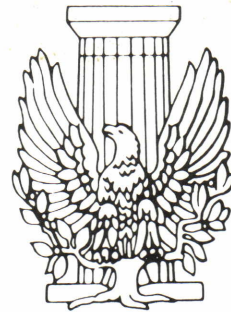


22/6

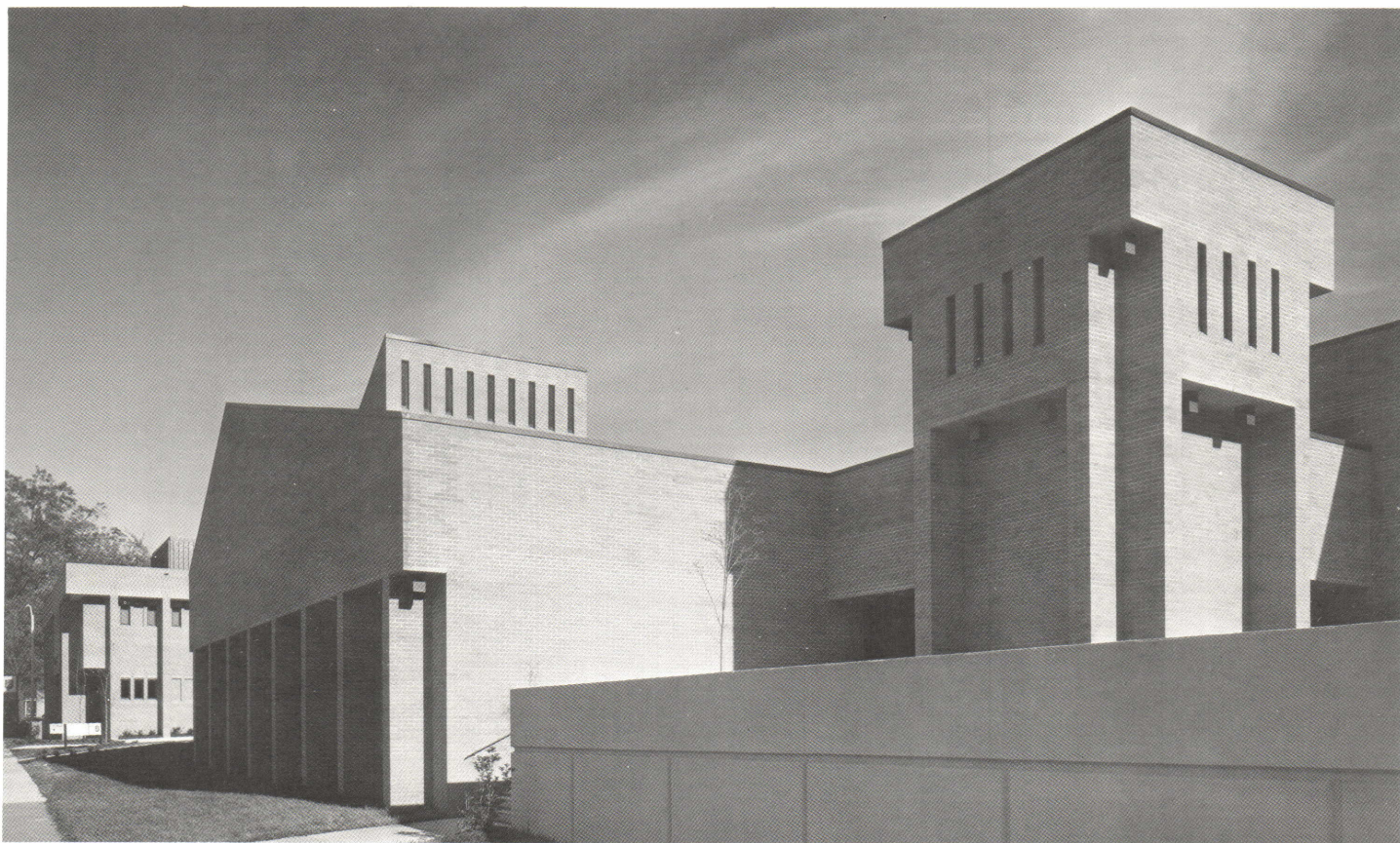
NC Architect

November
December 1975

Published by the
North Carolina Chapter of
The American Institute of Architects



expanding
services



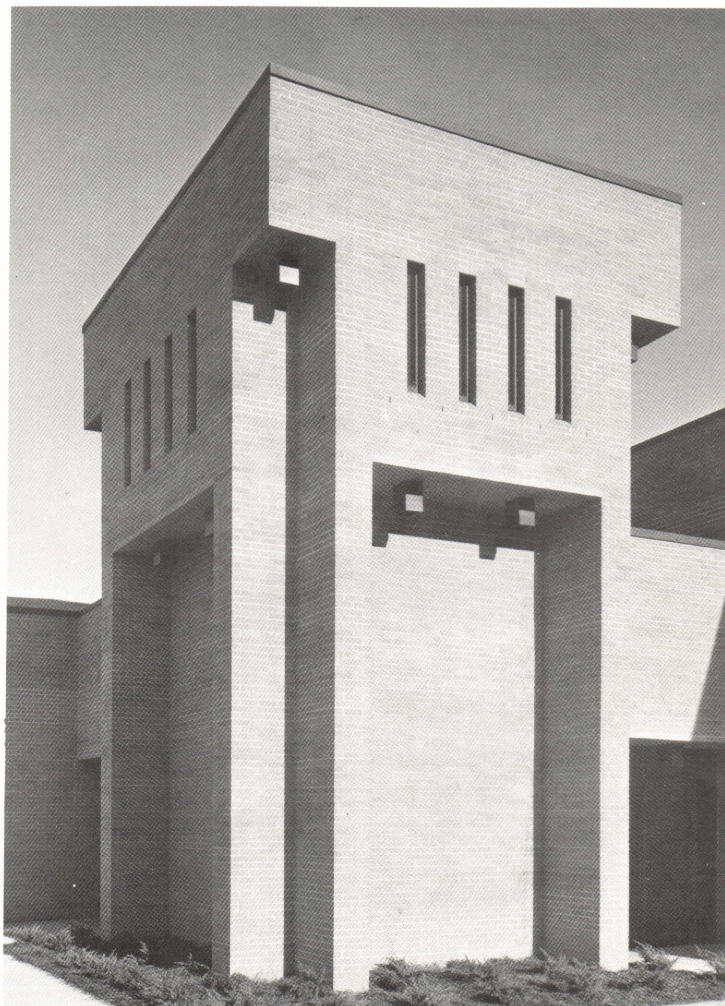
The Salvation Army
Temple Corps
Community Center

Architect:
Paul Braswell, Architect PA

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

General Contractor:
R. Marret Wheeler Company

BRICK
IN NORTH CAROLINA
ARCHITECTURE

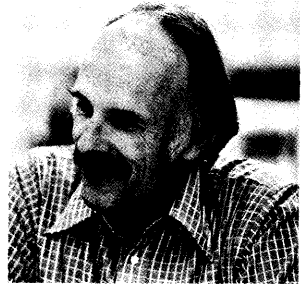


Photographs: Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

1976 HONOR AWARDS JURY

Jury Members:

Richard R. Whitaker, Jr., AIA, Jury Chairman
Professor and Head, Department of Architecture, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle
Projects underway in four states
Consultant in environmental design and planning
Recipient of 16 national architectural design awards



Norman De Haan, AIA, FASID
Trustee, Chicago School of Architecture Foundation
President, American Society of Interior Designers
Member, National Accessories Committee on the Art in Embassies Program of the State Department
Served as Architectural Advisor to the Office of the President, Republic of Korea
Recipient of architectural and interior design awards



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.

