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 THEME

The Architect at work—at school, in the many phases of his private practice, as professional advisor to public bodies or Governmental Agencies—always at work, day and mostly night. No play. No play.
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credits

S. C. Magazine Committee, A.I.A., Lew R. Hoyt, Roy Davenport, May-
nard Pearlstine and Frank Poole. Special appreciation is expressed to
"A. R. V." the ghost writer who would not furnish us a picture nor allow
his name to be used — guess who.

REID HEARN, Chairman
DOES he draw blue prints? Does he build houses? These are typical inquiries which are indicative of the misconception that many laymen have regarding the services that an architect performs. While by a proper interpretation to these two questions is —no, they are not entirely incorrect in what they imply. However they can in no sense be considered as defining the full and complete scope of architectural services.

An architect is an individual who is qualified by education, training and experience and who has been legally licensed by a State to practice the profession of architecture. He is a professional man in the same sense as members of other professions and he may be engaged in private practice or employed by others in a professional capacity. He is, by definition, one who is skilled in the art and science of building and this involves all of the many facets and phases of building construction from the initial conception to the completed structure. His services begin with a dream in the mind of his prospective client and the earlier he is consulted the more successfully and efficiently he can translate this dream into a reality.

After an architect receives a specific commission his first approach is to determine, in general, his client's conception of the proposed project, such as its nature and function, the size which the client considers desirable or necessary and the facilities which are to be included, the characteristics of the site if one has been considered, the client's preference, if any, for a particular design style and what is probably most important, the amount of funds available or the owners budget. These are all basic facts which the architect carefully analyzes from an economical, and practical as well as an aesthetic stand-
point to determine to what extent the client's wishes can be satisfied. It is very often necessary to prepare rough sketches to show conditions as an aid in making this analysis. Unfortunately, it frequently calls for certain compromises if the project is to be made feasible and it may even develop from the study that it is not sound and should be abandoned. In this case the architect’s advice could easily save further expenditure for his client or possibly prevent a substantial loss.

If the project proceeds, the owner should prepare a detailed program listing his space requirements and the features and facilities he wishes to incorporate in the building. He should also obtain a topographic survey of the site, if one has been chosen, since this is necessary to permit the architect to suitably and economically adapt the building to its location. If no site has been chosen the architect can be of valuable assistance in the selection of a site that will lend itself to the purpose for which it is intended and is a sound investment. With this information before him the architect is now ready to make preliminary studies and sketches both of the floor arrangement, with its relationship to the site and the exterior appearance of the building. The client’s dream is at last beginning to take form and shape through the imagination, artistry, and skill of the architect and as soon as he feels these preliminary sketches have been developed to a degree where they can be profitably and understandably discussed he presents them to his client’s consideration. There may be many revisions and indeed many complete new starts, numerous schemes may be experimented with and closely analyzed, different exterior designs will be drawn and studied, various types of materials and textures will be considered, preliminary cost estimates will be prepared, and every possible solution explored and examined. It is the architect’s sole objective, his raison
Writing Specifications—What hasn't been drawn must now be written.

d'etre to emerge with a final design that is the best possible answer to the client's requirements, is arranged for convenience, efficiency, and economy of both construction, operation and maintenance and will, when constructed on the site be an aesthetically pleasing addition to the surrounding.

Acceptance of the preliminary sketches by the owner is the signal to proceed with the preparation of the necessary documents, working drawings and specifications, to convert the accepted design from paper to a living reality. This entails a tremendous amount of detailed work which involves, first the structural design or skeleton of the building. This must be carefully calculated to assure a stable and substantial structure and yet it must be so integrated with the floor arrangement and exterior design that the frame work does not interfere with the interior layout and decoration or impose restrictions in achieving the outward appearance that is desired. Normally the structural system has to be considered by the architect in the preliminary sketch stage to avoid designing an impractical structure. The basic elements of working drawings are the floor plans and the elevations of the exterior. These are not sufficient, however, to show how the component parts of the building fit together. Details or large scale drawings are included to illustrate and describe how the elements and materials are assembled. These are explained with many notes, dimensions, and instructions to clearly define how every joint and connection is to be made and how all of the materials mentioned are to be erected or applied. The more complete the information and details the more certain the architect can be that his ideas will be carried out as he has conceived them. Other necessary features, such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning, and electrical work must also be designed and in-

Final Drawings & Selections—Now it's built in paper, you agree on finishes.
corporated in the drawings in such a manner as to prevent them from infringing upon the architect's over-all concept of the building. When it is felt that the advice of consultants are to his, and ultimately the owner's, advantage, the architect will engage their services in certain specialized fields. All of the work of such consultants must, of course, be coordinated under the supervision of the architect who is responsible for every phase of the building design. It is his responsibility to see that the final working drawings are a cohesive, and comprehensive set of documents showing or describing every part of the building, from the smallest nail to the heaviest steel girder, and identifying its type, location, and method of installation.

To complement the working drawings, a set of specifications is written to establish the relationship between the owner, the architect and the contractor, as well as defining their respective rights. The duties and responsibilities of the contractor in the execution of the contract are also enunciated. They include more explicit instructions, as to what is expected of him, than can be shown on the drawings and more clearly describe the type, nature, and quality of materials, equipment and fixtures that are to be used in the building. An important consideration in the proper and satisfactory construction of the building is the quality of workmanship and the specifications concisely define the acceptable standard. Through the architect's knowledge and experience the owner is assured that only the highest standard of workmanship will be accepted. In order that all interested parties are clearly informed of the biding procedures, these are outlined in the specifications as well as bonds and guarantees to be required as security to the owner that the building will be constructed in strict accordance with the drawings and specifications. The guarantee, as agreed to by the contractor under the terms of the contract, also protects the owner for a specified period of time against any defects in materials and workmanship which may develop within the guarantee period after the building is completed.

