expanding services
The Salvation Army
Temple Corps
Community Center

Architect:  
Paul Braswell, Architect PA

Structural Engineer:  
Joseph E. Hunter, Jr., Engineer PA

General Contractor:  
R. Marret Wheeler Company

Photographs: Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.
The sixty entries in the annual Honor Awards Program of the North Carolina Chapter AIA went winging their way to Chicago the second week in December. Accompanying this precious cargo were Michael R. Tye, AIA, of Charlotte, Chairman of The Chapter Awards Committee, and James E. Meyer, AIA, Committee member.

Arrangements were made for the prestigious jury to deliberate at the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts. Following a seven hour intensive in-depth study of all submittals, a selection was made to receive awards and the NCAIA Committee packed up the entries to return to their home state.

Announcement of winning entries will be made at the NCAIA Winter Convention at an Awards Banquet on Friday night, February 20 at the Royal Villa Hotel, Raleigh. All Entries will be displayed at the convention and a special exhibit of the award winners will be prepared for public viewing around the State.
QUALITY METALWORK

Robert B. House Library
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

Architect: Cameron & Associate
Charlotte, N. C.

J. D. Wilkins Co.
GREENSBORO N.C.
Published by the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects

1976 Honor Awards Jury
Wesley A. McClure, AIA
F. Carter Williams, FAIA

Expanding Services May Help to "Beat the Crunch"
Executive Mansion 1976

Necrology
Chapter Makes Historic Preservation Awards
Clary Appointed

Index to Advertisers

Three Outstanding Architects Judge Entries
Suggestions on "How To"
Major Renovations are Underway

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Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

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E. H. Hunter
William L. Lassett
James L. Brandt

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E. H. & M. K. Hunter

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Send us this coupon, and we'll send you a copy by return mail. And then call your architect and ask what can be done for you.

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Washington, D.C. 20006

I'm interested.
Send me a copy of your booklet.
EXPANDING SERVICES MAY HELP TO “BEAT THE CRUNCH”

by Wesley A. McClure, AIA
Research by Stephen H. Pratt

Because of the economic slowdown that has affected the nation's business and particularly the construction industry over the past few months, the AIA has searched at all levels for ideas that would help architects cope with the crisis. From the many meetings, charettes and seminars there have emerged several positive programs that will be the foundation for Institute policy over the next year and that can become part of the business goals of individual firms.

One proposal that seems to be an obvious strategy for most firms is to expand the types of services that are offered, thereby increasing the potential market for professional skills. Our firm, Envirotek, Inc., is a comprehensive environmental design firm, and as such we have had a long involvement with projects and services that lie beyond the Basic Services described in AIA Document B141. It is our belief that architects have much to offer the public beyond the skills directly needed in putting buildings together.

BASIC SERVICES AND EXPANDED SERVICES

A special task force of the National AIA published in February Document M-188 Compensation Management Guidelines for Architectural Services. These guidelines provide a cost-based process for determining compensation based on a clear definition of the services to be provided the client. This publication significantly outlines several new phases where architects can become involved in providing service. Figure 1 is the SUMMARY LIST OF SERVICES. We are all familiar with the elements that constitute Basic Services, but many architects may be less familiar with the various activities that can be included in the pre-design, site analysis, post construction, and supplementary services. The “Guidelines” provide extensive definitions of all these phases and their components for ease in interpreting areas of potential service. A look at some of the specific studies and projects our firm has been involved in would help to illustrate some of the services that architects can provide to the public beyond traditional skills.

PRE-DESIGN SERVICES

The information and analyses that contribute to client decisions about how and what to build basically constitute pre-design services. These studies can range from financial feasibility to the determination of the space needs of the potential building user. Our experience with pre-design services has taught us that unique strategies and techniques must be developed in each instance to suit the particular needs of the client. The development and presentation of these studies can be a creative challenge as well as an area of service.

Administration and Scheduling

The architect's knowledge of building processes and constraints can be of great service to clients that are trying to develop complicated building programs within strict time or financial constraints. Figure 2 shows an URBAN PROGRAMMING SCHEDULE for an office park development near Raleigh. Many of the program elements on the schedule are pre-design feasibility or site analysis studies. Through the process of scheduling, the client was informed of the need for developing this information as an aid to later decisions. Often the graphic or process design is as important as the content of scheduling in helping the client understand the necessary actions that must proceed on schedule, and the scope of work that the project will require.