Stanley Tigerman, FAIA
Principal in his own firm, Chicago
B.A. & M.A. degrees, Yale University
Widely known for concepts of megastructures, floating cities, airports and moderate income housing projects and work on a Canadian new town and in Bangladesh
Published in numerous American and foreign architectural journals
1976 Chairman, AIA Committee on Design
Well-known painter and sculptor
Recipient of awards in architecture, art and sculpture





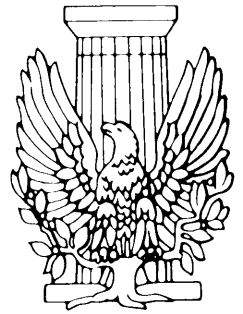
QUALITY METALWORK

Robert B. House Library
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

Architect: Cameron & Associate
Charlotte, N. C.

J - D - WILKINS Co.

GREENSBORO, N. C.



	1976 Honor Awards Jury	Three Outstanding Architects Judge Entries	4
Wesley A. McClure, AIA	Expanding Services May Help to "Beat the Crunch"	Suggestions on "How To"	7
F. Carter Williams, FAIA	Executive Mansion 1976	Major Renovations are Underway	16
	Necrology		18
	Chapter Makes Historic Preservation Awards		19
	Clary Appointed	Building Code Council Gets New Member	22
	Index to Advertisers		22

**NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER
THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
ARCHITECTS**

Turner G. Williams	President
Michael D. Newman	First Vice-President
Tebee P. Hawkins	Vice-President
Frank I. Ballard	Vice-President
Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., FAIA	Vice-President
Alvis O. George, Jr.	Secretary
A. Lewis Poller	Treasurer
Charles H. Boney	Director
Michael R. Tye	Director
James L. Padgett	Director
Stephen C. Wilber, Jr.	Director
S. Thomas Shumate, Jr.	Director
Elizabeth B. Lee	Director
Ralph J. Austin	Director
John D. Latimer	Director
Cari P. Myatt	Director
Louise Hall	Archivist
R. Mayne Albright	Attorney
Betty W. Silver	Executive Director

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Peter Batchelor, Chairman
E. H. Hunter
William L. Laslett
James L. Brandt

Contributing Editors:
Harwell H. Harris, FAIA
James C. Wallace, Assoc. Prof, NCSU
E. H. & M. K. Hunter

North Carolina Architect is published by the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, Mrs. Betty W. Silver, Executive Director, 115 W. Morgan Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601. Advertising rates on request.

North Carolina Architect was formerly published as Southern Architect, Volume 1, No. 1, through Volume XI, No. 11, 1954-1964.

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

There's a way to save on your next building.



Time saved during construction can be money in the bank—especially when wages, interest rates, and material costs still seem to be heading up.

Chances are your architects can come up with a way of getting your building up faster and better. They've done it for a lot of clients already.

We've got a booklet that tells how they did it for a developer in Pennsylvania, and a school board in Ohio, and a hospital administrator in Florida, plus a few others.

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.

The American Institute
of Architects
1735 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

I'm interested.
Send me a copy of
your booklet.

Name

Address

City

State Zip

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

Mr. McClure, formerly Project Manager for Envirotek, Inc., is currently a principal in his own firm.

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.

Figure 1

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.

