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Residential Revival

Old buildings are finding new niches in North Carolina as architects create new residential spaces in structures noteworthy for their historical significance, uniqueness, originality or practicality.

Here's a sampling that ranges from a grandiloquent antebellum mansion to a refurbished home for incurables.

An Antebellum Beauty

With its beautifully proportioned Corinthian columns and intricately carved capitals, the five-story Bellamy Mansion at Fifth and Market streets in Wilmington is an illuminating example of the Greek Revival architecture that flourished in the South before the Civil War.

Today, the home's exterior has been restored to its 19th century splendor, and its restorers are turning their attention to the interior—extensively damaged by fire 18 years ago.

The house was completed in 1859 for Dr. John Bellamy, a physician, and his family. But the Bellamys were soon displaced. In 1865, the mansion was appropriated as General Military Headquarters for the Commanding General of the Occupation Forces. It was there that slaves were issued their passes to freedom.

Although the house was returned to the Bellamys and remained in the family's possession until 1972, it was unoccupied for nearly 30 years. In 1972, it was donated to Bellamy Mansion Inc., a non-profit organization formed to preserve and restore it. That same year, arsonists started a fire that caused extensive interior damage.

Recently deeded to the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina Inc., the house is being restored by Boney Architects. And Leslie N. Boney Jr., AIA, principal-in-charge, is more than professionally involved. Dr. John Bellamy was his wife's great-grandfather, and in 1954 the Boneys held their wedding reception at the mansion.

Boney's inquiries have turned up the diary of Rufus W. Bunnell, a young architect who worked on the design of the house for architect James F. Post. Besides solving mysteries about its original structure, Bunnell's diary tells much about the historical context in which it was built, including the reaction of locals to a "Yankee" architect in their midst.

Over the past 15 years, Bellamy Mansion Inc. has invested about $250,000 in improvements to stabilize and preserve the house. In 1973, the roof was repaired, new built-in gutters were installed, wood railings, balusters and damaged moldings were restored to their original contours. Paint scrapings indicated the house had probably not been painted in this century.

In 1987, the house was repainted, a new acrylic coating was applied to arrest deterioration of the original tin roof, and new fence castings were made to replace sections damaged by tree limbs during a hurricane. The exterior of the servant's quarters has been restored, and the foundation of a carriage house, which was razed in the 1940s, has been preserved for future reconstruction.

This year, a campaign is under way to raise $600,000 for interior restora-
A view of the side and rear of the mansion, revealing the graceful arches of its many porches and verandas. Above: The servants' quarters came complete with built-in “privies” behind the two doors and windows on the right. Right: The study where vandals started a fire in 1972 that spread to damage much of the interior, including the main front entry, far right.

Bellamy Mansion Restoration
Wilmington
Architect: Boney Architects

Southern Comfort
An old Southern neighborhood has a lived-in feel that no new subdivision can duplicate. The trees are huge and protective; the gardens full of blooming perennials, bulbs and large old shrubs. Generous porches encourage talking; worn sidewalks urge walking. Neighbors span the ages from grandmothers to babys.

Throughout North Carolina, these older neighborhoods have enjoyed a renaissance as people have discovered anew the sense of belonging and stability of old houses in old settings. But times have changed. Today's owners want more light, flowing traffic patterns, open spaces, energy efficiency, loaded kitchens and luxurious baths. So while the restored exteriors may look familiar, the spaces inside are filled with surprises, as architects make these houses fit today's needs.
Here is what happened to two houses in Dilworth, an historic neighborhood near downtown Charlotte that is enjoying a rebirth.

In renovating a 1920s bungalow at 509 East Kingston Avenue, the challenge for Gross Associates was to gain an open and contemporary feeling while retaining the home's details and charms. The task was complicated by the need to incorporate new mechanical and electrical systems in the 2,400-square-foot house.

For an expansive feeling, the architects removed the living room ceiling to create a dramatic two-story space and reveal a cruciform roofline. By lowering ceilings in other first-floor areas, they created a second-floor master suite where none existed before. This suite overlooks the two-story entrance; the spaces were tied together by the use of lapped beveled redwood siding on the ceilings over both areas. A narrow switchback stair contained by a minimal pipe rail connects the floors.

"The fine period moldings, columns, fireplaces, flooring and lights were saved while the complete renovation was undertaken," Jim Gross, AIA, said. "Where new construction was required, we took our cues from the existing materials. Once the trade work was completed, the old elements were incorporated and now coexist with contemporary spaces and fixtures."

On the exterior, cement shingles were removed to reveal the house's original cedar shingles. The masonry base was re-pointed and stuccoed. The entire house was sanded to bare wood and painted to give the home a gleaming start on a new life.

Elsewhere in Dilworth, Calvin Hefner, an interior designer, had long admired the small 1920s stucco house that he now calls home. He liked the Spanish Deco flair that set it apart—the flat roof, tower and rounded door. But the drama did not enter the door. Inside, the house was plain and chopped up into small spaces.

The renovation by Camas Associates Architects focused on carrying out the Spanish Deco theme in all new interior spaces, leaving little of the original beyond the front door and the wood floors in the living room, which are now bleached.

The rear of the house, in which much rot-damage had to be repaired, had no view and was close to a neighbor. The architect took out the windows and installed glass block in the...
walls of the kitchen, bath and upstairs bedroom.

Elsewhere, larger Greek-cross windows replaced doublehung windows, and an oversized window was installed in the front, opening onto a full view of a huge oak tree.

The dining room, den and kitchen of the 1,200-square-foot house is on a slightly lower level than the living room. To improve traffic flow, a second set of steps to the lower level was installed by the fireplace.

To give prominence to the fireplace, Camas, AIA, framed it with a stepped-out wall and covered it in marble, stepped back like a waterfall. (The marble is repeated on a built-in breakfast front in the dining room.) On either side above the fireplace, arched openings provide views into the second floor. White metal pipe rails in these openings link up with matching white ceiling molding, custom made to the same size. The rail is repeated at the new steps to the lower level. Such details unify and delineate the home’s new contemporary spaces.

A Better Future

Not all old homes are so promising. Low-income housing projects that went up in the 1950s—apparently modeled after military barracks—often were starkly utilitarian, devoid of character and distinction. When the Hillcrest housing project in Asheville was built in 1958, it’s unlikely anyone asked potential residents what they needed or how they lived their lives.