SUMMARY LIST OF SERVICES

*Phase 1. Pre-Design Services
*Phase 2. Site Analysis Services
Phase 3. Schematic Design Services
Phase 4. Design Development Services
Phase 5. Construction Documents Services
Phase 6. Bidding or Negotiations Services
Phase 7. Construction Contract Administration Services
*Phase 8. Post-Construction Services
*Phase 9. Supplemental Services
*Potential areas of professional services beyond the Basic Services outlined in AIA Document B141.
STAFF SURVEY

STAFF/MEMBERSHIP FACILITIES. Indicate the importance of the following facilities to the performance of your job:

Scale: 1-4
1. No importance
2. Some importance
3. Important
4. Very important

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFESSIONAL STAFF</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>SUPPORT STAFF AVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Areas</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>Service Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Areas</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>Reception Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception Areas</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Meeting Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Areas</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Exhibition Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibition Areas</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>Library Areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3-A

MAIN FLOOR OF THE OLIVIA BANNY LIBRARY

PleasantKennedy
Noisy
Noisy
Modern
Modern
Relaxed
Relaxed
Ugly
Ugly
Stimulating
Stimulating
Common
Common
Dining
Dining
Cleanliness
Cleanliness
Spacious
Spacious
Simple
Simple
Inexpensive
Inexpensive
Like
Like
Existing
Ideal

User's evaluation of main floor

Figure 3-B

Figure 4

Figure 5-A

Figure 5-B
Facility Programming

The development of building programs requires several types of services to effectively understand, organize, and explain the client's needs for later use in design and financing. When performing programming services, the architect must become an advocate for the client and is frequently independent of the later design process. Involvement in all phases of project development can lead to a conflict between design desires and user needs.

Programming User Needs

Special surveys can be designed to poll client opinion about functional relationships and needs. This information can be of particular value when dealing with a group client or institutional facility. The SURVEY SAMPLES shown in Figure 3 are illustrative of the types of information that can be obtained from client polling. When well executed, this service can "depoliticize" much of the decision process and can make other aspects of design services far easier to complete. The survey tool is of necessity tailored to the unique characteristics of the client and to the information needs of the designer.

Programming Organizational Structure and Interaction

A physical description of the structure of a client organization is a communications key for the discussion of functional relationships that a building design must satisfy. Additional interaction diagrams, usually developed from survey data, can provide information necessary to a truly functional arrangement of building spaces. Figure 4 shows a GRAPHIC MODEL OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE that was developed from the written constitution and by-laws of a client organization. The graphic depiction was useful in developing an understanding between client and designer of the intricacies of the organization. Figure 5 depicts various INTERACTION DIAGRAMS that were developed from survey studies for two very different clients. Figure 5A indicates the overall interaction between staff components of a medical facility where there is a high degree of multi-directional inter-

Figure 6

BUILDING DESIGN CRITERIA

LEGAL CRITERIA
- Zoning/Land Use
- Building Design
- Building Construction

FUNCTIONAL CRITERIA
- Access
- Site Relationship
- Programmatic Relationships
- Work Station Design
- Flexibility
- Expansion

ENVIRONMENTAL/NATURAL SYSTEMS CRITERIA
- Orientation
- Energy Consumption/Conservation
- Landscape

SOCIAL CRITERIA
- Symbolic/Image Function
- Urban Design Considerations

VISUAL DESIGN CRITERIA
- Design Character
- Design Elements

COST CRITERIA
- Budget Assumptions
- Total Cost and Relative Cost
- Life Cycle Cost

Figure 7

Second Floor Plan

Third Floor Plan

Areas which can withstand book and assembly loading
**SITE COMPARISON**

**SYNOPSIS**

Site Name: Site A, Urban Renewal Site

Location: Bounded by McDowell Street, Salisbury Street, and East South Street

Area: 5 acres

Character: Site offers many downtown location benefits with sloping terrain and mature trees.

Cost: 1.50 - 2.00 sq. ft./$1.50 sq. ft. used for remaining evaluation; price is subject to negotiation.

Feasibility: Property is subject to appraisals and bidding.

Evaluation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Acquisition</th>
<th>Site Improvements</th>
<th>Site Construction</th>
<th>Building Construction</th>
<th>Professional Fees</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$326,700</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>79,911</td>
<td>846,500</td>
<td>69,500</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost Evaluation</th>
<th>Relative Cost Evaluation with Assets Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,322,611</td>
<td>$887,611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SITE COMPARISON**

**SYNOPSIS**

Site Name: Site B, Downtown Business Site

Location: West Morgan Street between Salisbury and McDowell Street

Area: 27,052 sq. ft.