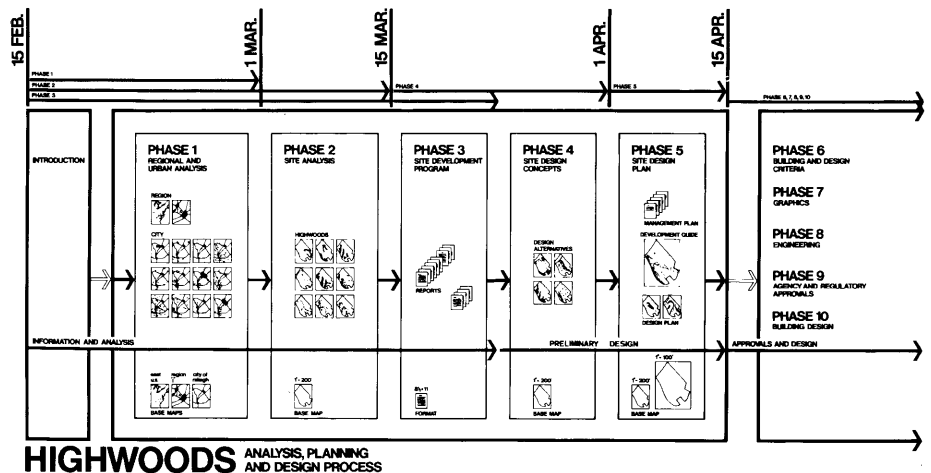


Figure 2

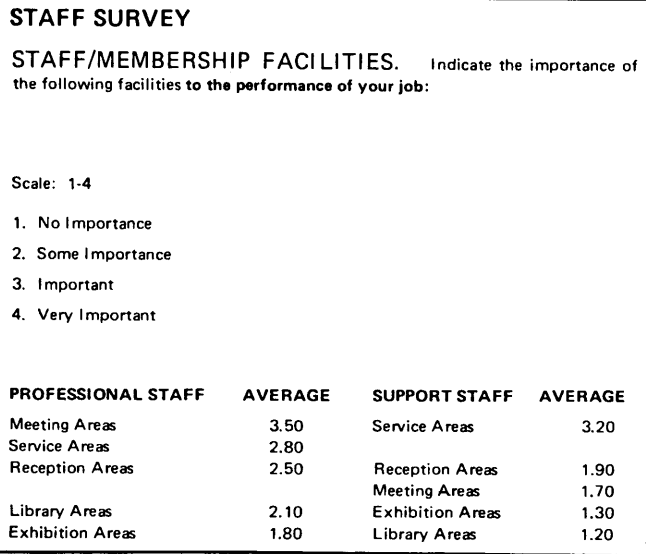


Figure 3-A

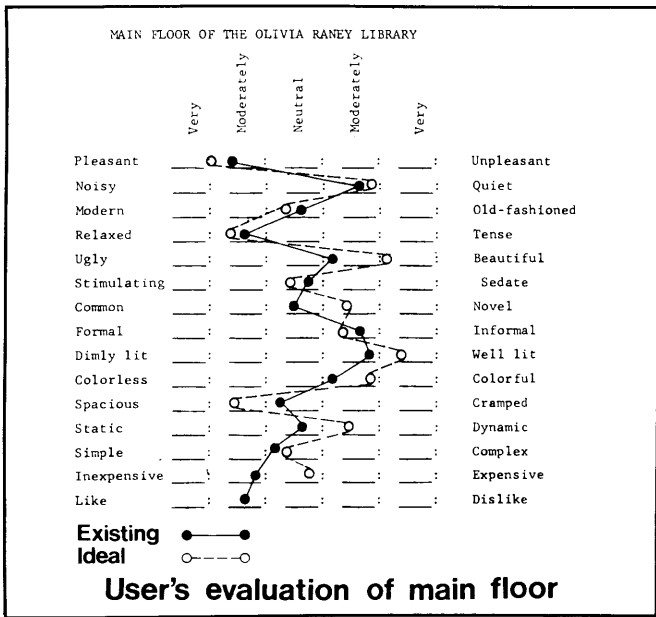


Figure 3-B

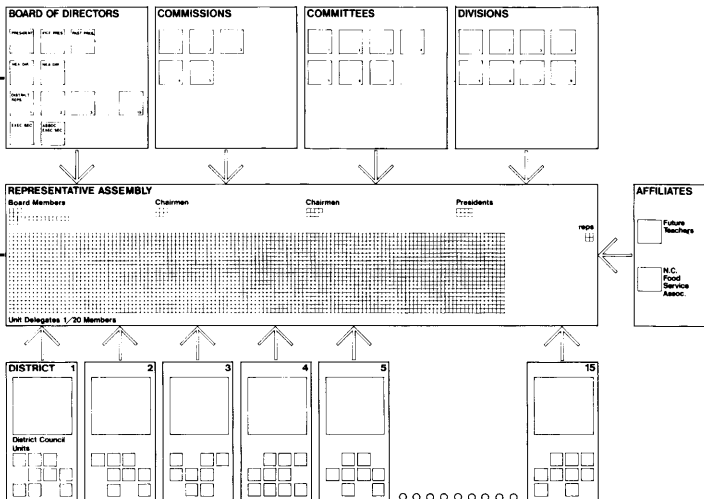


Figure 4

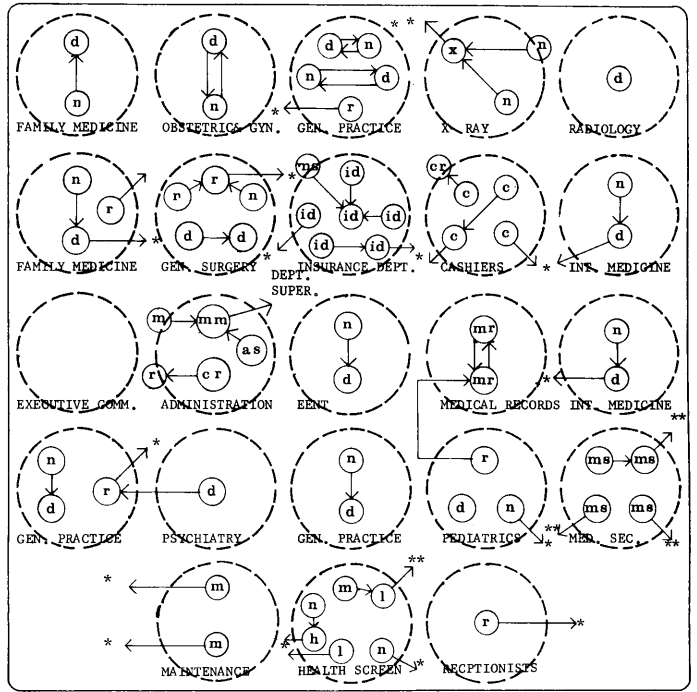
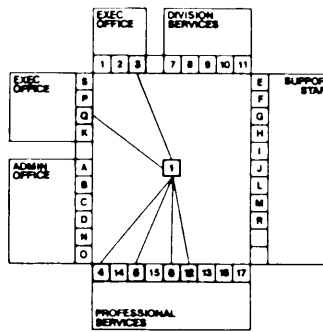
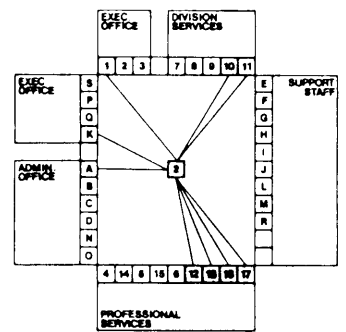


Figure 5-A

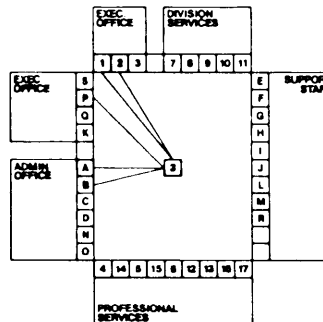
1 Executive Secretary



2 Associate Executive Secretary



3 Administrative Assistant



4 Assistant Exec. Secretary / Legislative Services

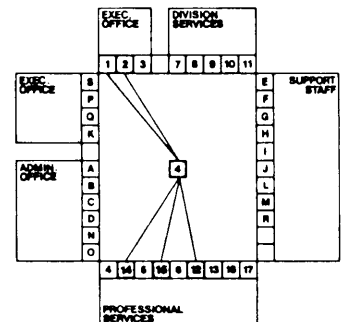


Figure 5-B

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 "de-politicize" 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-

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 6

Figure 7

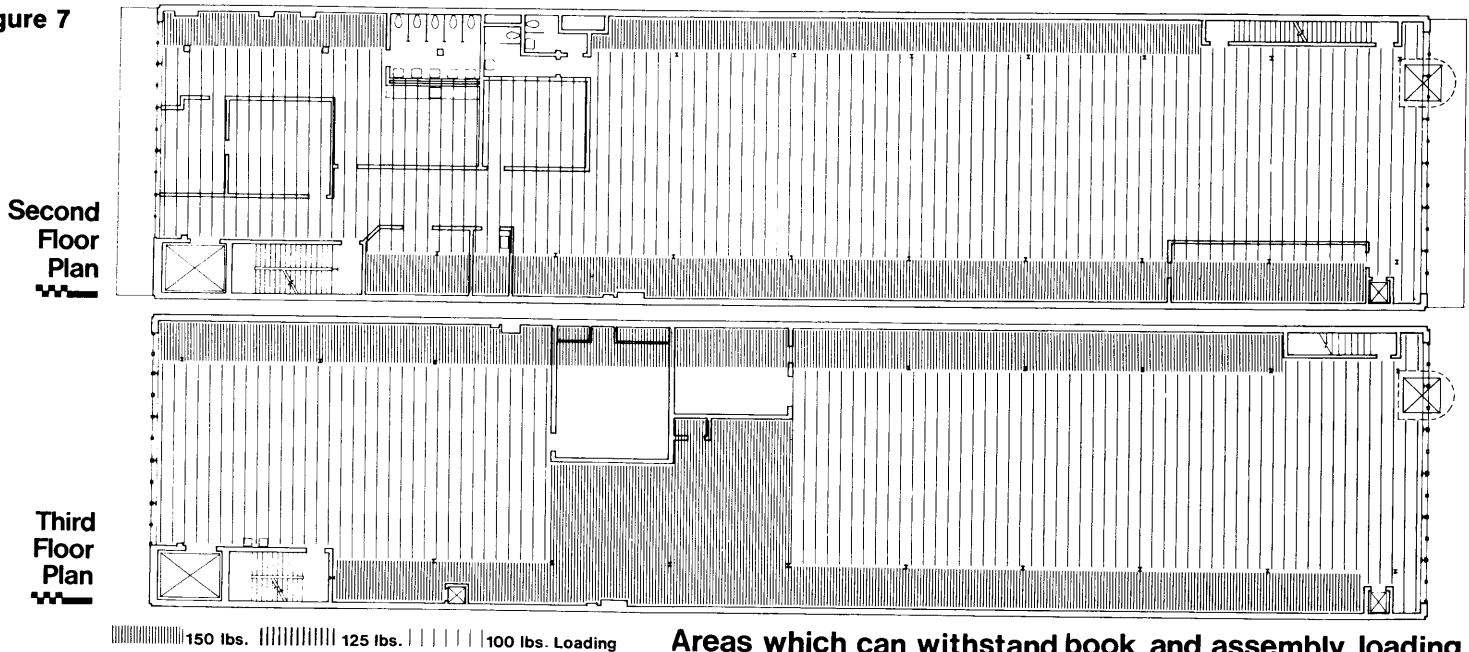


Figure 8

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:

Land Acquisition	\$326,700
Site Improvements	N/A
Site Construction	79,911
Building Construction	846,500
Professional Fees	69,500

	Real Cost Evaluation	Relative Cost Evaluation with Assets Applied
Total Project Cost	\$1,322,611	\$887,611
Total Cost Relative to sq. ft. of Building Area	\$49.99	\$33.55
Cost Per Member	\$25.68	\$17.23

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:

Land Acquisition	N/A (Appraised Value \$435,000)
Site Improvements	(Demolition of Existing Structure) 23,824
Site Construction	79,911
Building Construction	846,500
Professional Fees	69,500

	Real Cost Evaluation (Assuming appraised value is included in the total cost)	Relative Cost Evaluation
Total Project Cost	\$1,454,735	\$1,019,735
Total Cost Relative to sq. ft. of Building Area	\$54.99	\$38.54
Cost Per Member	\$28.24	\$19.80