Upon completion of the working drawings and specifications, a thorough check is made of these documents for any omissions and discrepancies and when he is satisfied with their clarity and adequacy, the architect submits them to the owner and carefully reviews their provisions in detail with him. Although the owner has been furnished with sketches, models, and other descriptive illustrations of the appearance of the building on completion he may not fully comprehend many of the technical details and aspects of what he sees on paper. He can, however, have complete confidence in his architect as a competent, qualified professional advisor. As a result of the diagnosis, the prescription has been written but it now must be filled and applied in order for the benefits to the owner to be fully realized. While the architect has wrapped up, so to speak, a graphic, detailed description of his client's dream as he has envisaged it, his services are only half completed. In order for the building which his artistic imagination has created and his scientific skill has crystallized on paper to come to life in body and soul as he conceived it, he must carefully nurse it a-borning. On approval of the owner and as his representative, the architect
makes a formal advertisement for bids or otherwise solicits competent contractors to bid on the cost of construction. At the
time and place he has previously designated as suitable to the owner, he receives and opens the bids. His advice is offered
to the owner as to the qualifications of the contractors submitting bids, the reasonableness of the bids received, and he makes
recommendations on the award of the contract. He notifies the successful contractor of the award of the contract and pre-
pares or assists in the preparation of the contract for execution between the owner and contractor. He is responsible for the
contractor meeting the obligations in an approved manner as required in connection with signing the contract, such as bonds,
insurance, etc. and he receives and delivers such documents to the owner.

With the signing of the construction contract a third party has joined the creative team, the builder or building contract-
or. He may be likened to the pharmacist who fills the prescription written by the professional man. In accordance with his
contractual agreement with the owner, the architect is his official representative but he cannot be expected to require the
contractor to satisfy any unreasonable demands of the owner, particularly when they are not in accord with the terms of the
construction contract. During the erection of the building, the architect performs those services which are required to facili-
tate the execution of the work in accordance with the intent of his working drawings, specifications, and construction contract.
He is empowered under the terms of this contract to judge the work of the contractor for compliance with the contract docu-
ments (working drawings, specifications, and construction contract) and his instructions, but he must also see, in all fairness,
that the contractor is not called upon to do anything not required by them. In other words, he holds an unbiased position be-
tween the owner and contractor and realizing that both are a party to the contract he endeavors to see that each complies
with its provisions and neither infringes on the other. In this position it can be seen clearly that all instructions of the owner
must be channeled through the architect, and all complaints or requests from the contractor must be directed to the architect.
This procedure is a protection to both the owner and contractor.

Architectural services during construction include, when necessary, preparation and issuance of large scale and full size de-
tails of any features that need to be more accurately defined and described. The architect checks, approves, and distributes
shop drawings prepared by various manufacturers who fabricate or assemble elements of the building. He inspects and ap-
proves materials submitted by the contractor for his consideration. He issues certificates recommending payments to the con-
tractor and the owner makes payments only as directed by these certificates. He maintains a log and file of the progress of the
job and a record of all important decisions affecting the work as well as an accounting of all disbursement of funds.

(Please Turn to Page 22)
A loan guaranty, generally referred to by borrowers as a form of the Servicemen's Readjustment Assistance Act, which grants to veterans of the Korean conflict the same benefits which had been given to veterans of World War II.

In order to be eligible for loan guaranty, a veteran must have an original discharge or other original separation papers which must show that he was separated from active Military or Naval service under conditions other than dishonor:ble after 90 days active service, or by reason of a service incurred injury or disability. At least one day of that active service must have been on or after September 16, 1940, and on or before July 25, 1947, for World War II veterans, or on or after June 27, 1950, and on or before January 31, 1955, which covers Korean veterans. Upon request, a Certificate of Eligibility is provided the veteran for delivery to his lender in lieu of discharge papers. Veterans of World War II have until July 25, 1957, to use their entitlement, while the expiration date for the Korean veterans benefits under loan guaranty is January 31, 1965.

A veteran may apply for loan guaranty to assist him in the purchase of residential property, to construct a dwelling, or make repairs, alterations or improvements in his present home. For farming purposes, he may purchase lands, buildings, live stock, equipment, machinery, supplies, implements, or he may repair, alter, construct, or improve any land, equipment or buildings, including the farm house, to be used in farming operations under his supervision.

After a veteran's eligibility has been established our relations are generally with his leader who forwards to the Regional Office a Request for Determination of Reasonable Value on forms provided for this purpose. Appraisals are assigned to approved fee appraisers throughout the region being served. A first estimate was increased from 4 per cent to 6 per cent of the loan or $7,500.00, whichever is less. The allowable interest rate was also increased from 4 per cent to 6 per cent at which it now stands.

In July, 1952, Congress enacted the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act which grants to veterans of the Korean conflict the same benefits which had been given to veterans of World War II.

In order for property to be acceptable for loan guaranty as existing construction, the building must have been completed for at least 12 months or the building must have been constructed under Veterans' Administration or Federal Housing Administration compliance with Federal Housing Administration compliance.

By way of introduction, it may be well to explain briefly the inception of the Servicem en's Readjustment Act, generally referred to by builders as the G. I. Home Loan Program, and various amendments to the original Act as it presently exists. Many benefits were provided under this Act, but since we are primarily interested in the building program which is covered by loan guaranty and insurance of mortgages, only these features will be discussed.

Title III of the Act covers loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property. The loans may be made by individuals, building and loan associations, banks, or other associations willing to comply with the requirements of the Act. As originally enacted, guaranty amounted to 50 per cent of the loan or $2,000.00, whichever was less. This apparently was not sufficient incentive to induce private lenders to participate in the program and the Act was amended to provide for real estate loans a guaranty of 50 per cent or $4,000.00, whichever was less. After several years, Congress again found it necessary to provide inducement to private lending agencies to participate in the program and the limit was again raised to 60 per cent of the loan or $7,500.00, whichever is less. The allowable interest rate was also increased from 4 per cent to 6 per cent at which it now stands.

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After a veteran's eligibility has been established our relations are generally with his leader who forwards to the Regional Office a Request for Determination of Reasonable Value on forms provided for this purpose. Appraisals are assigned to approved fee appraisers throughout the region being served, in this instance, the entire state of South Carolina. These men are appointed to represent the veteran in a position of trust and confidence, and must possess satisfactory qualifications for determining real estate values in their communities. They must further be men of high moral character and unquestioned integrity. Appraisals may be made on both existing construction and proposed construction. In order for property to be acceptable for loan guaranty as existing construction, the building must have been completed for at least 12 months or the building must have been constructed under Veterans' Administration or Federal Housing Administration compliance.

