urban conservation.

We do, in fact, have a rich heritage. It lives in Georgetown, Jackson Square, Beacon Hill, Brooklyn Heights, Charleston, South Carolina and many another priceless historic area. In saving this heritage, architects must avoid both the lifelessness of the museum and the preciousness of make-believe. They must weave past and present together to create the living fabric of our cities.

In the firm conviction that support of this objective is a vital function of our professional society, The American Institute of Architects has sponsored the production and publication of this manual. It is our hope that it may prove to be an effective weapon in creating cities which inspire man's knowing and deliberate participation in the history of his day and age and thus enrich both his mind and his heart.

Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA, President The American Institute of Architects Reprinted from: "The Restoration Manual" by Orin M. Bullock, Jr., FAIA (Silvermine Publishers, Inc. 1966)



Joel Lane home, Raleigh, circa 1760, is currently being restored as a house museum.



By crowbar, bulldozer or "progress" they come tumbling down...







Pleasant Gardens in McDowell County now houses an attractive restaurant...



China Grove, restored with private funds, stands its lonely vigil over Pamlico Sound...

Hamlet's turn-of-the-century railroad terminal may become a railroad museum...



NOT PRESERVATION OR PROGRESS, BUT PRESERVATION AND PROGRESS

By Dr. H. G. Jones, Director State Department of Archives and History

In the thirty-three years following the inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Historic American Buildings Survey in the Department of the Interior gathered drawings, photographs, and documentation of more than 12,000 structures deemed of historical or architectural importance. By 1966, almost half of these buildings had been destroyed.

In 1941, the University of North Carolina Press published *The Early Architecture of North Carolina*, a magnificent book by Frances B. Johnston and Thomas T. Waterman. Now, thirty years later, scores of these buildings may be seen only in photographs.

During the past summer, the State Department of Archives and History sent to the printer an illustrated booklet titled *A Lonesome Place Against the Sky* which showed more than fifty historic buildings worthy of preservation in North Carolina. When the book was released in November, one of the pictured houses was being dismantled and another was in imminent danger. Ironically, the cover of the booklet showed a mythical bulldozer threatening the latter building. One day soon, a photographer probably will snap pictures as the bulldozer arrives in its awesome reality.

What accounts for this American mania of destroying the old?

Certainly there is an unassailable reason for replacing many historic buildings with structures providing useful facilities in our march to the future. Unless a building is of commanding importance on the basis of its architectural significance or its past association, the feasibility of its continued life must be judged on its usefulness to present and future Consequently, the preservationist generations. who seeks to save everything "old" takes on the image of an impractical sentimentalist vitiating his steadily decreasing influence. It is the approach of the "little old lady (of either sex) in tennis shoes" that has muddied the preservation waters and often brought about the loss of important buildings while others of marginal significance have been fought over.

Preservationists (I use this term rather than "historians" because many of the most influential preservationists are not trained historians) must, therefore, share the blame for the continued loss of our structural monuments of the past. By allow-

ing sentiment—rather than an objective evaluation of the importance of a structure—to direct our efforts, preservationists have allowed the forest to obscure the trees.

But let architects also share the cell of the guilty, for until the past decade there were few members of that innovative profession for whom the wrecker's ball was not a favorite weapon. Just as the preservationist often failed to understand that all old buildings could not be saved as house museums, the architect failed to give proper credit to the adaptability of sound historic structures for productive modern use. Hundreds of buildings of solid structure and long-lost craftsmanship were dismantled and replaced by "modern" facilities with a life expectancy of twenty or thirty years.

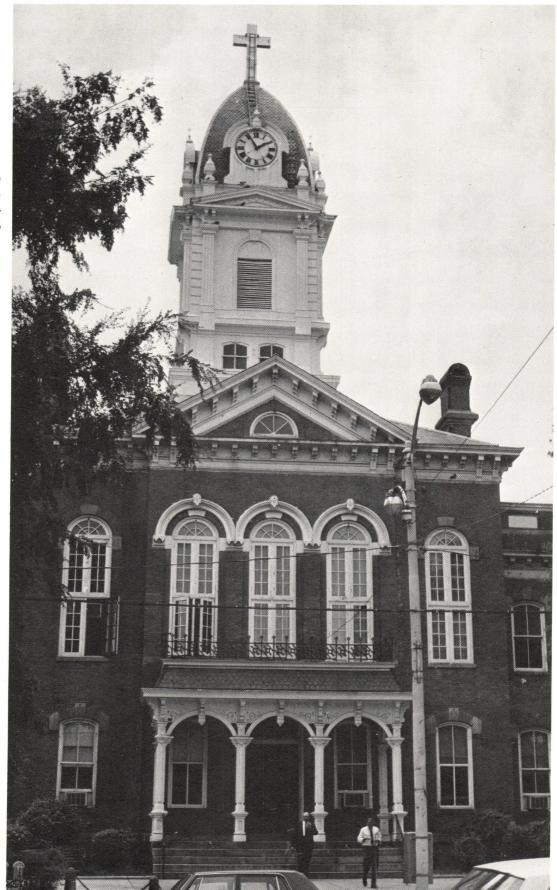
It is the nature of the architect to be creative, and it is understandable that he strives to contribute something new and unique. His pride is in his own creativity, not the copying of the work of others. If it were otherwise, we would indeed have a drab world.