Last year, Hillcrest residents got a chance to speak their mind, and this year they are seeing concrete results. At a time when little federal money is going into low-income housing, the Asheville Housing Authority won a $4.8 million grant to modernize and renovate Hillcrest’s 234 units.

Spaceplan/Architecture, the firm handling the renovation, met with residents, from pre-schoolers to senior citizens, to learn what bugs them and what would make their lives richer—given a budget that wouldn’t allow for enlarging the units or building new ones.

The meetings generated more than 400 suggestions. Older residents wanted a front porch where they could visit with neighbors. Young parents wanted a rear patio where they could barbecue hamburgers and watch their children. Kids, who drew pictures of dream houses and play-grounds, asked for a big covered sandbox, a sliding board, a tunnel to climb through and a place for flowers.

Intent on a less institutionalized environment, the architects added gables, “strong symbols of home,” John Legerton of Spaceplan said. The gables, finished off in varying designs, help distinguish one unit from another. Different colors from unit to unit and from building to building further delineate individual spaces.

The new units have covered front porches and rear patios with exterior storage units. New amenities include retractable clotheslines, insulated doors, hidden gas lines and ducts, washer and dryer connections and mini-blinds on all the windows. On the second floor, old vinyl flooring was ripped off hardwood floors, which were sanded and refinished.
The unrelenting sameness of a 50s housing project in Asheville is infused with symbols of home—gables and designs of varied patterns and colors and real porches instead of tiny stoops.

Vinyl tile covers the downstairs floor. Kitchens and baths were completely remodeled.

The grounds got a lift as well, with wider sidewalks, refurbished and new playground equipment, an improved basketball court, landscaped islands along the road, a landscape buffer screening the project from Interstate 240, new seating and trash receptacles.

The result is a more liveable community with better security and traffic safety; a more inviting and individualized appearance; better community spaces that are easy to maintain.

Some day, residents may truly call their apartment home. The rehabilitation of the project was designed to tie into a long-term goal of private home ownership for Hillcrest’s tenants.

Hillcrest Apartments Modernization
Asheville
Architect: Spaceplan/Architecture, Interiors & Planning PA
Client: Housing Authority of the City of Asheville
Landscape Architect: John A. Broadbrooks, ASLA, Asheville
Structural Engineers: Sutton-Kennerly Associates, Asheville
Mechanical, Plumbing & Electrical Engineers: Barge, Waggoner, Sumner & Cannon, Knoxville, TN
Contractors: Rogers & Wenger, Florence, SC; H.M. Rice & Son, Asheville; Housing Authority Maintenance Personnel

Spaceplan/Architecture met with residents of all ages, including these children who drew pictures of dream homes and sliding boards for the architects.
**Raulston Residence**
Raleigh
Architect: Burnstudio Architects, PA, Raleigh
Client: J.C. Raulston
Structural Engineer: Lysaght & Associates, Raleigh
Mechanical Engineer: Southeastern Engineering Associates, PA, Raleigh
Electrical Engineer: Southeastern Engineering Associates, PA, Raleigh
General Contractor: Coleridge Homes, Raleigh

**Downtown after Dark**
While residential enclaves near downtown that were once considered risky are now considered trendy, the idea of settling in for the night in downtown itself still rattles many North Carolinians.

But just as pioneers reclaimed the neighborhoods, a few brave souls are finding that downtown living is safe.

An old warehouse in Raleigh becomes home—not by obliterating or obscuring the original structure but by building the new within the old and allowing both to enrich the whole.

Photos by Allen Weiss.
A pioneering effort in Asheville incorporates upscale apartments within old downtown structures, with retail spaces at the ground level. The apartment below features an open living plan with more space than is generally allowed in new construction.

In downtown Asheville, J.E. Samsel Architects combined two brick buildings that provide retail spaces at the street level and upscale housing on the upper levels. Built in 1987 as apartments, the 14 units at 60 Haywood are now being marketed as condominiums by City Assets Corp., the developer.

The units range from 960 square feet for a one-bedroom unit to 2,500 for a three-bedroom penthouse. For efficiency, the apartments were designed to use the depth of the building, with one unit on the street side and one on the parking side. That arrangement resulted in larger than usual one-bedroom units.

A 10-foot wide alley permitted windows on three sides of one building. The other long wall buttied up against the courtyard of an adjacent project, so Samsel added windows there as

Right: A Winston-Salem shelter for battered women is composed of new and old spaces, including this new, brightly lit cafeteria.

Photo by Jeff Griesmaier

and convenient. Under the best circumstances, downtown spaces offer opportunities for carving out distinctive residential spaces, as architects in Raleigh and Asheville have discovered.

In the Downtown East Development Area of Raleigh, Burnstudio turned an abandoned brick warehouse into a “loft” dwelling that retained some of the openness of the original warehouse but provided varying degrees of separation and privacy.

The $110,000 renovation converted 3,650 square feet into a master bed-

room suite, guest suite, private study and a spacious kitchen and living area for entertaining on a large scale.

The architects treated new construction as a freestanding structure within the warehouse shell. Composed of clean, contemporary materials and lines, the new is juxtaposed against the old brick surfaces of the warehouse. The result is an interplay of open and closed areas, old and new materials and geometric shapes.

Bringing natural light into the structure was a challenge. Its existing windows were small, and building codes prohibited adding new ones. So, at the center of the living space, over the raised study, the architects installed a cupola skylight that lets light into all the other spaces. And at the entrances, adding a residential quality to the warehouse, the designers installed fully glazed patio doors.

60 Haywood
Asheville
Architect: J.E. Samsel, AIA, Asheville
Client: City Assets Corporation, Asheville
General Contractor: City Assets Corporation, Asheville
Why have the pyramids remained one of the world's greatest wonders?

Because they were built with the same quality and dedication that go into every Miller project.

No Wonder!

This cozy lounge was fashioned for the Battered Women's Shelter from what once was an open porch in a building designed as a home for incurables.

Photo by Bernard Carpenter.

well. On-site parking and a controlled secure entry offered prospective tenants security.

In the end, Samsel said, the project demonstrated that people would pay a premium to live in downtown apartments. But it did not prove financially rewarding for the developers, in part because the developers couldn't take advantage of rehabilitation tax credits when the tax law changed after the project was underway.