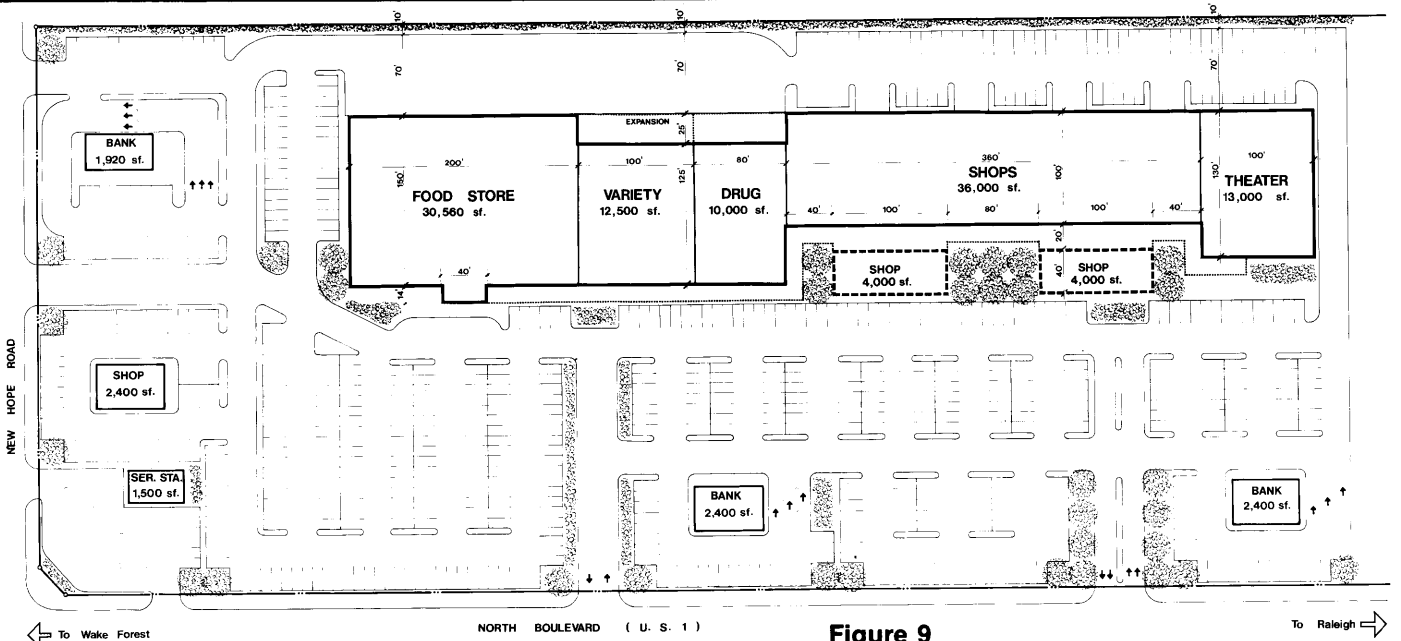
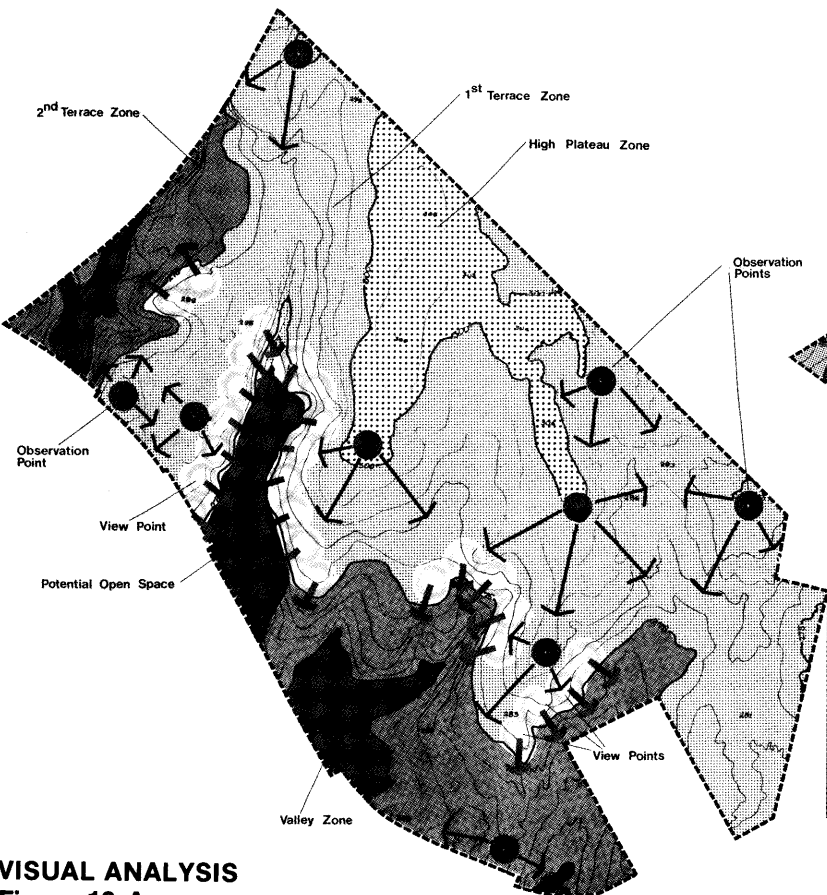
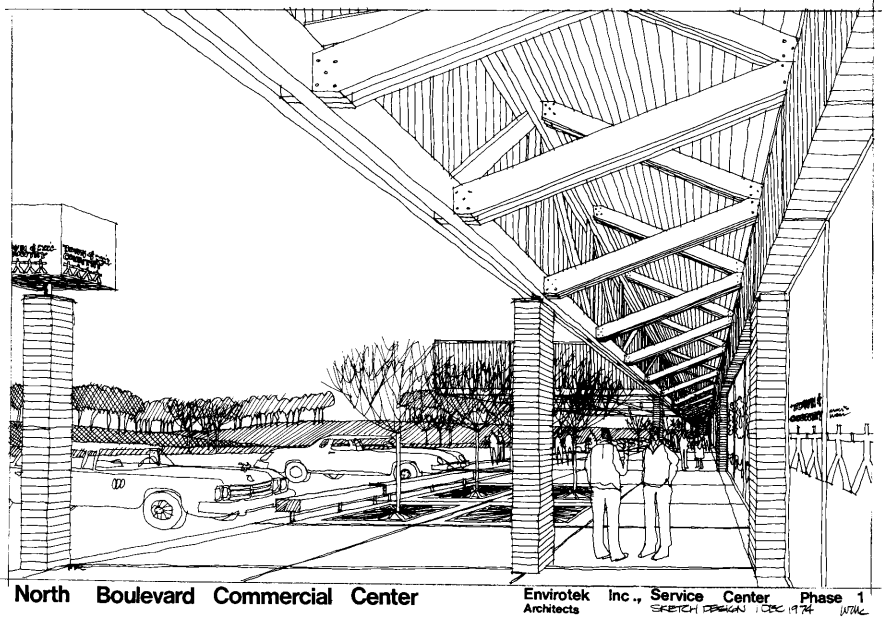
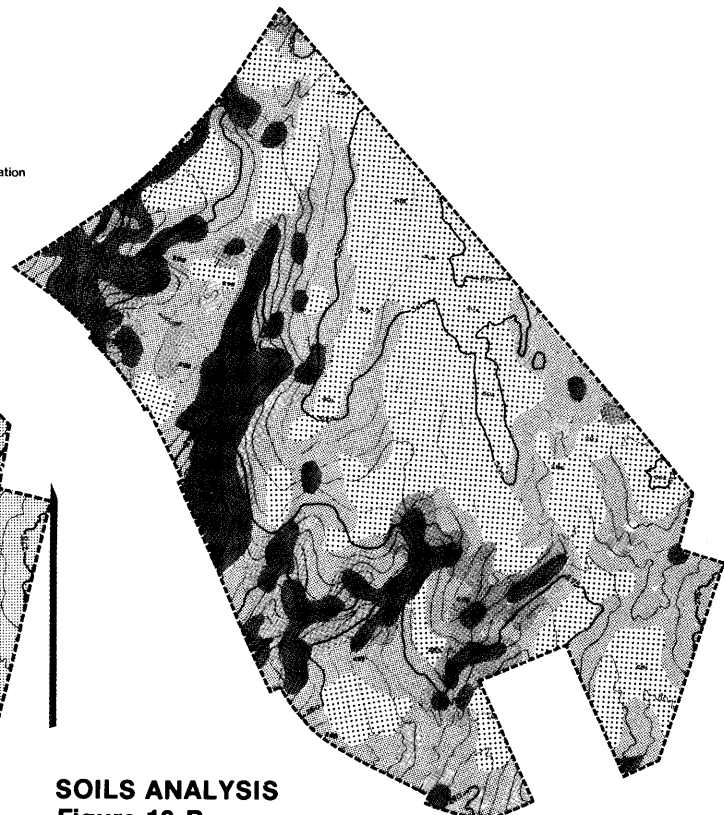