It is not a requirement of the Veterans' Administration that plans and specifications be prepared by a professional architect. However, it is often to the best interest of the veteran to obtain the services of someone qualified in home construction to assist him in this important transaction which may be the most important contract he will negotiate in his life time. Home building may be likened to any other field of professional construction whereby the advice and guidance of someone familiar with the innumerable and intricate details attendant thereto should be sought. The professional architect must necessarily keep abreast of latest developments in home building and equipment, and often through his know-
22 years of improving construction

By LEW R. HOYT
CHIEF ARCHITECT
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

It has now been twenty-two years, nearly a quarter of a century, since the Federal Housing Administration presented itself on the horizon of the construction industry. The birth of this organization was through an Act of Congress whose members saw the necessity of providing homes to many, many American families through financial assistance. The Congress also required that a prerequisite to this financial assistance would be homes which were well planned and constructed and meeting General Acceptability Requirements, Minimum Planning Requirements and Minimum Construction Requirements. We of these United States know that the home is the basis of our American way of life.

To clearly show how the Federal Housing Administration is fulfilling its mission of improving residential planning and construction, we feel that the organization and general duties of the Architectural Section should be shown in broad outline. As to the organization, the section is under the direct control of a Supervisory Construction Examiner (Chief Architect) who is responsible for all activities of the Architectural Section. For the Section Chief to function properly, it is necessary that he be provided with a cost, processing and inspection subsection, each being charged with specific duties which are required for the smooth operation of the section as a whole.

The cost subsection is responsible for providing accurate unit cost for all materials necessary in construction. This information is compiled for use by office personnel and is held in the strictest of confidence. As required, additional cost data is secured from time to time for special items and equipment and to supplement our other cost data. In order to assure that the cost is up-to-date, surveys are made in many sections of the state when deemed necessary or conditions warrant.

The processing subsection is responsible for checking plans and specifications in order to determine compliance with the Minimum Property Requirements and at the same time giving considerable thought to good planning. It is in this stage that the plans and specifications are either returned to the mortgagee for necessary correction or are continued in process. Further processing includes the other sections of the organization for various purposes prior to issuance of commitment. If and when a commitment is issued, it is at that stage that items which may be corrected prior to beginning of construction are made part of the commitment.

All subsections of the Architectural Section are considered important, however, the importance of the inspection function cannot be emphasized too strongly. During the construction three inspections are made at different stages, namely, when the foundation is completed and prior to backfill, when all plumbing, electrical and heating is roughed-in and prior to covering of structural members, and finally when the building is completed and ready for occupancy. Quite often additional inspections are required to reinspect any noncompliance or defective workmanship noted on a previous inspection. At any time during construction the Chief Architect may make an inspection to determine compliance, check quality of workmanship and make suggestions or requirements for improvement. We believe that a building inspected at the above stages is sufficient to determine its structural soundness, the use of good building practices and assurance that utilities are installed in accordance with applicable codes. It must be pointed out that these inspections by the Federal Housing Administration must not be construed as supervision of construction. Unfortunately it is the belief of many that the Federal Housing Administration supervises construction. However the belief is erroneous. We trust that this brief organizational outline of the Architectural Section will throw some light on what we are doing to improve residential construction.

During the early years of the Federal Housing Administration, considerable difficulty was experienced in our effort to "change over" from mediocre construction to good construction. At the same time our attention was directed toward getting improved design in residential construction. This must not be interpreted to mean that all construction was inferior, however, all must agree that there was considerable room for improvement in this field. Anyone who has been interested in this type of construction and even those who only casually observe construction cannot help but notice the continuous improvement. In the early days of FHA the Minimum Property Requirements were assembled in a small pamphlet of about fifteen or twenty pages whereas today the booklet is quite comprehensive. This indicates a continuous study of requirements considered essential to good construction and at the same time prove that there is always present the effort and desire to improve residential construction. All phases of building is considered in our requirements such as plot planning, building planning, structural, heating, plumbing, electrical and lot improvement requirements.

Drawings and specifications submitted with applications for mortgage insurance should completely indicate and describe all of the proposed work, including the sizes, grade and quality of materials and equipment to be incorporated in the structures. To accomplish this it is necessary to furnish plot plan, floor plans (including foundation plans), exterior elevations, sections, details and specifications. Over the years there has been a definite improvement in the preparation of the above required exhibits, however, it is believed that there is still room for improvement which cannot be achieved until more professional personnel enter into this field of endeavor. We of the architectural profession, are charged with the responsibility for improving architecture in general and we must be sure that this trust is fulfilled.

It will continue to be the aim of the Federal Housing Administration to improve construction and design and cherish the trust placed upon us by the Congress of the United States.
THE PUBLIC WORKS ARCHITECT

Variety in building operations is probably the greatest challenge to architects and engineers who undertake this work. In all likelihood, no other building organization has had to satisfy so many various requirements; for Navy work encompasses virtually all types of civilian and military construction located in diverse climates, and then adds all varieties of more strictly naval and marine operations. For example: offices; housing facilities; communication facilities; medical and dental buildings; housing and subsistence facilities; schools; ordnance facilities; power and heating plants; recreation; religious and welfare facilities; security, harbor and docking facilities; warehouses; shops; cranes; railroads; utilities and roads—the Navy needs all these.

The District Public Works Office is a complete building and operating organization, the function of which is to design, build and maintain these facilities. Our clients consist of all the other offices and bureaus of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Design Division of the District Public Works Office consists of six professional branches: Architectural, Structural, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Specifications. It is within this division that the architect plays an important role. The supervisory architect manages the Architectural Branch and supervises the work and men within the branch. The work of this branch consists of preparing plans, cost estimates, and details; solving building problems related to functional planning, correct usage of materials, equipment and construction methods; and producing safe usable buildings of sound economic value at reasonable costs. The architectural designs are closely coordinated with the work of the engineering branches and the architect is usually responsible for this coordination. Upon completion of the drawings, specifications and reproduction, the projects are advertised publicly for competitive bidding. The construction contract is then awarded to the contractor submitting the low bid.

In addition, the architect provides consulting services on technical matters to civilian and officer personnel, to field activities and private architects, and to contractors and inspectors. He supervises the review of plans and estimates prepared by private architectural firms and other Naval activities. He supervises the review of plans and estimates prepared by private architectural firms and other Naval activities. He administers, receives, and assigns projects to personnel of his branch; supervises and assists in important phases of designs and reports while in progress of design. He supervises and assists in the computations of material and labor costs. With officers, civilians, and private architects he attends conferences for the purpose of planning, advising and assisting in problems concerning new projects, rehabilitation, and maintenance. This work may concern one building, or many, in the construction contract or even complete new stations starting from the acquisition of new property. Many of the projects are located in low, salty areas where foundation conditions are poor; hurricanes are frequent; and corrosive elements are active. The Navy builds where the fleet meets the shore establishment to obtain fuel, repairs, provisions, men, and ammunition.