"There's a demand for upscale downtown housing," Samsel said. "But there needs to be some help. If local governments are interested, they need to provide market incentives to get housing built to a critical mass."

Shelter from Life's Blows

Shelters for women and children forced from home by violence are typically makeshift places, spruced up with donated paint and voluntary labor.
Battered Women's Shelter
Winston-Salem
Architect: Walter Robbs Callahan & Pierce Architects, PA, Winston-Salem
Client: Family Services Inc., Winston-Salem
General Contractor: Wilson-Covington Construction Co., Winston-Salem
Structural/Civil Engineering: Sutton-Kennerly & Associates, Greensboro
Mechanical/Electrical Engineering: William G. Robinson Jr., Winston-Salem
Cost Estimator: Harris & Associates, Greenville, SC

In Winston-Salem, Walter Robbs Callahan and Pierce Architects PA, has turned what once was an institution for the terminally ill into a temporary home where women and children may gain self-respect and get a fresh start on life.

The building opened in 1929 as the Junior League Hospital for the Incurable, designed to humanely house the chronically ill and infirm—the aged no one else would take in. Sixty years later, Family Services Inc. began a $1.1 million rehabilitation so the building once again could shelter those with no place else to go—battered women and their children.

The 11,220-square-foot building, which was already in use as a shelter before the renovation began, had fallen into disrepair. More like a hospital than a home, the upper level had tiny rooms along a corridor. The lower floor housed administration areas, lounges and a kitchen.

The architects removed a deteriorated porch from the front entry and rebuilt two-story porches at either end of the building, turning one into heated lounges on each level. Inside, they gutted the building, leaving only the floor structures and columns. Then, using both floors, they designed 18 spacious rooms that can be linked as suites as needed to accommodate large families.

A new 6,000-square-foot administrative wing houses the dining room, kitchen, children's playroom, night manager's room, group conference room and offices.

Security was a key element in the rehabilitation. All exterior entrances to the dormitory itself were converted to emergency exits; access is now through the administrative wing, where consoles monitor the hallways and exits.
The Legacy of Henry Kamphoefner

Two years ago, Herbert McKim of Wilmington gathered together the class of 1960, the first graduates of the school of architecture that Henry Kamphoefner built at North Carolina State University.

Kamphoefner’s wife Mabel C. Franchere Kamphoefner, who had recently died, had amassed a mountain of memorabilia and awards from her husband’s life and work. So McKim and his classmates arranged with archivists at N.C. State to collect the material in book form. They presented the handsome leather-bound volumes in Raleigh during a weekend that wound up with cocktails at Kamphoefner’s home.

“When we left his house, we said, ‘You meant so much to us and made us what we are,’” McKim said. “He said, ‘That’s not so. It’s you who made me what I am.’”

That comment, McKim and others who knew Kamphoefner would agree, was uncharacteristically modest for the godfather of architecture education in North Carolina.

Henry L. Kamphoefner died at the age of 82 on Feb. 14, after suffering a heart attack. From 1948, when he arrived in Raleigh from Oklahoma to start a school of architecture and throughout his 10 years of retirement, Kamphoefner was unflinchingly outspoken, often controversial and sometimes cantankerous. Few who passed his way were unaffected.

“He was a man of vision, and he arrived at the right time in history,” McKim said. “He was bold enough to say what needed to be said, and he did that—in clear, precise terms.”

“Henry, with his leadership, propelled that school to national attention,” said John Thompson, a Durham architect and immediate past president of the NCAIA.

Thompson said Kamphoefner’s demands for excellence put terror in students’ hearts, while his enthusiasm for his subject filled them with the joy. But even though the dean inspired awe, he was not aloof. As a student, Thompson was severely strapped for money. Somehow, Kamphoefner found out and “handed me a $50 bill in passing in the hallway.”

“Henry Kamphoefner, no question in my mind, was one of the foremost architectural educators in the United States of his generation,” said Robert Burns, an alumnus and now chairman of the N.C. State design school’s architecture department. “Perhaps the most creative dean of architecture schools.”

Kamphoefner was the second educator—and first administrator—to win the Topaz Award, given for lifetime achievement in architectural education by the American Institute of Architects and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

His principal contribution, Burns said, was “the ability to create a highly innovative, experimental school in an area like North Carolina, where the groundwork had not been laid. He started from scratch. He had a wonderful knack for attracting to the school brilliant, creative educators in architecture. In many cases, they did go on to become nationally and internationally prominent.”

Among them were Matthew Nowicki, who helped design the United Nations complex; Eduardo Catalano, who moved on to MIT; author and architectural critic Lewis Mumford; and Buckminster Fuller, who—before he was well-known—spent a month in residence during each of the school’s first several years.

“Henry used to boast that he supplied more faculty members to other schools of architecture than any other dean,” Burns said.

Kamphoefner’s design work also won recognition. The Grandview Music Pavilion in Sioux City, Iowa, was chosen as one of America’s Outstanding Buildings of the Post War Period by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

As part of his legacy, Kamphoefner worked with the NCAIA to establish a foundation to recognize a sustained contribution to excellence in modern architecture. The first Kamphoefner Prize was awarded in 1988 to J.N. Pease of Charlotte. When no winner was selected in 1989, Kamphoefner decided that when no prize was awarded, the money would be used for two traveling fellowships for students of architecture.
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“Just a Block to you, But a Reputation to us.”
In 1963, when Gordon H. Schenck Jr. started his architectural photography business in Charlotte, his chief competitor was a New York architectural photographer who roamed the Eastern Seaboard. At that time, a national organization of architectural photographers listed only 25 members in the entire United States—and none in the Southeast.

Schenck is still shooting buildings in North Carolina and beyond, but his competition has increased manyfold. Today, he thinks, North Carolina may have a higher ratio of architectural photographers per architect than any other state.

The shooters say there's plenty of work to go around. Not only is the state in a lively growth spurt, but it's also a good central location for taking advantage of the Sunbelt boom.