Figure 9

Figure 9-B



VISUAL ANALYSIS
Figure 10-A



SOILS ANALYSIS
Figure 10-B

Figure 11

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

BUILDING COMMITTEE

Rating

3.63 LOCATION

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.

3.50 COST

The NCAE site and headquarters construction costs should represent a reasonable investment per member of the organization.

3.50 FEASIBILITY

The NCAE Center site location should be supportable politically by the vast majority of members in order to be realized.

3.50 FEASIBILITY

The NCAE Center Building Program must be financially reasonable to the membership for adequate support and implementation.

3.38 LOCATION

The NCAE site should have utilities and services on site or available at a reasonable cost.

3.25 LOCATION

The NCAE site should be located where there is easy access to government and legislative offices.

3.13 AREA

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.

3.13 IMAGE

The NCAE site and surroundings should have a character that supports the image that will be expected of the NCAE Center.

3.13 COST

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.

2.88 ZONING

The NCAE site should be in an area that provides a favorable land-use context for the proposed professional office/institution uses.

2.88 ZONING

The NCAE Headquarters should be a suitable land-use for the neighborhood in which it is to be placed.

2.75 IMAGE

The NCAE site and headquarters should be inviting and accessible, a single structure in an urban setting, and of a progressive educational design.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rating

4.00 LOCATION

The NCAE site should be located where there is easy access to government and legislative offices.

4.00 LOCATION

The NCAE site should have utilities and services on site or available at a reasonable cost.

3.86 LOCATION

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.

3.86 COST

The NCAE site and headquarters construction costs should represent a reasonable investment per member of the organization.

3.86 FEASIBILITY

The NCAE Center Building Program must be financially reasonable to the membership for adequate support and implementation.

3.86 FEASIBILITY

The NCAE Center site location should be supportable politically by the vast majority of members in order to be realized.

3.57 COST

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.

3.38 AREA

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.

3.38 ZONING

The NCAE site should be in an area that provides a favorable land-use context for the proposed professional office/institution uses.

3.00 ZONING

The NCAE Headquarters should be a suitable land-use for the neighborhood in which it is to be placed.

3.00 IMAGE

The NCAE site and surroundings should have a character that supports the image that will be expected of the NCAE Center.

3.00 IMAGE

The NCAE site and headquarters should be inviting and accessible, a single structure in an urban setting, and of a progressive educational design.

LOCATION	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.
LOCATION	The NCAE site should be located where there is easy access to government and legislative offices.
LOCATION	The NCAE site should have utilities and services on site or available at a reasonable cost.
AREA	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.
ZONING	The NCAE site should be in an area that provides a favorable land-use context for the proposed professional office/institution uses.
ZONING	The NCAE Headquarters should be a suitable land-use for the neighborhood in which it is to be placed.
IMAGE	The NCAE site and surroundings should have a character that supports the image that will be expected of the NCAE Center.
IMAGE	The NCAE site and headquarters should be inviting and accessible, a single structure in an urban setting, and of a progressive educational design.
COST	The NCAE site and headquarters construction costs should represent a reasonable investment per member of the organization.
COST	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.
FEASIBILITY	The NCAE Center site location should be supportable politically by the vast majority of members in order to be realized.
FEASIBILITY	The NCAE Center Building Program must be financially reasonable to the membership for adequate support and implementation.

LOCATION	+4	+3	+2	+1	-1	-2	-3	-4
LOCATION	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LOCATION	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LOCATION	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AREA	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ZONING	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ZONING	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IMAGE	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IMAGE	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
COST	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
COST	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
FEASIBILITY	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
FEASIBILITY	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Objectives

Site: **B** **DOWNTOWN BUSINESS SITE**

Figure 12



TRACTABILITY
Figure 13

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

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.