THE PRIVATE ARCHITECT

The Design Division of the District Public Works Office maintains a nucleus force of architects and engineers consis-

(Please turn to Page 83)
the contribution of the architect to the state school building program

By WILLIAM BROADUS SOUTHERLIN
SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOL HOUSE PLANNING
STATE EDUCATIONAL FINANCE COMMISSION

IN 1951 South Carolina launched a consolidation of some 1725 school districts into 108. Simultaneously, a school construction program was begun demanding the services of skilled architects willing to do special research in school plant planning. The architect needed the ability to interpret the ideas of the teacher, supervisor, principal, and superintendent into a design that would give all these ideas final form in a physical plant which would be functional, economical, and easily maintained at low cost.

It is a fact that the full meaning of the title "architect" is often misunderstood by the school official. If the architect is in good standing in his profession he will bring his client assurance of special abilities and skilled so essential in designing a school plant. Architects doing work on South Carolina schools have been licensed and hold a registration certificate in the state, which means they have met certain tests of competence. The South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has consistently held a high standard for those practicing architecture. These are all self-imposed standards that have conspired to produce men of integrity, business ability, artistic and technical competence.

Most of the school boards have not selected the architects for school plant work by competitive means. School officials, by and large, have chosen the architect on the basis of his ability as demonstrated by his interest in school plants and their functions. Further, the integrity and business ability were carefully examined. The architect has been called on the job by the local officials as the needs developed, and this has meant that some architects have given almost full time to this work since 1951.

When the School Act of 1951 was enacted, it presented an opportunity for the architect to meet a challenge and render a service to his state and the communities which were trying to meet their obligations to its citizens and youth. He was equal to the occasion. This has been demonstrated by the excellent contributions made by the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in providing for both fellow architects and school officials exhibits, sponsoring and co-sponsoring conferences, special workshops, demonstrations and lectures. Contributions were made by various educational, engineering, designing and health agencies which had any responsibilities in connection with public school plants in the state. The wisdom of the architects uniting with the various agencies in gathering and promulgating the information related to the school plant is now evident in those buildings which are now in use.

These conferences which have been held, sometimes twice each year, have tended to bring about a mutual understanding of the problems within the field of both architecture and school administration. The architects began to develop this mutual understanding early by requesting in 1949 that the State Supervisor of Schoolhouse Planning send them a list of outstanding school superintendents to whom the South Carolina Chapter of American Institute of Architects issued an invitation to attend their annual summer meeting. The courtesy extended the school officials was returned by extending a like invitation for the architects to attend the State School Administrators annual meeting, and consequently, architects and school administrators began to appreciate the specialized training required for both professions. This developed a mutual understanding that has produced team-work and progress toward more functional school designs for the peculiar needs of a given community.

National attention has been directed toward the achievements in the construction of school plants in South Carolina. This has come from the American Institute of Architects and other architectural organizations, the Inter-State School Building Service, The National Council on Schoolhouse Construction, and the U. S. Office of Education. This recognition has come, no doubt, because of the keen interest each architect has demonstrated in gathering all research information possible on many phases of the school plant. More South Carolina architects have a copy of the "Guide on Schoolhouse Construction" than those from any other state in the Union. This indicates very clearly that the State of South Carolina is endowed with architects who hold a high standard and are constantly searching for improved methods, materials and designs. It is general knowledge that the architects doing school plants have spent time, money, and long study in order that they might provide for their clients the latest in design, material, and equipment that would offer the greatest return in function, economy and maintenance.

To design a school plant requires special consideration of use, space, special needs of the community, and the relation each activity may have to another. The architects in South Carolina have demonstrated their worth in various ways which becomes more perceptible as the plants are set into operation and the educational opportunities are broadened in accordance with the local needs.

The architects should receive special recognition for handling so wisely the

(Please turn to Page 22)
WHEN Public Law 725 (Hill-Burton Act) was enacted by the National Congress in 1946 it opened a thrilling new vista and a new hope for healthier, sturdier citizenry in this country. This Bill provided for Federal assistance in the broadest expansion and improvement of medical facilities ever undertaken on a national scale. It was unmistakably evident, at the close of World War II that our hospitals and other allied institutions devoted to the health of our nation were the victims of a dearth of new construction during the depression and war years as well as the rapid rate of obsolescence characteristic of this type of institutional plant. The critical conditions were further aggravated by an increase in population with expanded hospitalization insurance coverage and the revolutionary advances and discoveries in medical science and techniques. Our representatives in the National Congress, led by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and the then Senator John H. Burton of Ohio, were cognizant of the threat to our national health and realized that prompt remedial action was necessary and urgent. Legislation was enacted to authorize the expenditure of $150,000,000 annually for Federal Grants-in-Aid on a matching basis to public and non-profit sponsors for the constructing and equipping of new facilities and the improvement and expansion of those which were existing. While only once has the annual appropriation equalled the full amount authorized, the total Federal funds appropriated and spent to date amount to approximately $800,000,000. Initial legislation provided for the Program to extend over a five year period but several extensions have continued it through 1957 and it is expected that the present Congress will grant another extension as the goal of adequate up-to-date hospital beds for our population and modern facilities for medical care is far short of being attained. The most critical areas and conditions are given priority and many hospitals that have never received Federal funds are still in need of expansion and improvement. Even some of those built early in the Program are no inadequate to meet present needs as the population continues to increase, and more and more advances are made in medical science; and so the cycle goes on and on.

For the first time in many years Federal authorities recognized the importance of the Architectural profession in implementing this brilliant dollar building program and the counsel of the national organization, American Institute of Architects, was sought as to how best the private architect could function in making these new and improved hospital's and medical facilities a successful reality. It was decided that decentralization to the State level was the answer with the U. S. Public Health Service formulating, in collaboration with A.I.A., a set of standards and code of minimum requirements and providing the administrative machinery for carrying out the intent of the Legislative Act. Under the able leadership and direction of the late Marshall Schaffer, A. I. A., an Office of Technical Services was set up by the U. S. Public Health Service composed of architects, engineers, and technical specialists to conduct an exhaustive study and research and to set down the results in the form of guide and reference material for the benefit of the private architect, as selected by the sponsor, in the design and construction of projects on the local level. The architectural profession is indebted to the U. S. Public Health Service through Marshall Schaffer and his assistants for the very careful, thorough, and complete job they performed which resulted in a set of design Standards recognized as the authoritative in the hospital and health facility field.