Character: The site combines downtown advantages with a prestigious location.

Cost: Cost elements must include removal of old building.

Feasibility: Assuming redevelopment with a new building, the site offers strong locational benefits.

Evaluation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Acquisition</th>
<th>Site Improvements</th>
<th>Site Construction</th>
<th>Building Construction</th>
<th>Professional Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A (Appraised Value $435,000)</td>
<td>23,824</td>
<td>79,911</td>
<td>646,500</td>
<td>69,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost Evaluation</th>
<th>Relative Cost Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,454,735</td>
<td>$1,019,735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 8

**Figure 9**
Figure 9-B

VISUAL ANALYSIS
Figure 10-A

SOILS ANALYSIS
Figure 10-B
action and flow of patients from function to function within the clinic. Figure 5B shows the individual pattern of staff interaction found in a professional association staff headquarters where functions and services are basically compartmented. The design requirements of the two facilities would necessarily be quite different on the basis of interaction alone. There is a definite creative challenge in the development of interaction graphics and the successful use of this tool can make schematic design a far easier task for the design team.

**Programming Design Criteria**

Statements as to the legal, functional, environmental, social, financial, or visual goals and requirements that a building design is to satisfy constitute the design criteria. It is helpful to all parties in a complex project to have these statements from the outset of the project as a design guide and evaluation standard. Figure 6 is an outline of the DESIGN CRITERIA that was developed for a headquarters building of 26,500 square feet.

**Existing Facility Surveys**

Pre-Design Services can involve an analysis of existing space as a starting point for programming a new building or for adaptation of an existing structure for new purposes. With the increased interest in recycling buildings, this area of service offers potential involvement for the architect. Figure 7 shows some analyses that were contained in THE EXISTING FACILITY SURVEY of a library building prior to its renovation.

**Financial Feasibility and Budgeting**

In most instances the basic pre-design decisions of the client will hinge on the financial feasibility of the project. Budgeting and feasibility studies will vary in nature a great deal from project to project. Analyses may involve projections of building costs, site costs, and the relative cost of various options as well as cash flow and financing projections. Figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING COMMITTEE</th>
<th>BOARD OF DIRECTORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rating</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rating</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>LOCATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NCAE site should be located where it can be easily reached by members and the public, and where it is convenient to dining and hotel services.</td>
<td>The NCAE site should be located where there is easy access to government and legislative offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COST</strong></td>
<td><strong>LOCATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NCAE site and headquarters construction costs should represent a reasonable investment per member of the organization.</td>
<td>The NCAE site should have utilities and services on site or available at a reasonable cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEASIBILITY</strong></td>
<td><strong>LOCATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NCAE Center site location should be supportable politically by the vast majority of members in order to be realized.</td>
<td>The NCAE site should be located where it can be easily reached by members and the public, and where it is convenient to dining and hotel services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEASIBILITY</strong></td>
<td><strong>FEASIBILITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NCAE Center Building Program must be financially reasonable to the membership for adequate support and implementation.</td>
<td>The NCAE site should be supportable politically by the vast majority of members in order to be realized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>COST</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NCAE site should be located where there is easy access to government and legislative offices.</td>
<td>The total NCAE Center program cost should represent a reasonable amount when related to the projected building area. Site and construction cost/sq. ft. building area = reasonable amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AREA</strong></td>
<td><strong>AREA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NCAE site should have sufficient area to accommodate foreseeable expansion needs as well as adequate parking and some landscaping, without being excessively large for these needs.</td>
<td>The NCAE site should have sufficient area to accommodate foreseeable expansion needs as well as adequate parking and some landscaping, without being excessively large for these needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COST</strong></td>
<td><strong>ZONING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The total NCAE Center program cost should represent a reasonable amount when related to the projected building area. Site and construction cost/sq. ft. building area = reasonable amount.</td>
<td>The NCAE Headquarters should be a suitable land-use for the neighborhood in which it is to be placed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZONING</strong></td>
<td><strong>IMAGE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NCAE site should be in an area that provides a favorable land-use context for the proposed professional office/institution uses.</td>
<td>The NCAE site and surroundings should have a character that supports the image that will be expected of the NCAE Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMAGE</strong></td>
<td><strong>IMAGE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NCAE site and headquarters should be inviting and accessible, a single structure in an urban setting, and of a progressive educational design.</td>
<td>The NCAE site and headquarters should be inviting and accessible, a single structure in an urban setting, and of a progressive educational design.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objectives