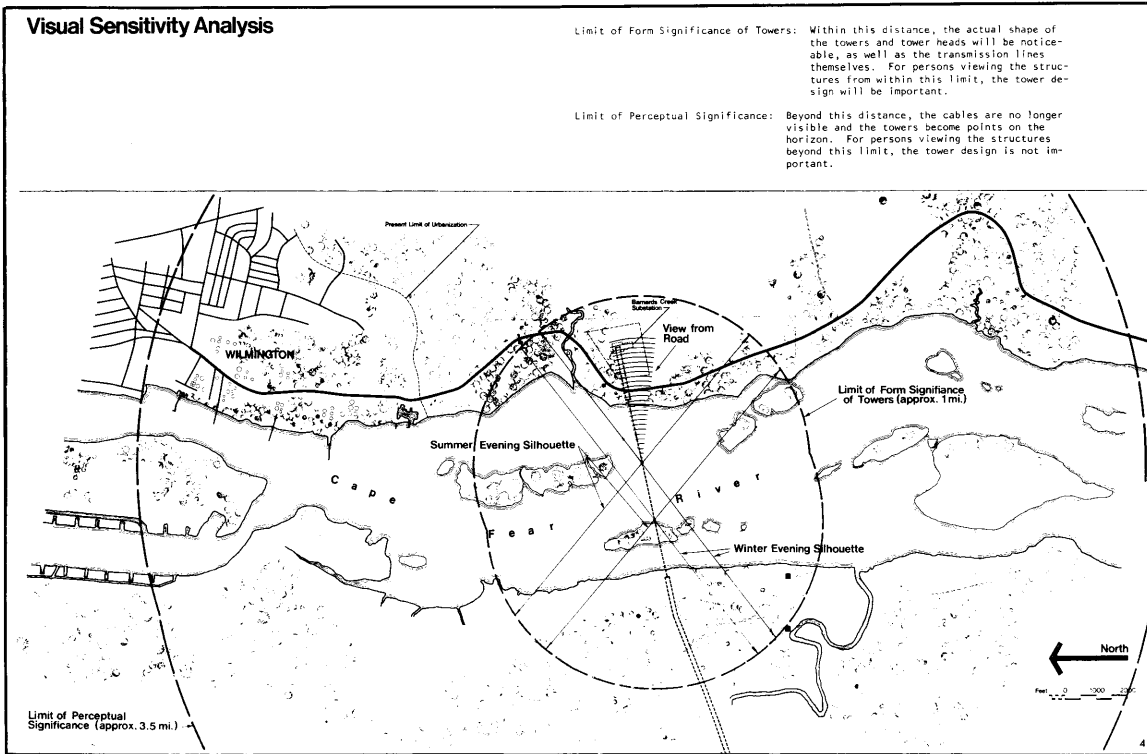
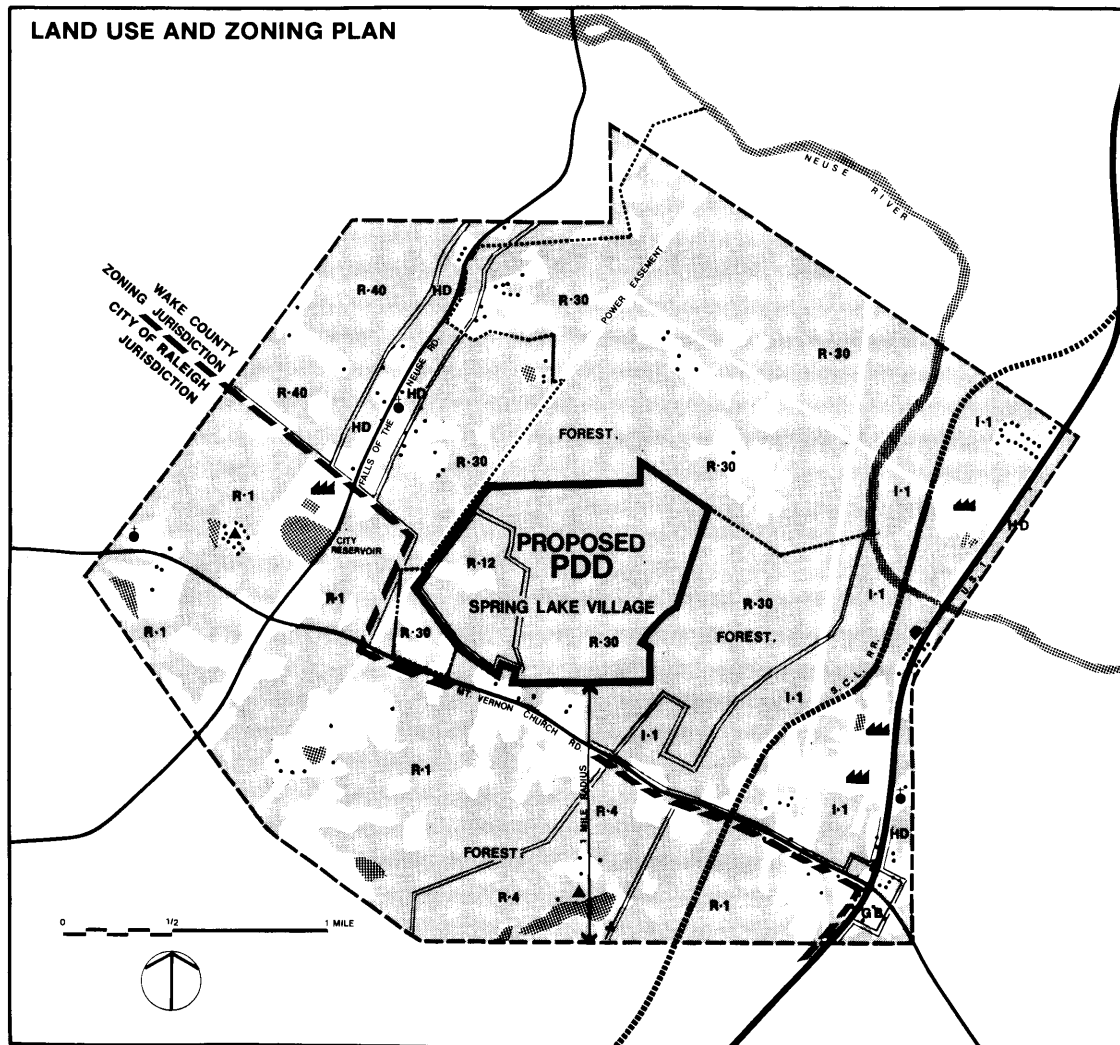


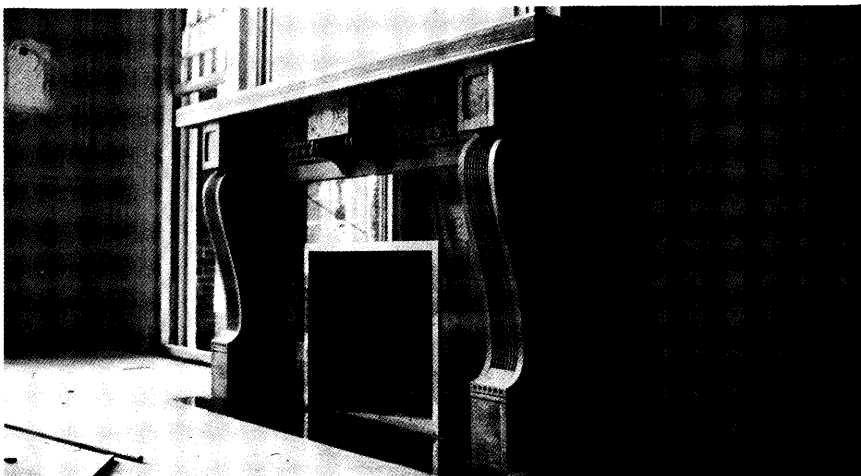
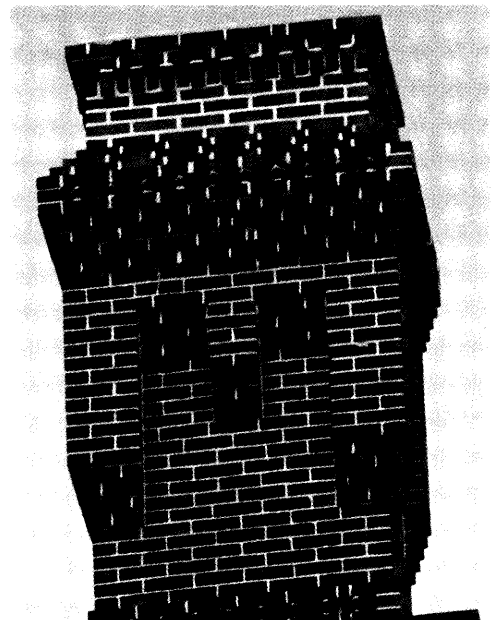
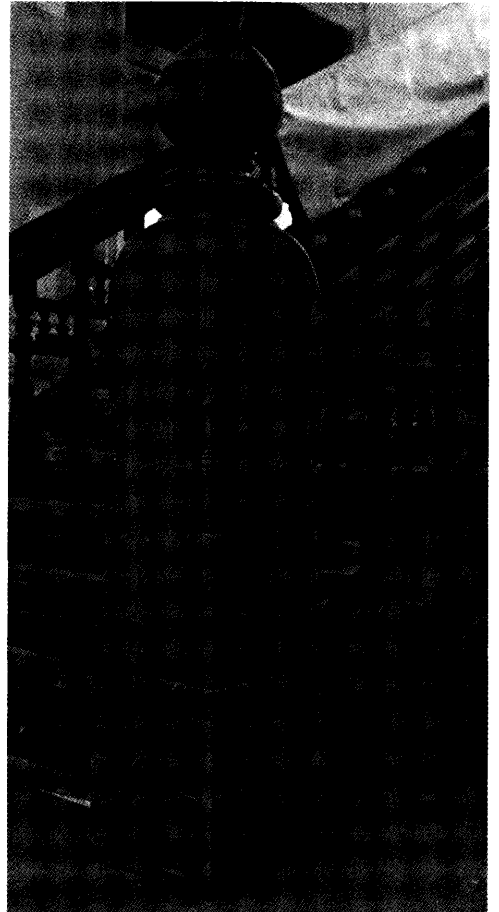
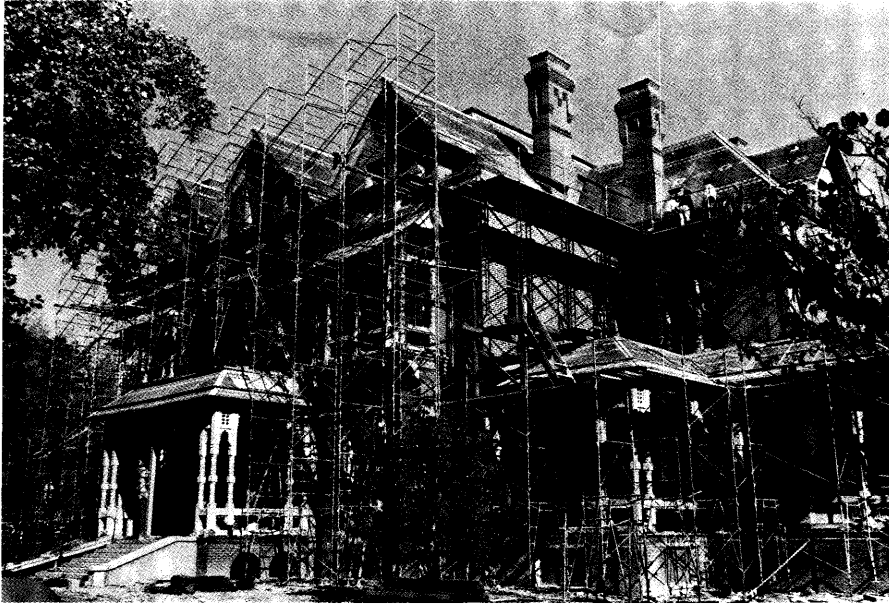
Figure 15

Figure 16



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
Giving modern buildings
a beautiful architectural
personality.