The prospects have encouraged other photographers to add architecture to their list of specialties. But not all shooters who take pictures of buildings are architectural photographers, and the proof is often obvious in the results. An architectural photographer uses different equipment and hones different skills. He or she knows how to keep tall buildings from leaning over backwards, control perspective, track the light, find the angles that show the building at its most dynamic and engaging. Several have had some training in architecture. Here's a look at the work of 9 North Carolina photographers who make it their business to put our buildings in the best light.
Studied architecture and received an engineering degree from N.C. State University (1950). Worked 13 years as civil engineer with Southern Railway; started own architectural photography business in 1963. Won awards from the North and South Carolina AIA Chapters, was granted Photographic Craftsman degree (1984) from the Professional Photographers of America. Has taught architectural photography at Winona School of International Photography, Chicago, for 10 years. A member of The Light Factory, the Guild of Charlotte Artists, several national photographers associations and is officer of Architectural Photographers Association.

When I met Eduardo Catalano, the architect for the Greensboro/Guilford County Government Complex (left), he was lying on the pavement in the plaza soaking up Southern sunshine, something he had in mind with the design, and had already been asked to move by a policeman. After a day of shooting, we went to a restaurant that insisted he wear a tie, which he didn't want to do. A resourceful waitress stuck a red napkin in his collar. The next day, I found this shot combining complementary shapes of the courthouse and a church. It was his favorite. He called it "that shot you found after I left." 4x5 view camera, Tri-X film, 90mm lens.

A photographer since his early teens, studied architecture at Tulane University in New Orleans but math courses convinced him his forte was photographing buildings, not designing them. Worked in several studios in Atlanta. Came to North Carolina in 1977 to work as photographer with Mother Earth News. Opened his own studio in 1980. Serves clients in Western North Carolina, throughout the state and elsewhere.

We had planned to hose down the pavement in front of this converted service station to get reflections of the sign. But a black '57 Chevy, whose driver and his date were eating ice cream inside, offered an opportunity too good to pass up. 4x5 Vericolor Professional Film, Type L; 75mm wide angle Dagor lens.
Studied photography and photofinishing at Randolph Community College; worked with Rick Alexander & Associates, 1982 to 1983; formed own company, 1984. Interest in architecture stems from working heavy construction several years before college. Newest interest is in computer graphics. The company is computerized and is keeping up with the technology to incorporate electronic imaging, along with still work.

Just as we arrived to shoot the unfurnished space in the N.C. Department of Transportation building in Raleigh, so did the movers. The moving company refused to wait—time was money. So we bought time by locking the only entrance from the elevator side of the building. Finally, the movers agreed to stack furniture in a corner until we finished. But soon the corner was full, and we weren't quite done. So we used the locked door trick once more, then made a quick exit down the stairs. I like this photograph for the depth and movement, the wide range of tones, surfaces and light sources. Fuji Daylight 100. Exposure, 8 seconds at f/32.

In 1971, armed with a degree in English, went to work as a trainee in a photo lab, doing all the printing and assisting photographers in the studio and on location. In 1973, took job as office manager of the News and Observer photo lab in Raleigh, where she shot assignments studiously avoided by regular staff—Pet of the Week and studio head shots—and tagged along with photographers on assignment. For five years, photographed
Joseph Ciarlante
Ciarlante Photography
1415 South Church Street
Charlotte 28203
(704) 333-5916

Has a BFA from the Tyler School of Art at Temple University (1979), an MFA from The School of the Art Institute of Chicago (1981) and completed an Architectural Photography Seminar at Harvard's Graduate School of Design (summer 1988). Worked as an assistant to an architectural photographer in Chicago who emphasized a fanatic attention to detail and light. As a result, has developed a specialty in interior lighting. Teaches photography at UNCC and at The Light Factory in Charlotte.

"I like shooting church interiors because they're so diverse in architecture, size and use of materials, and great care has usually been taken with the lighting. It gets so quiet while I make these long exposures, and I just sit and watch the light. I worked with a low exposure index/dilute developer combination that allows me to extend the contrast range of the film to 10 or 11 stops—meaning I can take Plus X which has an ASA of 125 and rate it around 12, while diluting the film developer about 1:4. The over-exposure brings out the details in the shadows and the dilute developer subdues the highlights."

This is from a series on Victorian houses in North Carolina. The project was funded by a grant from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, and the result was a book called Grand Old Ladies, published by Eastwoods Press in Charlotte. This photo is one of two I have in "A Celebration of Photography," a current exhibit at the Mint Museum in Charlotte commemorating the 150th anniversary of photography.

historic buildings for N.C. Department of Cultural Resources. Left in 1980 to work briefly for Gordon Schenck in Charlotte and then started own business in 1981. In 1987, opened a studio to broaden income base with studio work and non-architectural location work.

While in New York, photographed Raleigh architect Norma Burns and began to shift focus from the people to the buildings they designed. Then returned to Raleigh. In shooting buildings, will sometimes step outside the strictures of how to behave with a camera, such as letting perspective take a back seat to impact.

This photograph of the Chatham County Social Service Building by Burnstudio Architects PA was an attempt to capture some of the experiential qualities of the building, as well as document the detailing. It falls under the heading “don’t forget to look up.” Ambient light was used, and the scene was photographed with a Hasselblad Super-Wide C.

Get the Picture—Instantly

While most architectural photography focuses on the end result of an architect’s work, the use of instant photography throughout a project can bridge the distance between the site and the drawing board.

Beginning with the first meetings with clients and vendors, instant photographs clarify visual issues, eliminating guesswork and confusion.

For site recording, instant photos capture adjacent structures, landscape and other features needed to establish context. Taping together staggered shots gives a comprehensive, panoramic perspective.

And the photos can capture detail as well, especially useful, for example, in compiling a visual record of moldings or columns in renovation projects. If a scale ruler is laid against the subject at the site, other measurements can be determined from the photograph back at the office.

If the first picture doesn’t do the job, you can see it immediately and take another on the spot. And when you need only a handful of images, using up an entire roll of 35mm film is neither expedient nor economical.

In the design process, instant photos can be enlarged on copy machines, letting architects note additions and alterations directly on the copy paper. Polaroid Corp.’s ProPak System has an optional half-tone screen kit that makes photocopies of black and white photos sharp and detailed.

Instant photos can be converted into digital form for use in CAD systems, desktop publishing and other computer imaging applications.
Once digitized, the image can be enhanced, rotated, enlarged and otherwise manipulated. It then can be printed, forwarded and faxed.