Figure 12

Site: B DOWNTOWN BUSINESS SITE

SITE DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA

GENERAL

LEGAL CRITERIA
Ingress/Egress
Setback and Space Requirements
Sedimentation and Runoff
Utilities

FUNCTIONAL CRITERIA
Access
Parking
Open Space
Demand on Infrastructure

ENVIRONMENTAL/NATURAL SYSTEMS
CRITERIA
Orientation-Site/Building
Site Work
Landscaping

SOCIAL CRITERIA

VISUAL CRITERIA

COST/SITE DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA

Figure 14

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1975 13
8 shows some budget projections from a recent study from an institutional client. The entrepreneur/developer will generally have different constraints and goals from those of the institutional client.

Marketing and Promotion
With private development clientele, the success or even existence of Basic Services may depend upon successful marketing or promotion of a project concept. In commercial and office ventures this situation is particularly evident. Figure 9 shows a LEASING PLAN for a neighborhood scale shopping center and a PROMOTIONAL SKETCH to indicate the character of the finished center. These graphic devices form the principal promotional documents for this facility, while a more complex package is generally required for regional shopping centers or other large scale projects.

SITE ANALYSIS SERVICES
The second major phase of services that falls outside of Basic Services is that of Site Analysis. As with pre-design services, this area of analysis can involve a broad range of functions and studies. The potential for application of professional skills on important social and environmental problems increases the prospect of a rewarding experience for the architect. Additionally, the demand for creative insight and expression required in effective site analysis increases the potential satisfaction of this activity.

Site Analysis and Selection
With large scale development there is an increased demand for adequate information upon which to base planning, zoning, and building decisions. The information generated in extensive site analysis studies can be further utilized as a marketing tool for project promotion. Figure 10 shows two SITE ANALYSIS MAPS from a series generated for an office park project. The specific studies required for site analysis will vary with project scale and type, but will always represent a graphic and analytical challenge.

Selection of a building site from alternative locations can be a politically difficult problem, especially for institutional or group clients. Figure 11 shows a series of SITE OBJECTIVES and the weighting factor given to each objective by the Board of Directors and Building Committee of an institutional client. These goals were developed by our project team, based on a survey of client opinion, and were used in a site evaluation session. In this meeting information was presented on each of eleven possible sites, and the sites were graded on a scale indicating the degree which they satisfied the stated objectives. Figure 12 shows the EVALUATION FORM. A scorebook was designed to contain the evaluation forms and the process/less political. After a tabulation of the evaluation results, we were able to contain unanimous approval for the recommended site.

Site Utilization and Development
Following an analysis of the characteristics and constraints of a site, a strategy for site use can be developed. Figure 13 shows the TRACTABILITY composite that summarizes development potential from the site analysis standpoint. Successful integration of these opportunities with financial and other constraints must occur during site planning and design. Site development criteria can be written that provide goals and requirements for site design that are analogous to design criteria for building design. Figure 14 illustrates the outline of SITE DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA for the project shown in Figure 6.

Environmental Studies and Reports
Many government agencies require extensive analysis of the environmental impact of prospective projects prior to approval or even budgeting. Such requirements also affect the private sector and represent an area of potential involvement for architects that has significant social value and consequence. Environmental assessments and impact studies vary in complexity, detail, and even in the basic considerations needed to respond to the unique environmental setting of the project. An illustration from a study completed for a power company cable crossing is shown in Figure 15, as an example of the type of ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS that may be involved in impact studies. In complex studies it is advisable to supplement the design team with special consultants. The exposure to other disciplines is in itself an educational exercise for the architect’s staff.

Agency Consultation, Review and Approval
Basic Design and Planning Services often lead to formal project review by planning, zoning, or government funding agencies. Special consultations to deal with these agencies are a valid service the architect can perform, for he has generally an in-depth knowledge of the decision bases that require the zoning change or regulatory approval. In some instances effective results can be obtained only through special action. An example of this can be noted in a project for a new community where the zoning ordinance for a Planned Development District required us to write our own zoning restrictions. Figure 16 shows the LAND USE AND ZONING PLAN that was incorporated in the ordinance for the project.