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.



BUILDING PRODUCTS
Division of National Gypsum Company
Lexington, North Carolina

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.

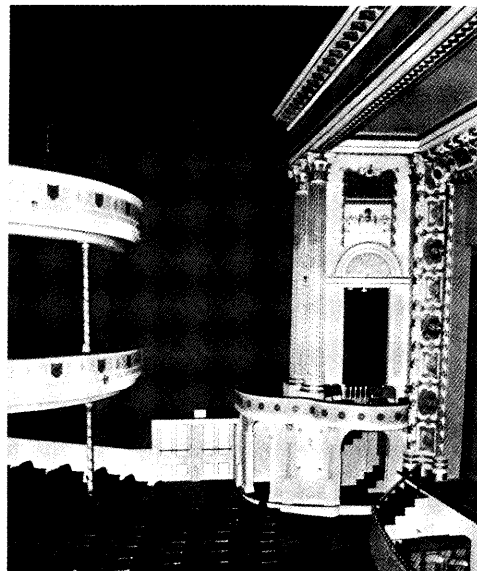
Thalian Hall in Wilmington, is an outstanding mid-nineteenth century theater. A number of changes took place in the Hall during its span of use until a fire in 1973 almost totally destroyed its interior. Extensive restoration under the supervision of the Leslie N. Boney, Architect firm has given a new 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,

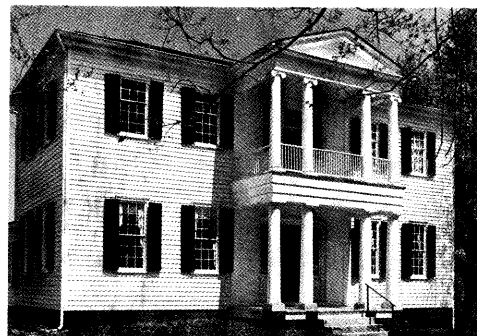
Architects, the house stands in pristine beauty in Raleigh Historic Park. William W. Dodge, III, AIA, and Charles D. Arthur, Chairman of the Historic Properties Commission were presented awards.



"Victoria"
Charlotte, North Carolina



Thalian Hall
Wilmington, North Carolina



Mordecai House
Raleigh, North Carolina
Photo: Clay Nolen

SERVICES DIRECTORY

WALTER PREIMATS, P. E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER
204 Shamrock Road

ASHEBORO, N. C. 27203 Telephone: 625-4961

SZOSTAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Consulting Structural Engineers

720 Summit Avenue — Greensboro, N. C. 27405
B. Szostak, P.E.

Reg. in N. C., Va., S. C., Ga., Ky., Fla., Tenn., Ind.
Telephone Nr. 919-273-3056



DOUGLAS Y. PERRY

ASSOCIATES

**MECHANICAL
ELECTRICAL
CIVIL**

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

876-1922

DOUGLAS Y. PERRY, P.E.



STEUER-CHEATHAM ASSOCIATION

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
519 MARKET STREET
WILMINGTON, N. C. 28401
919/763-0612

L.E. WOOTEN AND COMPANY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT — WATER AND
SEWERAGE SYSTEMS — STRUCTURAL — ELECTRICAL
MECHANICAL**

PLANNING — REPORTS — DESIGN — SUPERVISION

P. O. Box 2984 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

FIKRI S. SALEH

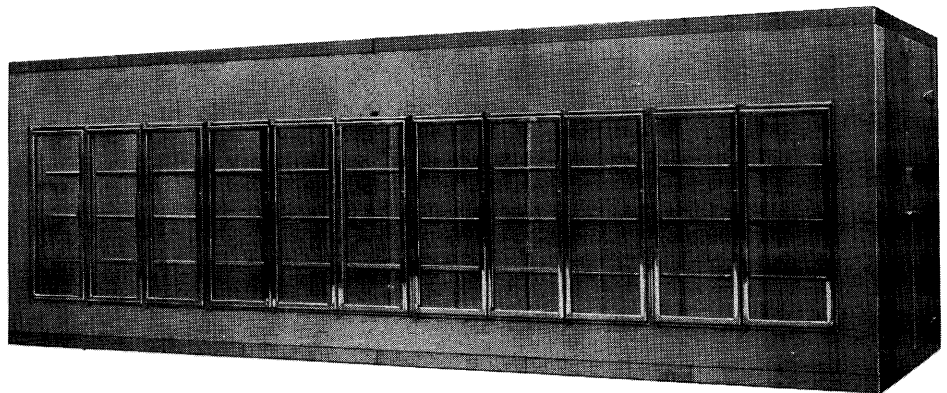
Consulting Structural Engineer

919/821 4096

505 Oberlin Road, Suite 238
Raleigh, N. C. 27605

the sales creator


Wide open glass doors show off perishables to their freshest, most tempting advantage . . . while prefabricated three inch urethane, four inch urethane or fiberglass walls shut in the cool that keeps them fresh. You can easily restock display shelves from the inside. Experienced W. A. Brown engineers will design versatile, economical, display and storage refrigerators in any size . . . to keep you and your customers happy!



W. A. BROWN & SON, INC.

P. O. Box 1408, Salisbury, N. C. 28144
Telephone: 704-636-5131

Urethane or Fiberglass Walk-in Coolers/Freezers — Adjustable Shelving — Specialty Equipment for Food Stores — Engineering and Food Store Planning Service.



Carolina BUILDERS CORPORATION
 On Raleigh Beltline Between U. S. 1 North & 64 East
 Post Office Box 17737/Raleigh, North Carolina 27609/Phone (919) 828-7471

Andco

adds new dimension to your designs
 SIGNS - LETTERS - PLAQUES - SIGNAGE SYSTEMS

ANDCO INDUSTRIES CORP
 P. O. Box 7366 / GREENSBORO, N. C. 27407 / 919 299-4511

Ezra Meir Associates, Inc.

401 Glenwood Ave. Raleigh, N. C.
 Phone 828-0801



- Soil Testing
- Rock Coring
- Laboratory Analysis & Report
- Concrete, Field and Laboratory Testing

For Permanent Beauty

**BUILD BETTER WITH
 ETOWAH
 BRICK**



The Moland-Drysdale Corporation
 1635-41 Asheville Hwy., Hendersonville, N. C. Phone 693-6561

a acoustics incorporated


BUILDING SPECIALTY CONTRACTORS

- ACOUSTICAL PRODUCTS.
- MOVABLE & DEMOUNTABLE PARTITION SYSTEMS.
- RAISED ACCESS FLOORS & ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL PRODUCTS FOR COMPUTER ROOMS.
- MAPLE FLOORS & WALL SYSTEMS FOR GYMNASIUMS & INDUSTRY.
- OTHER BUILDING SPECIALTY PRODUCTS.