But there is more than one means of creating a drab world, and a sure way is to allow our heritage to be swept away by substituting the tastes of one generation for that of another. It is a mixture of tastes—tastes which reflect the idiosyncrasies of many eras—that provides delight to the senses and enables one design or pattern or workmanship to win the respect of succeeding generations, thus becoming classic through acceptance if not admiration.

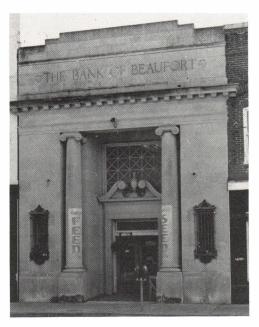
The most heartening development in historic preservation in the past decade has been the increased acceptance, on the part of architects, of the need for saving physical reminders of the past. One wonders if this new interest on the part of North Carolina architects did not filter down from New England where, for a long time, architects have recognized that through their professional skills the buildings of the past could be preserved for additional centuries of use and enjoyment, thus enriching the cityscape and countryside as well as the minds of the citizenry.

North Carolina was a late starter in the field of historic preservation and restoration, but the vitality of its statewide program is making significant progress. The State Department of Archives and History now administers fifteen State Historic Sites and is preparing for several others; grants-in-aid for restoration have been provided for more than two dozen local projects having statewide importance; thirteen sites have been given the designation of National Historic Landmark by the

(Continued on Page 17)



What will be the fate of Union County's Court House?



Soil Bank?...



Really?...

Great southern mansions may soon be only memories...

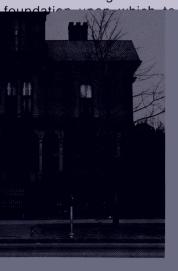


CONCERN — A CAPITAL CITY COMMODITY

By William W. Dodge III, AIA

Historic preservation has become increasingly important to the people of North Carolina through the efforts of many persons across our state. It is apparent that if our heritage is to be saved for

education of our young people, positive action t be taken. Recognition of the past provides a



ouse in n jeopardy...

pegun to aid in preservaer. Bronze plaques are to d brochures are available map form, plus additional

estoration and preservation emented through effective asible for casual interest to a lt is no longer possible to port through the individual the individual and business oute of distribution. This nounts are parceled to as thinly spread gifts or a necessary to have an a federal and state monies. Their requests for money can independent groups.

mmission is select in its is solution is an official ty to bring forward the est interest, and the highal levels of operation to eved—now.

approach to preservation ample to other groups.

R-DECEMBER 1971

firm foundation upon which to build our future.

The rate of destruction of buildings is proceeding at an ever-increasing pace without regard for anything except economics. It must be emphasized that the preservation of buildings should not be accomplished in 'pack-rat' fashion. It is hoped that the best and the most representative buildings can continue to serve. Some sites should be saved in their entirety, some buildings may be removed to new locations as a means of preservation.

There are historic organizations of all types involved in preservation. Most recognize the importance of the State Department of Archives and History in its crucial role as a repository of historic information. It is here that the 'hows' and 'whys' are answered. It has become a 'ways and means' committee for the entire state.

Raleigh is unique. It lies in the center of North Carolina as its capital. As a seat of state government, it sometimes overshadows the city itself. Raleigh's government is much like every other North Carolina city, and its operation is harmonious for the most part with our state's largest industry. In order to operate efficiently, it must stand up for what it believes. Through Raleigh's capable leadership, its city ordinances are effective and have a reasoning enforcement.

In recent years, it became apparent that if a historic group was to become effective in Raleigh it needed one of two things: it must become a strong team of itself, or join a strong team. The latter has proved to be an excellent course. By an act of the Legislature of North Carolina, the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission became an arm of the City. Its members are commissioned by the City Council and are recognized as the conscience of the city in historic matters.