In line with the policy of decentralized administration, Regional Offices of the U. S. Public Health Service are given the authority to approve projects and make decisions in conformity with the Federal Regulations. These offices have professional architects on their staff who are charged with the responsibility of the technical phase of the Program in relation to design and building construction. In a further measure of decentralization and to avoid as much Federal interference as possible, the Act also provided that a State Agency be established as a part of the local State Government to interpret Federal requirements and administer the Program on a State and a local level. These Agencies also include professional architects on their staff who are

(Please Turn to Page 87)
I N addition to the familiar services performed by architects in South Carolina communities—services such as the design and supervision of construction of beautiful homes and public buildings—the architects of South Carolina are making a significant contribution to the military defense of our country.

With the Charleston District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, architects from various parts of the state collaborate in the design of many types of structures which are essential parts of our U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force installations.

The Corps of Engineers began its historic growth about one hundred and eighty years ago building fortifications in the American Revolution; in the War of 1812 it supported combat operations on the frontiers; in the War of 1848, built roads in Mexico; in the Spanish-American War, performed engineering feats overseas; in World War I, constructed ports, railroads and lumber mills in France; and in World War II provided amphibious and aviation engineers all over the world. Following World War II, the Corps of Engineers could not relax its wartime pace and devote itself to training, research and planning, alone. Instead, it faced a new challenge in Korea. In addition to solving the special military problems that each war presented, the engineers provided many services and supplies, and engaged the enemy in combat.

The Corps of Engineers has constantly contributed to the growth of this nation through its civil-works functions. It made land surveys, laid out railroads, improved rivers and harbors, carried on flood control programs, and erected public building and hydro-electric dams.

The Charleston District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has been active in South Carolina since the War Between the States—one of the first tasks being the removal of gunboats sunk during the war in Charleston Harbor. An early achievement was the construction of the jetties which protect the entrance to Charleston Harbor. When the necessity of a large peace-time military construction program arose, the Army Engineers were assigned the duty of accomplishing the construction for the U. S. Army and the U. S. Air Force.

The operation of the army post or air force base and the housing, feeding, training, recreation buildings and holds of personnel requires buildings of almost every kind. Hangars large enough to enclose one or several of the largest existing aircraft; warehouses in which enormous amounts of material are stored and are accessible for immediate use; refrigerated buildings for the storage and processing of food; administration buildings; various types of technical training buildings; dental clinics, dispensaries, hospitals, theaters, chapels, dining halls and dormitories, recreation buildings, buildings for the protection and operation of technical equipment, and homes for families—all of these types, and more, are required.

In the past five years the Charleston District has been responsible for nearly $65,000,000 worth of construction in South Carolina. This construction has taken place in all parts of South Carolina and includes several major airfields; the improvement and development of various Army installations, and the construction of several Army Reserve Training Centers. During this time the Charleston District has worked with many of the architects, engineers and contractors in South Carolina.

The architect or engineer performing design work for the Army Engineers functions in much the same manner as he would in doing a job for a large business firm when coordination of functional and economic factors are of importance. The fact that so many people are intimately concerned with each design project is perhaps an unusual circumstance. As procedures are standardized, functional requirements may be defined and basic.
criteria formulated. The Corps of Engineers supervises all of the construction.

The Corps of Engineers maintains a small force of key technical personnel who coordinate the work done by private firms. In the Charleston District are structural, civil, electrical, mechanical, hydraulic and paving engineers, and architects with a relatively small personnel for checking and coordinating the work which is received from private contractors. The chief of the architectural-structural section is responsible for the preparation of all architectural design work for the District. He develops preliminary designs and directs the preparation of working drawings for the many kinds of buildings that are necessary. Administrative supervision of the structural unit and coordination of structural and architectural features with the other phases of design are a part of the work. The review of architect-engineer submitted plans and specifications and estimated costs for completeness, conformance to standards, and accuracy is an important function of the architect working for the Engineers under the regulations of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Trained personnel with the engineers maintain liaison with the architect working under contract with the government in order to furnish necessary design criteria and to provide the changes in criteria which are constantly being made in the effort to improve the quality of design.

In addition to the work with the private architect, the government architect makes the usual field investigations to determine site conditions, relationship to other structures on the site, and functional requirements, and prepares reports incorporating recommendations for the best methods of solving the various problems. During construction progress he supervises the review of shop drawings, samples and test reports submitted by the contractor to determine conformance with plans and specifications, and makes recommendations to the Corps of Engineers personnel directly responsible for the supervision of construction on the acceptability of materials and completed work, makes take-offs of materials, estimates labor skills and equipment, costs and time extensions required, and coordinates the preparation of and assists in preparing contract modifications and findings of fact.

Perhaps the major difference in the architectural work done for the government is in the writing of project specifications. In the effort to stimulate the greatest possible amount of competition among manufacturers of buildings materials and equipment, the use of trade names or restrictive specifications is avoided. This means that the specifications must be written in terms of function and structure. The incorporation of the maximum possible optional materials and construction methods is the result of the desire of the Corps of Engineers to permit competitive bidding based on the selection of materials and construction methods which will provide facilities having similar durability and performance characteristics, thus resulting in lower construction costs. Where possible, the use of prefabricated components is allowed. The use of newly developed materials and non-conventional construction methods, when they are proven satisfactory, comparable in cost to basic construction and equally suitable, is considered. The functional, structural, material and mechanical components of each structure are coordinated in a manner to achieve an economic end product which meets the operational requirements of the structure as a whole. The expected tenure of use becomes an element of the design. Materials must be chosen which can be expected to be reasonably available in an emergency economy. The conservation of critical materials is of vital interest. This interest comes not only from a desire to comply fully with the national effort to conserve critical materials for the defense effort, but also to occasion the least possible delay in the construction of essential facilities.

While new structures do not necessarily conform with the established "style" of architecture at existing installations, they are designed to be compatible with existing and probable future construction within the area. All designs must be economical and generally in harmony with contemporary architecture of pleasing appearance, depending upon the prominence and importance of the structure. Secondary structures are of the most economical structural design and materials. An attempt is made to take full advantage of the use of natural textures and colors of the materials employed as well as the variety afforded by properly selected color schemes.

Fortunately, the United States of America is not engaged in the training of a generation of warriors, and it is equally fortunate that we recognize the necessity for preparing young American citizens to defend our great country. Since such a need exists and because nearly every young man in the country will spend some of his formative years at a military installation, it is proper that the best efforts of the architects of the country should be devoted to the creation of an environment in which military activities and men's other endeavors can become meaningful and vital.