SUMMARY
Site Analysis and Pre-Design Services offer the architectural firm an opportunity for creative and socially relevant involvement in issues that reach beyond traditional professional roles. Such involvement can be an exciting as well as profitable way to help “beat the crunch” of the current economic slowdown.
Visual Sensitivity Analysis

Figure 15

Figure 16

LAND USE AND ZONING PLAN

Limit of Form Significance of Towers: Within this distance, the actual shape of the towers and tower bases will be noticeable, as well as the transmission lines themselves. For persons viewing the structures from within this limit, the tower design will be important.

Limit of Perceptual Significance: Beyond this distance, the cables are no longer visible and the towers become points on the horizon. For persons viewing the structures beyond this limit, the tower design is not important.
EXECUTIVE MANSION — 1976

by F. Carter Williams, FAIA
The people of North Carolina spoke through the Legislature and committees concerned about the dwelling on North Blount in Raleigh which has been the Governor's Mansion since 1891—"It shall be retained as our Executive Mansion."

The overstyled "Queen Anne Cottage" had been in use so continuously that ordinary major maintenance and improvement essential to well-being had been successively delayed. The temporary occupants for a maximum of four-year terms endured, smiled, entertained, perspired, and groaned at the demands of the requirements to live, represent privately and publicly, show off and work in the designated residence.

At first there was one bathroom. Finally, in the 1920's, seven were provided but without waterproofing the floors. This omission precipitated a large and lethal hunk of plaster to the floor of the Dining Room directly behind Governor Scott one morning at breakfast. The water pipes had developed their own version of arteriosclerosis.

The best of heart pine timbers went into the framing, but after eighty years of thorough drying out, the Mansion stood almost like a poised timebomb waiting for the explosive spark. Smoke detectors and a fire protective system, even with a twenty-four hour, seven-day a week guard, could not completely ease the concern of the Insurance Department or the occupants. The attic with its exposed kindling wood rafters was full of Christmas and Halloween decorations, old furniture, saved papers, discarded boxes, temporary wood frame partitions—you can't throw things away easily in the public domain.

The heavily loaded electric circuits had served their day, and nights, far too long. The cleaning and twisting of chandeliers that weighed several hundred pounds had already dropped one from the high ceiling to the floor in the main front hall.

The basement where valuable old furniture pieces were sometimes stored and where some of the staff ate, slept, and relaxed was flooded on occasion by heavy rains. When the rains came, the staff logically just moved themselves and things around to avoid as best they could the rising water.

The First Families yearned for a little real privacy in their retreat to the second floor; but for most of their years of tenancy, a normal life for an average family was impossible. There were compensations. The attic was a wonderful place to climb up to and especially into the cupola with its secret access out to a magnificent Mary Poppins slate roof with lots of chimneys and steep slides to hidden valleys.

Where successive storms and hot sun played with wood and rusting metal, deterioration set in and efflorescence on the hand-pressed brick waved white flags of surrender to the elements. The white lime cement masonry in thin sixteenth-of-an-inch joints had done as good a job as possible maintaining structural soundness, but wood was rotten in many critical locations. Eventual danger lurked close behind the evidence of the leaking.

How do you suggest to the first Republican Governor in almost a hundred years that the First Family should move out of the Residence until it could be fixed? He would be justified in thinking it a Democratic Party conspiracy.

The First Lady would comment on the difficulty of persuading him to move there in the first place and succeeding only when she moved his clothes there.

And, how do you describe where you can spend a half million dollars on a "house" and, in addition, support a request for a great deal more money you feel will be necessary? This, in a time of economic stringency during which the Governor is trying to save money for the State with studies of efficiency of operation and economy cut-backs.

The "house" is, however, about ten times as large as an average dwelling totalling thirty-five thousand square feet of floor space. The ceilings are sixteen feet high and when thousands move through the gracious receptions and affairs of State, the ample rooms and sparkling charm richly justify the effort and decision of the people who care.

There is a Mansion Fine Arts Committee, Chaired by Mrs. James H. Semans of Durham, and many others, especially First Ladies, who have cared with great concern and effort. The Department of Cultural Resources, Mrs. Grace Rohrer, Secretary, has also cared and advised.

The work is proceeding, and under the leadership of Mrs. James Holshouser, the Two Hundredth Birthday of these United States will see a renewed and somewhat restored Executive Mansion for the State of North Carolina. It should then be a safer, more comfortable, and certainly more livable residence for future First Families. Many will have worked and contributed time, talent, money, and appropriate possessions.

The minutiae of each dollar, each hour, each item of excruciating decision and chore will become a matter for other records or the archives.