The Commission has listed numerous buildings and sites that it deems important and, through the Commission, the City has acquired some of these historical properties to administer for their restoration and preservation. The City has designated them historic sites and their owners cannot modify them materially or demolish them without sixty days written notice to the city. This



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The Dodd Hinsdale Hodowntown Raleigh is i

method of control has tions in a positive manne be placed at all sites an which give locations in historic information.

It is essential that the re of historic sites be imple organization. It is not fearesult in positive action. gain needed financial supsolicitation of money. Be monies have gone the remeans that smaller arvarious needy groups a matching grants. It is effective means of gaining the cities can channel much more directly than

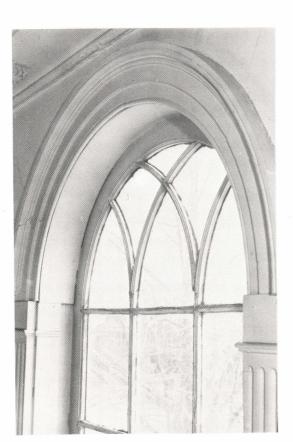
Raleigh's appointed Cochoice of members. I marriage within the Cibest lay talent, the keenest business and politic save what needs to be sa

It is hoped that Raleigh's might serve as an ex-

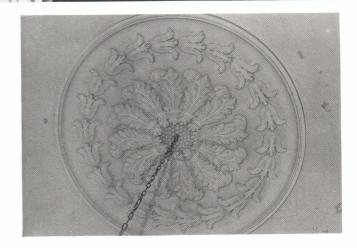


FOR S

Beautiful detailing in the Maxwell-Chambers House, Salisbury, is attributed to Jacob Stirewalt...







URBAN DESIGN ASSISTANCE TEAM

Historic preservationists and downtown developers don't have to be at opposite poles in shaping the development of their cities. An outsider's view may help reconcile the goals of all, says an article in the November issue of the AIA Journal.

The magazine, official publication of the American Institute of Architects, explains that preservationists claim the downtown developers are intent on ruining smaller cities with garish commercial development and high-rise buildings. On the other hand, the developers charge the cities will be embalmed in the past if they continually reject aggressive business policies.

But the battle lines need not be drawn this way. A volunteer team of architects who visited Falls Church, Va., last spring showed the residents that the goals of both factions could be accommodated to the benefit of the entire community.

After studying the suburban city, which lies seven miles from the nation's capital, the architects mapped a direction for future growth which respected the city's residential character while structuring around it viable commercial development and expanded employment opportunities.

The team—representatives of an Urban Design Assistance Team program sponsored as a public service by the American Institute of Architects—had been invited by city officials to provide an impartial third opinion.

Their report proposed low-rise shopping areas, theaters, restaurants and civic areas in a car-free mall which would be formed by closing off streets in the city's historic center. It recommended that high-rise development be concentrated at the city's edge near projected Metro stations, freeway entrances, and existing shopping areas which lay just beyond the city's boundaries.

To form a more solid and varied economic base, the team of three architects and one economist suggested that the town assemble land to attract a major employment center such as a hospital, federal agency, or branch of a university.

The residents were enthusiastic even though the proposals would demand considerable commitment from the city for their implementation. For the first time, they said, they had been presented a coherent plan for the town's growth.

"Up until now," one resident said, "we have been fighting against each development project as it came along. They were all one-shot schemes. They didn't relate to an overall plan."

The team only showed a way toward better urban design, a subsequent *Washington Post* editorial pointed out. "There is no telling whether Falls Church will follow it. The obstacles are numerous.

"But the worst obstacle is inertia, the kind by which people prefer to see themselves as passive victims rather than active participants. We hope the visiting firemen from AIA have succeeded in building a fire under such defeatism."

AIA's Urban Design Assistance Team program makes members available to city officials at no charge to them besides expenses. To avoid any conflict of interest team members are prohibited from accepting any commissions which might result from their proposals.

Preservation (Continued from page 12)

Department of the Interior; and about one hundred fifty places have been nominated by the Department of Archives and History for entry on the National Register of Historic Places.

A successful effort to preserve North Carolina's historic buildings, however, depends not upon state acquisition and funding. It depends, in the final analysis, on thousands of individual owners of historic structures and their willingness to preserve and, where necessary, to restore these buildings for continued usefulness. The Department of Archives and History, consequently, is directing its encouragement toward adaptive use. There remains a place for house museums, but the economics of the matter dictate a more practical approach in the case of the great majority of historic buildings.