SOUTH CAROLINA MAGAZINE, JUNE, 1956
Architectural education at Clemson College

By HARLAN E. McCLURE, Head of Dept. of Architecture, Clemson College

A representative of a national publishing house once said that when he first arrived after dark at a college campus he could always identify the architectural school. This, he added, was because the spaces used as architectural studios and drafting rooms were always fully lighted far into the night and filled with energetic and spirited students. He might also have said that architectural spaces in colleges are quite generally placed on the third floor of old buildings or in abandoned gymnasias.

It is a fact, however, that the architectural student spends a great deal of his time officially and unofficially at his drafting board. This is partly because of the problem method generally employed by architectural schools which requires that a great deal of attention be given to creative laboratory problems, and partly because of the fact that to the talented and dedicated architectural student the profession and its studies are both vocation and avocation.

The mission of a school of architecture is to give the embryonic architect such educational disciplines and experiences as will provide a sound foundation for a lifetime of further self-education and growth. Architecture is both an art and a science. It is a profession which serves human needs for shelter and beauty, and these needs are characterized by constant and rapid change and growth. Moreover, it is a science which is being constantly enriched and broadened and is thus even better able to solve human shelter requirements.

In reorganizing and strengthening the professional course in architecture at Clemson College, it seems to us that the student must first be given such a broad basic training that he will be able to see the professional challenge of the architect in historic perspective and equip him to understand the people that he will serve—their inspirations and their needs. In addition to having fundamental courses in the Humanities and Social Sciences necessary to all professional people, and particularly to a profession with the challenges and demands that confront the architect, the student must also acquire training in the many technical disciplines which underlie the profession. The architect should be able to comprehend evolutions and developments in...
It is important that the architect be brought to a realization of the part that he should play in community development. Advanced students in architecture undertake comprehensive studies in town and regional planning. After careful research and investigation, planning solutions, such as the one above, are presented in model form.

The curriculum in the Clemson Architectural Department is now so arranged that actual problems in architectural design are coordinated with the work in theoretical studies. To afford the architectural student the same rich experiences that are normally offered to students in better architectural schools everywhere, The South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has established and is sponsoring The Clemson Architectural Foundation. The Foundation exists for the purpose of providing funds for the Architectural Department at the College. Under its auspices, a program of visiting lecturers and critics with national and international reputations are being brought to Clemson and will provide stimulation to the students and place them in contact with specialized skills not normally found on permanent faculties. The scheduling of these visiting lecturers and critics is carefully coordinated with the studio work in design. Through Foundation aid, various classes in design will have the opportunity of visiting buildings under construction and completed, and will obtain a more realistic view of the profession through contacts with architects in their offices.

The nature of architectural education is such that the actual physical facilities of the school must reflect the type of training offered. As architecture is a three-dimensional art, considerable emphasis is placed on studies produced in model form. This requires extensive use of a well-equipped model shop which must be conveniently located with regard to the design studios. From the first year through the fifth, design work is so organized that the student grows in drawing skills and yet has three-dimensional design experiences through the constant use of models as a means of studying and presenting ideas.

As the techniques of building become increasingly complex, it is obvious that the student must learn how to conduct research and it is imperative that he have access to a first-rate architectural library. Like the shop, the library should be conveniently located to the design studios so that the student will be encouraged to make frequent excursions to the bookshelves. The Clemson Architectural Foundation is including aids to the library as one of its important projects for this year. Library facilities can include other educational media in addition to books. Color slides, films, periodicals, and various types of exhibits are now more available for acquisition than ever before. The Department will make every effort to expand its accessions to include these media. As Clemson is located in a non-urban area, it has many advantages of pleasant surroundings and a fine atmosphere for work. A library will help to bring outside happenings in the profession elsewhere to the student's desk.

This year the physical area occupied by the Department has been remodeled, and exhibition spaces have been provided which will permit the students to see exhibits which should prove professionally stimulating. A program of exhibits, as it is developed in the next few years, will include work in the other arts and will continue to be arranged in cooperation with the members of the architectural staff who teach the students drawing and painting. It is important that the architect not only learn to draw well, since this tool will constantly be used throughout his professional career, but that he also understand and appreciate the allied arts in order to employ them properly in his professional work.

The photographs which are included in this article give a general impression of the disciplines and the stimulations which the architectural student experiences. Fascinating as these may seem, it is important to remember that the student is being trained for a lifetime of professional service, and that his time should be so utilized and his habits so formed that he will be an imaginative, energetic and responsible practitioner ten years after graduation and not merely a useful employee immediately upon earning his degree.

**SUMMER MEETING**

JUNE 22-23

Highlands
Country Club
Highlands,
N. C.
DURING the past few years the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has been making a study of architectural training and research in South Carolina and, in particular, how it compares with that in other states. Obviously if building in South Carolina is to continue to grow and remain competitive in quality and cost with other states, our architects must have comparable training. This is a matter of paramount importance, we believe, not only to us architects but to the much larger field of builders, suppliers, manufacturers and, indeed, to the state as a whole since our economic and cultural well being is so directly connected with our building.

Our initial findings were not encouraging. For some reason, the architectural training of our South Carolina boys didn't seem to measure up in many respects to that received at schools in other states. We set out to find what was wrong and what could be done about it. Our conclusions were rather involved but they added up to the fact that the Architectural Department at Clemson needed to be materially strengthened and that this would require considerably more funds than could be made available from College sources.

As many of you know, the Architectural Department at Clemson is the only school of architecture in South Carolina. For this reason, a large majority, over 75%, of the architects in our state are Clemson graduates. It is reasonable to assume that most of our future architects will also be from Clemson. Most South Carolina boys aren't able to afford the more expensive schools out of the state. It's in the best interest of everyone that they be taught at home, provided proper training is available. It isn't fair, however, to present and future students nor to the public in general to offer anything less than a good, sound education, particularly at the only school of its kind in the state. We sincerely believe that a mediocre architectural school would be worse than none at all. In line with this reasoning, it appeared imperative for architects and others to give greater support to Clemson and make it possible to develop that kind of architectural training and research that we believe South Carolina deserves.

It should be obvious that this is a state problem that isn't confined to Clemson since it concerns South Carolina's only school of architecture.

Lest what I have said be mistaken as criticism of Clemson, I hasten to say that, to a considerable degree, this is a problem beyond the control of Clemson. Clemson has cooperated in every reasonable manner in strengthening its staff.