During construction, instant photos are a valuable documentation tool. Photographs of footings, beams and other conditions substantiate and clarify written description. When liability questions arise, a picture is powerful evidence. It's one thing to report the incorrect installation of a drain pipe, another to furnish photographic proof.

Instant photos are also effective presentation tools, helping model builders and putting the models themselves in the best light. It's possible even to produce an artistic picture of the project by putting several sheets of paper over an instant photo and heating it with a warm iron until the emulsion is soft and malleable. The chemicals can be manipulated with a plastic stick, knitting needles, inkless pen or similar tool to mix the color and blur the edges. The result: an instant photo that looks like a surrealistic oil painting.

Information supplied by Polaroid Corp.
(617) 577-2000

In an architect's office, instant photos help visually communicate important information quickly and efficiently.

Marcus Lamkin
P.O. Box 51982
Durham 27717
(919) 490-2018

Started out in college trying to fulfill expectations that he would follow in his architect father's footsteps, but math sent him running to sociology. After graduation, worked everywhere from a jellybean factory in New Jersey to a green bean factory in Washington. Then went to the University of Missouri for a degree in photojournalism. Worked for newspapers and journalism, until the influence of his childhood years, when his father dragged him to building sites, won out. Investing in medium and large format equipment, he turned to architectural photography, his specialty for 10 years in Louisiana. Last year, spurred by a slow Louisiana economy, moved to North Carolina.

The practical nature of school design and budget limitations involved are a challenge for the architect. The architect of this project added a creative touch by designing an "old school house" facade at the loading and unloading drive. The facade alone did not seem enough, so I added some kids. The children gave the design scale and added life. I used two umbrellaed strobes to light the facade and the children to balance the sunlight rising over the top of the peaked roof.
First architectural shoot was of the Huntington Beach Fishing Pier in Southern California. He was 15, visiting a friend, using an old Kodak box camera from the war, spending every cent on film, getting totally hooked on photography. Joined the Naval Air Reserve after high school and headed for the Naval School of Photography in Pensacola, Fla. The reputation of the Randolph Tech photography program in Asheboro lured him from native Tidewater Virginia to North Carolina. There he focused on architectural photography and has been doing it for 17 years. Constantly challenged by the vagaries of the weather, he is especially fond of dusk and night shots.

I had been shooting at Goldsboro Milling for Bartholomew Associates of Raleigh the entire day. As I left the building around 7 p.m. and walked to the parking lot with all my equipment, I happened to look back at the building across a surrounding lake. The sun was setting, the interior lights were glowing and I had only two sheets of 4x5 film left. I quickly set up my Sinar 4x5 camera and exposed one sheet of film at f/16 for 8 seconds. I didn’t even take a meter reading. At that time of day, I sometimes just feel the exposure. That’s something no one can teach you.

Followed his father’s dream into engineering, instead of his own into architecture. The good part was spending four years with Thomas Jefferson’s prize work, the University of Virginia, and then eight years with the Defense Department in Washington, D.C.’s unique assemblage of structures. During that time, he studied photography at the Smithsonian and later, architectural photography at Harvard Graduate School of Design. Being an architectural photographer with a background in engineering seems like a good blend of what both he and his father wanted.

This view of the Dean Smith Center on the UNC campus brings back chilly memories. We had spent a couple of days photographing the complex for the architects and I was anxious to get a shot of the building with the landscape in context. The bad part about that was that I wanted an early morning light and it was mid-November. The next morning, I questioned my sanity as I inched along an icy roof of a dormitory that provided an excellent vantage point. The sun wasn’t quite over the horizon yet and the wind was from the North. But as we got used to it, I saw that the shape of the dome repeated the shape of a distant hill very nicely.
A Whirlybird’s Eye View

When Michael Van Staagen is out flying his model helicopter, he often attracts a lot of attention. “A lot of police officers come up and take a look,” Van Staagen said.

If the curious constables knew his chopper carried a 35mm camera with a wide-angle lens, they might suspect him of secret surveillance. Although his mission is a bit revolutionary, it’s not at all clandestine. He is taking aerial shots of buildings for architects.

Van Staagen, 22, synthesized his hobby and his profession while working on his architecture degree at N.C. State University. When he saw other hobbyists strapping small disc and 110mm cameras onto model airplanes, he realized he could upgrade the equipment and turn out good aerial architectural photographs. “I’ve always had an entrepreneurial instinct,” Van Staagen said. “I designed the mounting system, how to adjust it and how to fire the camera from the servo, the on-board mechanism that moves things.”

Since he completed his degree in December, Van Staagen has been taking aerial photographs and doing free-lance architectural work in Greenville, where he lives. He plans to return to N.C. State for a graduate degree in architecture.

Aerial photographs offer the architect or client a three-dimensional view of an entire building. They also place a building or cluster of buildings in context on the site. But the cost of an aerial photograph taken from a real flying machine is often prohibitive.

Van Staagen can take aerial shots for much less—about $125 a shoot—because he can shoot a roll of pictures in about 10 minutes and be reasonably sure he’ll get one or two good frames. What’s more, the model helicopter doesn’t have to follow FAA rules on flying altitudes and can get a lot closer to the subject—close enough to get the entire facade, rather than just the roof.

Van Staagen’s model helicopter, sans camera, is made of aluminum and plastic and weighs 13.5 pounds. It climbs at the rate of about 10 feet per second and moves forward at up to 50 miles per hour. It carries 10 ounces of methanol, enough fuel for a 10-minute flight.

The rigged helicopter is worth about $2,000—$1,500 for the model
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An aerial view of Highland Green Apartments in Raleigh, one of the first Michael Van Staagen took using the specially rigged model helicopter he designed.

On one architectural shoot, Van Staagen had to take off in a parking lot, fly the model over 70-foot trees that surrounded his subject, bring the model down again on the other side, aim and shoot at a building he couldn't even see.

"An ideal situation is the subject having an open field in front of it, and a calm, sunny day, with the angle of the sun just right," Van Staagen said. "That hasn't come up as often as I'd like it to."

Michael Van Staagen can be reached at 1507 E. Wright Road, Greenville, N.C. 27858, (919) 830-3617.