In keeping with its responsibility of calling to the attention of North Carolinians the variety and importance of their historic buildings-attention which it is fervently hoped will lead to the preservation of a substantial number of them-the Department of Archives and History is conducting a long-term survey of historic sites for the purpose of identifying, photographing, and documenting structures all over the state. This continuing project-it will in a sense never be completed-has a subsidiary objective of providing for future generations a textual and photographic review of the buildings which we, in our rash and rush of "progress," failed to save. It will, in effect, bear testimony against our ineffectiveness or lack of interest. Hopefully, though, there will also be evidence for our defense, particularly if we allow the appeals such as are carried in this issue of the North Carolina Architect to encourage us to greater efforts to rescue the handiwork of the past for the use of future generations.

a mountain residence

Asheville, North Carolina

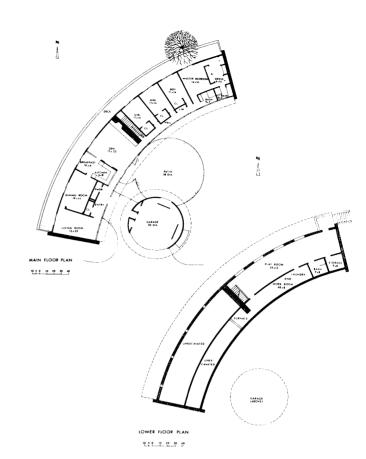
Architect:
Boone/Lyda Associates
Weaverville, North Carolina

Owner:

Dr. & Mrs. Jerry M. Parsons Asheville, North Carolina

General Contractor: Houston Munday & Carrol Bryson Weaverville, North Carolina

Located in a suburban neighborhood, this house was designed for a family of five to take advantage of the mountain view with complete privacy. The use of native materials in construction is compatible with the area, and coupled with the design preserves the integrity of the site.



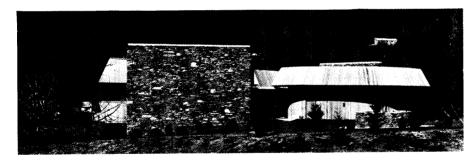
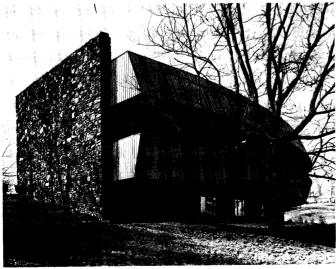
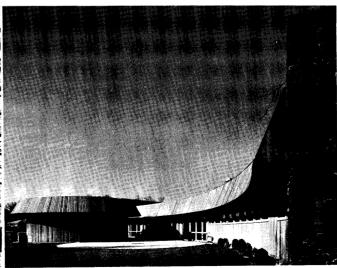




Photo: Putnam Photography





N. C. DESIGN **FOUNDATION** OFFICERS NAMED

Nisbet P. Rodgers, Lexington businessman, was re-elected president of the N. C. Design Foundation. Elected to serve as other foundation officers were: J. Hyatt Hammond, AIA, Asheboro architect, vice president; Rudolph Pate, director of NC-SU Foundations and Development. secretary; and John D. Wright, vice chancellor for finance and business at NCSU, treasurer.

The elections followed a report from Dean of Design Henry L. Kamphoefner on work at the nationally recognized school which educates many of the architects, landscape architects and product designers practicing in North Carolina. The foundation was established in 1950. Named to the board of directors were: Fred W. Butner Jr., AIA, Winston-Salem; Charles H. Boney, AIA, Wilmington; O. Steel Trail, Fayetteville; Grover Howell, Weldon; J. Howard Heston Jr., Charlotte; and Corbin E. Garton, Greensboro.

In addition to Rodgers and Hammond, the following will serve on the executive committee for the coming year: Richard L. Rice, AIA. Raleigh; Dan P. McMillan Jr., AIA, Fayetteville; A. Cabell Ford Jr., Charlotte; Joseph S. Williams, Rocky Mount; and Thomas T. Hayes Jr., FAIA Southern Pines.