3324 PELTON STREET
 CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28203
 TELEPHONE 704—523-4316

Hamilton[®] DRAFTING SYSTEMS

- Provide your draftsmen and engineers with the convenience, comfort, and prestige they deserve.
- Reduce fatigue
- Increase productivity

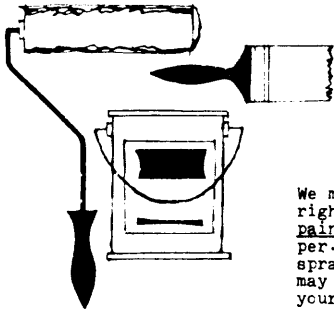


Everything for the Drafting Room

DUNCAN-PARNELL, INC.
 900 SOUTH McDOWELL ST. P.O. BOX 1935
 CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28201
 704/334-9761

NCAIA Winter Convention, Royal Villa Hotel—Raleigh, February 19, 20, 21

**LATEX PAINT
\$1⁰⁰ Per GALLON**



- \$ 4.75 AUTOMOTIVE ENAMEL per gallon
- 3.99 Latex Ext. House Paint per gallon
- 2.99 Latex Wall Paint per gallon
- .89 ¢ AKRILEX Resin (Make your own Latex paint)

Detroit has cut back on auto production. We made a huge purchase of paint they can't use right now. This paint is the very same original paint on your own car or truck, worth \$14.-\$16. per. Gal. You can easily roll it, brush it, spray it, on anything. We have any color you may need, just name it, or mail us samples with your check.

ONLY \$ 4.75 per Gallon if you order right now. Plus,++ one free gallon with your first order,, PLUS,+++ order 4 Gallons of one color and get the 5th gallon FREE.

MAIL YOUR ORDER TODAY, WHILE WE STILL HAVE MORE THAN 300 DIFFERENT COLORS !!!!

For incredible prices on wholesale lots of 50 gallons or more, call us: 504/367-3083 (All shipments F.O.B. New Orleans)

AKRILEX resin
1 pkg. makes
10 Gal. latex
paint.....
@ \$8.90 PKG.

You Cannot Buy Better Paint For Less Money.

YOUR ORDER FORM

TO Mail Order Paint Co. Dept. A-814
83 Fifth Street
Gretna, La. 70053

Dear Sirs:
If your paint is as good as you say it is, send us the following gallons and colors:

Gallons	Color	price

Enclosed find \$_____ for _____ Gallons of your paint.

Name _____ (Please print)

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Total amount \$

(If you can, attach here with tape, small chips or samples of colors you want).

We understand all your paint is backed by a 100% adjustment guarantee.

(All shipments F.O.B. New Orleans)

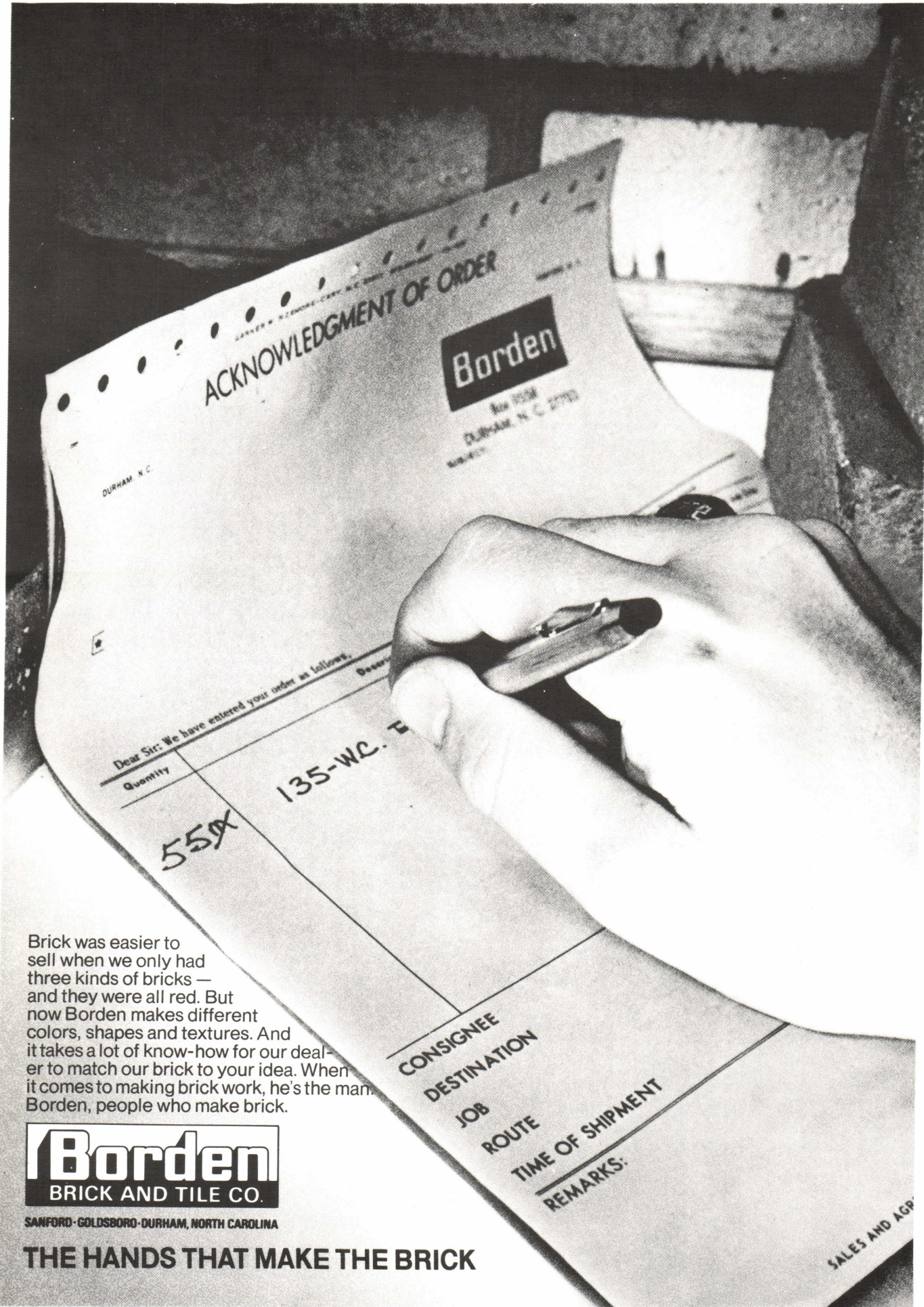
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

- Acoustics, Inc. 21
- Andco Industries 21
- Binning's Building Products 18
- Borden Brick Co. 23
- Brick Association of N. C. 2
- W. A. Brown & Son 20
- Carolina Builders Corp. 21
- Duncan Parnell 21
- Latex Paint 22
- Ezra Meir Associates, Inc. 21
- Moland-Drysdale 21
- Service Directory 20
- J. D. Wilkins 3

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.

Support Our Advertisers



ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ORDER

Borden
Box 1538
Durham, N. C. 27703

DURHAM, N. C.

Dear Sir: We have entered your order as follows.

Quantity

550

135-WC. F

CONSIGNEE

DESTINATION

JOB

ROUTE

TIME OF SHIPMENT

REMARKS:

SALES AND AGENT

Brick was easier to sell when we only had three kinds of bricks — and they were all red. But now Borden makes different colors, shapes and textures. And it takes a lot of know-how for our dealer to match our brick to your idea. When it comes to making brick work, he's the man. Borden, people who make brick.

Borden
BRICK AND TILE CO.

SANFORD · GOLDSBORO · DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

THE HANDS THAT MAKE THE BRICK

NORTH CAROLINA
ARCHITECT



PUBLISHED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS. 115 WEST MORGAN ST., RALEIGH, N. C. 27601

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
RALEIGH, N. C.
Permit No. 455

RETURN REQUESTED

JAMES M EDWARDS III
420 N BOYLAN AV AIA
RALEIGH NC 27603