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Don Lee is a principal in Dellinger Lee Nichols, a firm founded in 1969. He is past president of NCAIA. We value our relationship with his firm and appreciate his willingness to talk to you about us.
On the Shoulders of Giants

By Milton W. Grenfell

Milton W. Grenfell, AIA, has practiced architecture since 1977 and founded Grenfell Architecture in Charlotte in 1986. With a master of architecture degree from Washington University in St. Louis, Grenfell continued to pursue his education in classical architecture as a research assistant on a Renaissance church in Mantua, Italy; traveling and studying architecture on a tour of Europe; and studying in Philadelphia under a Master of Classical Architecture on a grant awarded from Classical America. In addition to his work on commercial and residential buildings in Charlotte and beyond, Grenfell has taught architectural history, is a frequent contributor of articles to newspapers and magazines and serves on the Historic Properties Commission.

There is an architecture being practiced today that is neither Modern, nor Post Modern. It is an architecture that might best be called "Modern Traditional."

Modern Traditional architecture is an architecture of the present which encompasses the past. It is fashioned from contemporary life patterns, economies and building technology, but it learns from and maintains continuity with our 5,000-year architectural heritage.

Modern architecture rejects this heritage. Post Modern views it with irony. Modern Traditional regards it with piety. This piety is not churchiness, but "fidelity to natural obligations." When Virgil called the hero of his epic "pious Aeneas," he didn't mean a man who spent a lot of time in the church. He described a man respectful of his culture, who carried away from sacked Troy the traditions from which to fashion a new nation that would become Rome.

In just such a manner, our ancestors in this New World built a wooden Colonial Georgian architecture in pious continuance of the brick and stone Georgian of their native land. Until 50 years ago, the architecture in this nation was fashioned from the exigencies of local climate and building technologies but was manifested through the inherited traditions of Western architecture.

The piety of Modern Traditionalism has two elements. The first is an acknowledgment that generations of architects before us built great and beautiful buildings. That presents us with "a natural obligation" to seriously and closely study their work—not in a couple of semesters of architectural history but as a vital ongoing part of the daily practice of architecture.

Before we draw a window, we must consult windows throughout history. What aesthetic principles, problems, technical issues embodied in these windows are applicable to our window? The investigation ranges across printed volumes, personal sketchbooks, existing buildings and the vast files of memory. Moreover, a certain synergy—both within the office and with the client—becomes possible in a conversation focused on the common knowledge of buildings from our shared culture.

The justification for such reference (might we say reverence?) is that generations of architects have wrestled with questions similar to those confronting us today. As the adage goes, if we can see further than others, it is because we stand on the shoulders of the giants who have gone before. By building within a tradition, one realizes the power of a fourth dimensional, or temporal, synergy. Recognizing that time is less linear and more metaphysical than we once believed, we can bring together past and present in a way that is more Einsteinian than Newtonian. Ironically, the by-now-tired cries of Modernists for an "architecture of our time" are hopelessly out of step with the true nature of our time.

The second element of Modern Traditionalism is about community. Among the lay complaints about traditional Modern architecture are that it is alienating, often incomprehensible and quickly dated. As Tom Wolfe argues in From Bauhaus to Our House, Modern architecture springs from a predominantly European intellectual, elitist, utopian ideology which was, over several decades, shoved down the throat of the public. That the dogma was not swallowed is evident in the preservation movement, which in effect has said that an old building—any old building—is preferable to what will replace it. The public has quite rightly perceived a diminished quality in Modernist buildings, saying, "They don't build 'em like they used to." And it is alienated from an architecture that has produced a numbing succession of idiosyncratic personal expressions of, for and by an "educated" elite.

Modern Traditionalism rejects the egocentric, elitist thrust of traditional Modernism. In a spirit of humility, it embraces a more communal architecture. Modern Traditionalism is an opportunity for our profession to once again do buildings that people like and understand—buildings not just of our time but for all time.

Share your thoughts on subjects architectural or remotely related. Send manuscripts (800 words or less), your photograph and a brief biography to North Carolina Architecture, AIA Tower, 115 W. Morgan St., Raleigh, NC 27601.
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AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

The 1989 Design Awards of the Charlotte section of the NCAIA honored four Charlotte firms for projects designed or constructed between September 1985 and September 1989. Three Honor Awards went to:
- J.N. Pease Associates for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center, a 400,000-square-foot complex on a 60-acre track of urban renewal land, which opened in the fall of 1988.
- Odell Associates Inc. for the Brooks Hall Rotunda Renovation at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, a renovation occupied by the School of Design in 1989.
- Dellinger Lee Nichols for the design (unbuilt) of Temple Israel, Charlotte, a sanctuary with administrative wing, children’s center and small chapel to be sited on Shalom Park, a community campus.

Two Merit Awards went to:
- Yelverton/Architect PA for Corporate Guest Quarters Renovation, Fort Mill, S.C., a project that turned the founder’s Italianate house and caretaker’s cottage into a guest facility for visiting executives.
- Odell Associates for the design of the Turfdome, a multi-use domed stadium for Paris, France (unbuilt), that would provide a naturally-lighted, natural turf playing field with lower level seating on a platform that can be raised or lowered as needed.

The North Hills branch of First Union National Bank in Raleigh, designed by Little & Associates Architects of Charlotte, was chosen for the Community Appearance Honor Roll for 1989. The Honor Roll recognizes commercial establishments that improve the appearance of their neighborhood and the city.

The Cherokee Sanford Group Showroom, a project of Camas Associates of Charlotte, was selected by Architectural Business magazine as Reconstruction Project of the Year.

Calloway Johnson Moore, P.A., received an Award of Honor in the 1989 Architectural Brick Design Awards for the design of Performance Place, a multi-theatre complex on the campus of the N.C. School of the Arts in Winston-Salem.

P. Michael West, AIA, a principal of Calloway Johnson Moore, P.A., and
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Thomas H. Hughes, AIA, of Thomas H. Hughes & Associates, received an Award of Merit in the 1989 Architectural Brick Design Awards for the design of the Newton Pool House in Winston-Salem. The awards are sponsored by the N.C. Brick Association to recognize outstanding architectural brick design.

IN THE WORKS
Little & Associates Architects of Charlotte has recently completed the design of two office buildings, the NCNB office building, a 78,000-square-foot building in downtown High Point, and AirPark East Office Building "C," a six-story, 140,000-square-foot office building to be built on I-40 between Winston-Salem and Greensboro. The firm also designed for the University of North Carolina at Charlotte a three-story facility consisting of 46 apartment-style units, 59 suite-style units and two resident hall director units.