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OFFICERS & DIRECTORS ELECTED IN 3 NCAIA SECTIONS

Elections of 1972 officers and directors for three of the four Sections of the North Carolina Chapter AIA have taken place this fall with these results:

Charlotte Section, NCAIA

President: Frederick F. Sadri, AIA

VP & Pres. elect: Thomas C. Rickenbaker, AIA

Secretary: Thomas E. Wingate, AIA Treasurer: G. Bonson Hobson, AIA

Directors: Robert A. Botsford, AIA, Harry C. Wolf, III, AIA, Stuart Basel, FAIA

East Carolina Section, NCAIA

President: Henry M. Flynn, Jr., AIA, Goldsboro V.P. & Pres. elect: George S. Shoe, AIA, Greenville

Secretary-Treasurer: Herbert P. McKim,

AIA, Wilmington

Directors: Elizabeth Lee, AIA, Lumberton Reginald McVicker, AIA, Laurinburg

Raleigh Section, NCAIA

President: Bosworth C. Beckwith, AIA V.P. & Pres. elect: E. H. Hunter, AIA

Secretary: Allen G. Mills, AIA Treasurer: J. B. Wiggins, AIA

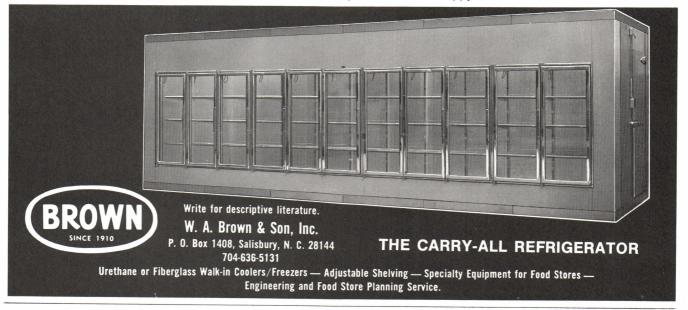
Directors: Gene W. Jones, AIA, Horace Taylor, Jr., AIA, Bob C. Rogers, AIA

Incidentally

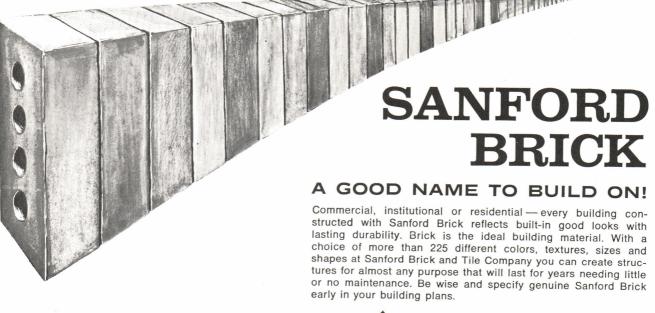
The Burlington Corporate Headquarters building, Greensboro, designed by Odell Associates, Inc., Charlotte, has received an award for steel framed buildings from The American Institute of Steel Construction. One of fifteen buildings so honored, the jury commented: "The bold expression of the structural steel frame results in architecture which is tasteful simple and strong. This is an excellent design." . . . Mrs. Betty M. Lawson, secretary to the firm of Harris & Pyne, Architects and Engineers in Durham, was elected first vice-president of the National Association of Women in Construction . . . Harry C. Wolf, AIA, Charlotte architect, has been named a member of the jury which will select the 1972 Honor Awards of AIA . . . Due to the resignation of P. Conner Lee, AIA from the firm of Little, Lee & Associates, the firm will now be known as Little & Associates, 4000 Park Rd., Charlotte . . . Dean Best, AIA, has resigned from the firm of Hakan/Best, Inc. of Chapel Hill Harvey B. Gantt and Jeffrey A. Huberman, AIA, have established a new firm, Gantt/Huberman Associates, Johnston Building, 212 S. Tryon St., Charlotte . . .

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JANE HALL DIES IN RALEIGH

Miss Jane Tyson Hall, art editor for the Raleigh News & Observer, and Honorary Member of The North Carolina Chapter AIA died on September 25 following a lengthy illness. She wrote extensively about architecture and architects in North Carolina and had received the NCAIA Press Award six times. Miss Hall had also served as guest speaker for Chapter meetings. She was awarded a \$5,000 Reid Foundation Fellowship for a year's study of art history in Europe in 1957, and also won a number of awards from the North Carolina Association of Press Women. One of her major assignments was coverage of the North Carolina Museum of Art, where the Jane Tyson Hall Memorial Fund has been established to purchase a work of art by a living North Carolina artist.

Architects Address Conference

The following NCAIA members addressed a conference Workshop of Architectural Drafting Instructors of The North Carolina Technical Institutes in Raleigh on October 23 and 24; Turner Williams, Chairman, NCAIA Education Committee; Lewis Polier, Executive Director, N. C. Board of Architecture; William Laslett, Chapter Secretary; Gene Jones, President of the Raleigh Section, NCAIA; Robert Anderson, Dean, College of Architecture, UNC-Charlotte; and Robert Burns, Head, Department of Architecture, School of Design, NCSU. R. Mayne Albright, Chapter and Board attorney, spoke on architectural rules and regulations.

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