The house itself will continue as an expression of the people of North Carolina a hundred years ago, for now, and for years of the future.
NECROLOGY

It is with sincere regret that we report the deaths of members of the North Carolina Chapter AIA.

George Watts Carr, AIA, of Durham died on July 16. He was a principal of the firm of Carr, Harrison, Pruden and DePasquale and practiced architecture from 1926 to 1961 when he retired from active practice to serve as consulting architect. An active member of NCAIA in its early days, he served as Chapter President in 1938-39 and Vice-President 1936-37. During WWII, his firm was involved in many military construction projects and received a citation for work at the Camp Lejeune Marine Base. He is survived by two sons, George W. Carr, Jr. and Robert W. Carr, AIA.

Coswell Ellis Gerrald, AIA, a member of NCAIA since 1972, died in Greensboro in July 1975. A 1954 graduate of the School of Design, NCSU, Mr. Gerrald worked in several architectural firms in the State before becoming Department Head of the Architectural Technology Program at Guilford Technical Institute in 1968. He is survived by his wife Kay Wilson Gerrald.

William A. Bowles, AIA, a well-known Charlotte architect, died October 9. He was a principal in the firm of Biberstein, Bowles, Meacham & Reed. Bowles served on the North Carolina Architectural Registration Board and as a member of the North Carolina Chapter AIA, was the first President of the Charlotte Section, NCAIA. Mr. Bowles is survived by his wife, two daughters and a sister.

Frank Horton, AIA, a member of the North Carolina Chapter since 1949 died at his home in Hickory on Sunday, November 23. An Alabama native, Mr. Horton had practiced architecture in Hickory since 1937 except for a period in the service during WWII. He was a principal in the firm of Clemmer, Horton, Bush and Sills. He is survived by his wife and a son.

Bin-A-Wall Curtain Wall Systems combine flexibility of design, integrity, and the latest engineering advantages for the architect. These systems, manufactured in our up-to-date plant, make installation easy and hold labor costs to a minimum.

Bin-A-Wall

Bin-A-Wall Systems

Bin-A-Wall Curtain Wall Systems combine flexibility of design, integrity, and the latest engineering advantages for the architect. These systems, manufactured in our up-to-date plant, make installation easy and hold labor costs to a minimum.

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CHAPTER MAKES HISTORIC PRESERVATION AWARDS

An occasion to remember was held on Thursday evening, November 6, when the North Carolina Chapter AIA was privileged to join the Historic Preservation Society of North Carolina at an awards dinner. The evening began with a gala champagne reception in the historic restored State Bank Building in Raleigh. The group then moved to the Auditorium of the Archives-Library Building where Lee Adler, prime mover in the restoration of Savannah, Georgia, told the story of preservation in that city.

On stage to present Historic Preservation/Restoration Awards from the North Carolina Chapter AIA was Jack O. Boyte, AIA of Charlotte, Chairman of the NCAIA Historic Resources Committee. Three Awards were given to outstanding examples of meticulously researched, restored structures in our State.

"Victoria", a charming Victorian house in Charlotte, has been carefully restored to its original grandeur and furnished appropriately. Mr. & Mrs. William C. Gay, owners and restorers, received the award.

Thalian Hall in Wilmington, is an outstanding mid-nineteenth century theater. A number of changes took place in the Hall during its span of use until a fire in 1973 almost totally destroyed its interior. Extensive restoration under the supervision of the Leslie N. Boney, Architect firm has given a new life and revived splendor to the fine old Hall. Charles H. Boney, AIA, received the award for the owners, architects, and restoration contractors. Interior designer, Samuel H. Hughes, was also recognized for his contribution to the project.

Mordecai House restoration under the auspices of the City of Raleigh's Historic Properties Commission, is an eighteenth century home with nineteenth century additions. Carefully researched and restored under the direction of Dodge and Beckwith, Architects, the house stands in pristine beauty in Raleigh Historic Park. William W. Dodge, III, AIA, and Charles D. Arthur, Chairman of the Historic Properties Commission were presented awards.
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CLARY APPOINTED

Moodye R. Clary, AIA, has been appointed to a term on the North Carolina Building Code Council. Governor James E. Holshouser made the appointment on December 2 and Mr. Clary attended his first meeting as a Council Member on December 9. He succeeds architect Julian Atlobellis on the Council. He has been active in the field of building codes and has served as Chairman of the NCAIA Building Codes Committee. A Charlotte resident, Mr. Clary is a principal in the firm of Peterson-Clary/Architects.
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