The U.S. headquarters of the Swiss-based Max Daetwyler Corp., designed by Jenkins-Peer Architects, is scheduled for completion in June. The facility is just north of Charlotte at Huntersville Business Park. Construction is underway for a branch of First Charlotte Bank designed by Jenkins-Peer for the new Arboretum development in Charlotte.

Haskins, Rice, Savage & Pearce, P.A., of Raleigh, was selected by Raychem Corp. to design a 100,000-square-foot expansion of its Fuquay-Varina facility, to include office, laboratory and manufacturing. Construction is to begin the summer of 1990, with completion scheduled for the fall of 1991.

Camas Associates of Charlotte has completed the architectural and interior design of the Charlotte offices of KPMG/Peat Marwick, an accounting firm. The offices are located on three floors of Two First Union Building.

Reinhardt-Elder Architects, P.A., of Charlotte has been selected in four Charlotte projects: the interior upfit for S.I. Italian Restaurant & Bar in Charlotte; Fairmarket Square, a 60-unit multifamily housing project for Crossland Properties; the exterior renovation of Life Insurance Services Inc. Office Building; and Newman Manor Townhouses, a six-unit townhouse project.

Clark Tibble Harris & Li was selected as architect by Faison Associates for the 400,000-square-foot Dominion Tower office building in Roanoke, Va.; by CMD South- east, Inc., for two buildings—60,000 square feet and 40,000 square feet—on the Meridian Business Campus near Durham; by The Trinity Group for the 60,000-square-foot mixed use Boardwalk development in Spartanburg, S.C.; as design consultant by Wates, Inc. for the 62,000-square-foot CentrePort Building in Greensboro; as architect by Belwest/Rock Hill Partnership for the 52,000-square-foot building in Tech Park in Rock Hill, S.C.
O'Brien/Atkins Associates of Research Triangle Park has been selected by the Research Triangle Institute to design a wet-chemistry laboratory of 40,000 to 50,000 square feet, which will be the 17th building on the 158-acre RTI campus.

Burnstudio Architects, PA, of Raleigh will design for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill a Student Recreation Center, a 27,000-square-foot state-of-the-art fitness center, with facilities for aerobic dance, weight training and support services.

Ramsey Associates, Inc., Architects, has been picked by the State of North Carolina to provide design services for the interior and exterior renovation and rehabilitation of the Roundhouse Complex at the Historic Spencer Shops.

Snowdon and Associates, P.A., of Laurinburg has been selected by the N.C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety to design the new Troop H Headquarters Building in Monroe. The firm will also design a physical education facility for Scotland High School and renovations and additions to the Scotland County Courthouse and Jail in Laurinburg.

NAMES AND CHANGES IN NORTH CAROLINA
ARCHITECTURE
Michael R. Tye, AIA, has formed Tye Architecture Group, with offices at 924 Country Club Drive, High Point, offering services in architecture, interior design and planning. Tye was formerly president of RS&H of North Carolina in Greensboro and has 25 years of experience in commercial, residential and institutional projects with RS&H, Odell Associates and J.N. Pease. He is a past president of the NCAIA and is on its long-range planning committee. In 1988, he was appointed to a five-year term on the North Carolina Board of Architecture.

Two Raleigh architectural firms have merged to form a new firm. McKimmon Edwards Shawcroft Associates, with offices at 4601 Lake Boone Trail in Raleigh. The principals are James M. Edwards III and Brian Shawcroft, with Arthur McKimmon, a senior member of the firm, acting as full-time consultant. McKimmon, with over 40 years experience, planned and designed Peace College and residences in the Raleigh area. Edwards' designs include the Shearon Harris Energy and Environment Center, the Angus Barn Restaurant and the Springmoor Life Care Community. Shawcroft, who designed offices in London and Toronto, has practiced architecture in North Carolina for 25 years. His work includes schools in Wake and Franklin counties, and Gaddy Goodwin Teaching Theatre for Raleigh Little Theatre.

Larry Walters and Jim Gleeson have opened Walters Gleeson Architects, P.A., a firm for architecture and planning, at 601 South Cedar St., Suite 205, Charlotte.
Carl W. Smith, formerly of Carl W. Smith Architects, and John Hitch, formerly of Hitch, Architects, have merged their firms with and become principals in The Smith Sinnett Associates, P.A., of Raleigh. Carl Smith is in charge of construction administration and John Hitch is over design and CAD operations.

The firm of Wilber Kendrick Workman and Warren of Charlotte has officially changed its name to WKWW, Inc., to reflect a day-to-day working change made some time ago.

Howard C. Hunter Jr., AIA, former senior associate at Clark Tribble Harris & Li, has formed a new architectural office, Howell Hunter & Associates, P.O. Box 410383, Charlotte, N.C. 28241.

John W. Kinney Jr., AIA, formerly of O’Brien/Atkins Associates, has formed A/E/C Support services, a consulting firm for architects, engineers and other professionals in the design and construction industry, with emphasis on systems installations in professional offices. Other services include historic preservation consulting, code training workshops, design reviews for code compliance, and other professional specialties. Kinney has more than 20 years experience in architectural practice, including four years as consulting architect to the N.C. Division of Archives and His-

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ory, and for 10 years, he was responsible for systems development at O’Brien/Atkins. A/E/C Support services is located at 116 N. Bloodworth St., Raleigh.

Linda Sanders, associate professor of architecture at the North Carolina State University School of Design, has been elected to the National Architectural Accreditation Board as one of three educational representatives. Over the next three years, Sanders will chair visits to schools seeking reaccreditation. Last year, she completed a two-year term as national treasurer of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and is currently a visiting professor at the College of Architecture at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Daniel C. Wells has joined the Raleigh office of Ramsay Associates, Inc., Architects, as project coordinator with primary responsibility for commercial interiors.

PDA, a Raleigh firm, has named Marjorie L. Acker an architect in its architectural services division. Acker holds a bachelor degree in environmental design in architecture and a master of architecture from N.C. State University School of Design. She previously served as project manager at Smith Sinnett Associates, P.A., and was an architect and vice president at Team Architects, Inc.

Peterson Associates, p.a., of Charlotte has opened an office in Richmond, Va. The new office is headed by WC.

“Chuck” Means, AIA, a vice president with the firm. A native of Charlotte, Means received his master of architecture from the College of Architecture Health Facilities Studio at Clemson University.

Thomas J. Monaghan, P.E., has joined the Charlotte office of the firm as director of electrical engineering. Monaghan has relocated from the Roanoke, Va., area.

Thomas A. Dwyer, AIA, has joined the staff of Odell Associates as director of operations in North Carolina. Dwyer formerly was director of architecture for the Indianapolis office of HNTB. Dwyer has more than 25 years of experience with educational and health care facilities.

Dwyer holds a bachelor of architecture degree from the University of Notre Dame and attended an executive master’s degree program in business administration at Indiana University in Bloomington.

O’Brien/Atkins Associates has added two new principals: Dudley B. Lacy, AIA, vice president of project management, and John M. Fish, AIA, vice president of the landscape architecture/planning group. Lacy is responsible for Wake County Public Safety Center, George Watts Hill Alumni Center at UNC-Chapel Hill and Glaxo, Inc. He has a master in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, a bachelor in architecture from UNC-Charlotte and a bachelor of arts degree from Duke University. Fish, who joined the firm in 1986, designed sections of the N.C. Zoological Park and a master plan for Durham’s old American Tobacco complex. He has a master degree in landscape architecture from the University of Virginia and a bachelor of arts from the University of Richmond.

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Martin Bardsey Anthony, Architects, of Shelby have added John K. Boal and Robert B. Johnson Jr. as principals and changed the name of the firm to Martin Boal Anthony & Johnson, Architects. Boal graduated from N.C. State University and received a master of architecture degree from Kansas State University. Johnson, a native of Wilmington, received a master of architecture degree at the University of Illinois.

Hakan/Corley & Associates, Inc., of Chapel Hill has added Dan Rogers, a registered architect, to its professional staff. Rogers received his bachelor of arts degree in architecture from UNC-Charlotte in 1977.

Douglas M. Brinkley, AIA, has been named a principal in the firm of Haskins, Rice, Savage & Pearce. P.A. Brinkley, who has been with the firm since 1986, is a 1974 graduate of the N.C. State University School of Design and an appointed member to the National American Institute of Architects Committee for Education. As project architect, he has been responsible for many projects throughout the state.

Fayma Nye has joined The FWA Group as project architect in the Charlotte office. She previously was project manager with Hager Smith & Huffman Group, P.A., of Raleigh. She holds a bachelor of environmental design in architecture.

Michael C. Berry and Collier B. Webb of The FWA Group were named project architects after passing the North Carolina Architectural Registration Board exam. Webb and Berry are both based in the firm's Charlotte headquarters. Webb, who has a bachelor of architecture degree from Auburn University, joined the firm in 1985. Berry, a graduate of the University of Virginia, has a bachelor's and a master's degree in architecture and has been with the firm since 1988.

Eric W. Lee, AIA, and Robert H. Moody, AIA, have been named principals of Foy and Lee Associates, P.A., of Waynesville. Both have been with the firm for more than 10 years.

Jerry W. Currie, AIA, has been named a principal in the firm of McCulloch England Associates Architects of Charlotte. Currie work has focused on health care, but he also has worked on commercial, educational and church projects. He was elected to the firm's board of directors in 1988.

Robert P. Cain has joined McCulloch England Associates Architects as project architect.

H.M. (Mac) Nance Jr. has been named director of construction administration for Haskins, Rice, Savage & Pearce, P.A. Nance, a 1967 Civil Engineering graduate of N.C. State University, joined the firm in 1986.

Snowdon and Associates, P.A. Architects, has named Richard R. Pierce, AIA, a principal of the firm. Pierce has a bachelor and masters degree in architecture from N.C. State University. He joined the firm in 1987.

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Associate of Charlotte as director of business development.


Bobby W. Patterson, AIA, has been named an associate of Hines-Northup-Essary Architects/Engineers/Planners in Winston-Salem. Patterson is a graduate of the UNC-Charlotte College of Architecture. He joined the firm in 1986.

Charlotte S. Hayworth has joined the firm of Stec & Company, P.A., Architects, in Greensboro as interior design director. She has a bachelor in interior design from East Carolina University and a certificate in construction estimating from Guilford Technical Community College.

Kevin B. Oldland and David E. Gall, AIA, have joined Thomas H. Hughes and Associates Architecture in Winston-Salem. William C. Johnson, AIA, has joined Bohm-NBBJ of N.C., Inc., as project manager. He is an architecture graduate of Louisiana State University.
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High Point, North Carolina

LUCK STONE PORTFOLIO SERIES

When their 14,000-square-foot showroom opened in October 1987, Ashley Furniture Industries greeted visitors with an elegant new image. Rosso Levanto marble had been selected by their designer to reflect the upgrading of their new lines.

Because of their huge inventory and fabrication capabilities, Luck Stone was able to use their resources to match 843 square feet of the colorfully veined tiles and slabs to create this dramatic entrance. At their North Carolina Showroom, expert craftsmen prepared the custom-curved archway and the solid marble desk front, then worked with the installer to make sure it was perfect.

Designer: Joyce Design Group, Inc.
Builder: Varner Construction Company
Installer: Peagram Marble and Tile
Marble Supplier: Luck Stone Corporation

Luck Stone, recognized for its expertise in the importing and fabrication of marble and granite, operates ten quarries and three major Showroom Centers and Fabrication Shops in the mid-Atlantic. Offering over 135 varieties of stone and marble to architects, designers, builders, contractors and consumers.

For more information about Luck Stone’s current projects and quarry representation, write Luck Stone Corporation, P.O. Box 29682, Richmond, VA 23229. Or call 804/784-3333.
Sculptured Rock is your natural choice for a permanent and beautiful landscape.

KeyStone® retaining walls are designed to function beautifully for a lifetime, providing long term savings compared to timbers which will deteriorate.

There are no metal members in KeyStone to rust away, such as found in timbers.

No cumbersome tools, mortars, cutting or preservative treatments are required with KeyStone, and the wall goes up in half the time of old methods.

**Build it to last!**
- Individual concrete units locked together with fiberglass dowels.
- Available in 8" or 4" high mini-units.
- Choice of face, color and texture.
- Strong, permanent and maintenance free.
- Quick and easy installation reduces labor.

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