(To be continued on page 91)
THE ARCHITECT 
AT WORK
(Cont. from Page 11)

The architect checks and supervises the actual construction of a building by either normal architectural supervision, which is included in his professional fee, or by a resident supervisor or clerk of the works. In the former method he makes periodic inspections at intervals deemed necessary by him to ascertain whether the work is being executed in conformance with his working drawings, specifications, and instructions. The frequency of these inspections will be determined by the progress of construction, and other conditions affecting the work. In the latter method a full time resident supervisor is assigned to the job as a representative of the architect and acting under his direction. The resident supervisor makes close and detailed inspections of the work and is available at all times for advice, consultation, and instructions to the contractor. Employing a resident supervisor does not in any sense lessen the architect's responsibility or his interest in the construction phase of the operations as he still makes periodic personal inspections and is always in close contact with the resident supervisor, to furnish technical assistance, guidance and other normal professional services.

And now the long anticipated day has arrived when the dreamers, client and architect, have the thrill of viewing that which a few months ago was a figment of imagination, a vision that gradually and painstakingly grew into a reality under the skillful and masterful hands of the creative artist. The last wave of the magic wand has been made, perhaps in the nature of a screw driver adjusting some finished hardware or a stroke of a brush with a final touch-up of the painting. To the owner the building is complete but not to the architect, his services are not over. He must make a final careful and minute inspection and his critical eye must be satisfied that the finished product is in every respect worthy of his artistic conception. Have his working drawing and specifications been carried out as provided in the construction contract? He is the one responsible for making this decision and only on his advice should the owner accept the building from the contractor. When this is done the architect must review the accounting records and determine the amount of the final payment as well as obtain the necessary releases. Now thanks to the professional architect and through his artistry and skill the owner can, like magic in a fairy story, actually occupy and become a part of his own dream.

VETERAN'S 
ADMINISTRATION
(Cont. from Page 12)

ledge is able to prevent costly mistakes due to use of unproven methods of construction, procedure or unsatisfactory equipment. Delays and inconveniences are prevented in processing applications for loan guaranty by presenting complete plans and specifications along with the initial request for appraisal. When acceptable plans and specifications are not received, it is generally necessary for endless correspondence which invariably leads to frustration, delay, and dissatisfaction by the veteran.

A unique provision of this Act is that the purchase price by the veteran may not exceed the established reasonable value. Therefore, since the veteran is prevented by law from making any side payments or other contributions for purchase of the property above the value established by the Veterans' Administration, the importance of careful analysis is obvious.

In cases wherein the established reasonable value is below the sales price requested by the seller, an administrative review may be made of the appraisal. It is the policy of this Regional Office to review outstanding established values only upon written request of a veteran purchaser.

The primary purpose of this Act was to place the veteran purchaser on a fair competitive basis with the non-veteran who had been able to accumulate the cash for a substantial down payment for buying his home. Therefore, our approach to reasonable value is that figure for which a comparable property in a similar neighborhood is selling for on conventional financing or for cash. This reasonable value is further limited by a maximum of replacement cost, plus the purchase price of the lot, plus a reasonable profit to the builder. It should be emphasized that this valuation cannot include promotional expenses, nor can we recognize the cost of any discounts in order to obtain the mortgage.

Newly constructed property must comply with our Minimum Building Requirements which include not only actual construction of the house, but development of the yard and off-site improvements which may reflect values in the community. Any newly developed areas must be approved by the Veterans' Administration before individual properties therein may be eligible for loan guaranty.

To a large extent, the burden of loan guaranty, particularly in appraising and inspecting, is carried by fee personnel acting throughout the state. We feel that the extremely small percentage of repos-
There’s always a deadline
That has to be met
In an Architect’s language
This means a *charette*.

For laymen and those
Who know not as yet
A very small cart
In French is *charette*.

The mode once for students
Was to keep a *coquette*
And all he learned while in France
Was to pull a *charette*.

To cart all his drawings
From his atelier to get
A crit from his prof
They went *en charette*.

To finish the drawings
By the time that was set
He often kept working
On them *en charette*.

E’en now to finish drawings
By a date that’s been set
Architects as in schooldays
Will go *en charette*.

ARV

**presenting outstanding examples**

**of**

**contemporary architecture**

**in**

**south carolina**

1955 - 1956
HICKMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Kershaw, County
Architects: Richards and Yates, Camden
General Contractor: Crosland-Roof Const. Co., Columbia
EBENEZER
ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL
Dalzell Area, Sumter County
Architect: J. Whitney Cunningham, Sumter
General Contractor: W. C. King, Sumter

FIELD HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Architects-Engineers: Lockwood-Greene, Inc., Spartanburg
General Contractor: M. B. Kahn Construction Co., Columbia
(Photograph by Kern Powell, Columbia)
CHAVIS ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL, Hemingway
Architects: J. Whitney Cunningham, Clark and Poole, Kingstree
General Contractor: Lake City Building and Supply Co., Inc., Lake City

(Photos by the Thomy Studio)
EAST BAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Charleston

Architects: Simons, Lapham and Mitchell, Charleston

General Contractor: Charleston Constructors, Charleston

(Photos by Louis Schwartz)

Above, interior court; below, cafeteria
CLEMSON DORMITORY GROUP, Clemson
Architects: Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia
General Contractor: Daniel Construction Co., Greenville
(Photograph by Saul Lanisky, Columbia)

HOLLIS SCHOOL, Greenville County
Architect: John Lineberger, Greenville
General Contractor: Hollingsworth Construction Co., Greenville
(Rendering by M. McMillan)
CLEAR VIEW HIGH SCHOOL
Easley, Pickens County
Architects: The McPherson Co., Greenville
General Contractor: Presley Construction Co., Toccoa, Ga.
(Photos by H. Neil Gillespie, Greenville)

Above, exterior; below, auditorium
GALLMAN HIGH SCHOOL, Newberry
Architect: Irvine B. Leslie, Newberry
General Contractor: Lyles and Long Construction Co.
(Photograph by Nichols Studio, Newberry)

Above, exterior
Right, library

ALLEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Brunson
Architect: P. B. Harrison, Jr., Columbia
General Contractor: Cleckley and McGee, Orangeburg
ATHENS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,
Travelers Rest
Architects: Beacham, Race, Beacham and Wood, Greenville
General Contractor: Bailey Brazell Construction Co., Greenville

ADDITION TO NEWBERRY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Food Preparation Center
Architect: Irvine B. Leslie, Newberry
General Contractor: Spong Construction Co., Columbia
RUSSELL HOUSE, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Architect: Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia
General Contractor: M. B. Kahn Construction Co., Columbia
(Photo by Molitor)

REUBEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, near Silverstreet in Newberry County
Architect: Irvine B. Leslie, Newberry
General Contractor: C. G. Shockley Construction Co., Columbia
Mechanical Engineer: Marcus Durlach
A. L. CORBETT SCHOOL

Wagener

Architect-Engineer:

Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia

General Contractor: Ruscon Construction Co., Charleston

(Photo by Molitor)

(Rendering by Gil Petroff)
HEYWARD GIBBES SCHOOL, Eau Claire, Columbia

Architect-Engineer: Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia
General Contractor: M. B. Kahn Construction Co., Columbia

(Photos by Saul Laskey)
before and after

CHAPEL, RUTLEDGE COLLEGE, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Original design by Robert Mills
Renovation and Restoration by Lafaye, Fair, Lafaye and Associates, Columbia
Constructed by University with own labor
(Photos by Russell Maxey)
MEN'S DORMITORY AT ERSKINE COLLEGE, Due West
Architect-Engineer: Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia
General Contractor: Holman Construction Co., Anderson
(Rendering by Gil Petroff)

BENET AUDITORIUM, S. C. State Hospital, Columbia
Architects: Lafaye, Fair, Lafaye and Associates, Columbia
General Contractor: Atlantic Building Corporation, Columbia
(Photo by Russell Maxey)
STUDENT CENTER
S. C. STATE COLLEGE
Orangeburg
Architects: Lafaye, Fair, Lafaye and Associates, Columbia
General Contractor: M. B. Kahn Construction Co., Columbia
(Photos by Russell Maxey, Columbia)

View of lounge

Lounge from other end

MEN'S DORMITORY, S. C. STATE COLLEGE,
Orangeburg
Architects: Lafaye, Fair, Lafaye and Associates, Columbia
General Contractor: General Contracting Co., Charleston
(Photo by Toal's Studio, Columbia)
CLEMSON DORMITORY GROUP, Clemson

Architects-Engineers:
Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia

General Contractor:
Daniel Construction Co., Greenville

(Photos by Molitor)
MEN'S RESIDENCE HALL
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia

Architects:
Lafaye, Fair, Lafaye and Associates, Columbia

General Contractor:
Congaree Construction Co.,
George A. Creed & Son, Columbia

(Photo by Russell Maxey, Columbia)
churches
RIDGECREST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Columbia
Architects: Reid Hearn and Associates
Design by Aaron Rice
General Contractor:
J. A. Metze & Sons, Columbia

(Photo by Alt-Lee, Columbia)

HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Columbia
Architects: Reid Hearn & Associates
Design by Carl Gompper

(Photo by Alt-Lee, Columbia)
Buncombe Street Methodist Church

Contrast

BUNCOMBE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Greenville
Architects: Beacham & Beacham and Harold E. Wagoner, Greenville
General Contractor: Bailey-Brazell, Greenville
(Photo by Coxe Studio, Greenville)

CHAPEL, ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Columbia
Architect: Heyward Singley, Columbia
General Contractor: Ruff-Delerlein, Columbia

Chapel, St. Paul's Lutheran Church
GOOD SHEPHERD LUTHERAN CHAPEL, Columbia

Architect-Engineer: Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia
General Contractor: Bagnal Builders Supply, Columbia

(Photos by Saul Lavisky, Columbia)
METHODIST CHURCH
Monck's Corner
Architect:
H. D. Harrall,
Bennettsville
General Contractor:
H. D. Byrd,
Summerville
public buildings

REMODELING OF COLUMBIA CITY HALL, Columbia
Architects: Upshur and Riley, Columbia
General Contractor: Atlantic Building Corp., Columbia
Above, before
Below, after
BIRNIE RECREATION CENTER, Sumter
Architect: J. Whitney Cunningham, Sumter
General Contractor: Avery Lumber Co., Sumter

LEE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Bishopville
Architect: H. D. Harrall, Bennettsville
Contractor: Craig-Roberson Construction Co., Columbia
YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, York

Architect: Heyward S. Singley, Columbia

General Contractor: Robert H. Pinnix, Gastonia, N. C.

(Photo by Russell Maxey)
OCONEE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Architect: Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia
General Contractor: Gilbert Construction Co., Augusta, Ga.
(Rendering by Gil Petroff)

YORK COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING, Rock Hill

Architect: Heyward S. Singley, Columbia
General Contractor: Robert Pinnix, Gastonia, N. C.
(Photo by Russell Maxey)
commercial buildings
LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greenville
ArchitectsEngineers: Lockwood-Greene Engineers, Inc., Spartanburg
General Contractor: Daniel Construction Co., Greenville
(Photos by Henry Elrod and Cone Studio, Greenville)
Architects-Engineers: Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia

General Contractor: Craig-Roberson Construction Co. Columbia

(Photos by Saul Lavisky, Columbia)
SECURITY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Columbia

Architects:
Lataye, Fair, Lafaye and Associates,
Columbia

General Contractor:
Little Construction Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.

(Photo by Russell Maxey, Columbia)

NEW PLANT FOR SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, Pickens County

Architects-Engineers:  Lockwood-Greene Engineers, Inc., Spartanburg

General Contractor:  Daniel Construction Co., Greenville
AMEROTRON CORPORATION
Division of Textron-American, Barnwell
Architects-Engineers: Lockwood-Greene Engineers, Inc., Spartanburg
General Contractor: Daniel Construction Co., Greenville

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Pendleton Street Office, Greenville
Architects: Beacham & Beacham, Greenville
(Photo by Coxe Studio, Greenville)
OFFICE OF J. WHITNEY CUNNINGHAM, CLARK & POOLE, Architects, Kingstree
Architects: J. Whitney Cunningham, Clark & Poole, Kingstree
General Contractor: C. B. Askins Co., Lake City
(Photos by The Thorny Studio)
BARNWELL STREET MEDICAL CENTER,
Columbia

Architect: P. B. Harrison, Jr., Columbia
General Contractor: J. R. Holcombe, Columbia

LIFE INSURANCE OF VIRGINIA OFFICE BUILDING, Anderson

Architects: Linley and Watkins, Anderson
General Contractor: A. B. Roberts Construction Co., Anderson
LAUREL HILL HIGHWAY HOTEL, Columbia

Architect: Heyward S. Singley, Columbia

General Contractor: M. B. Kahn Construction Co., Columbia

(Photos by Russell Maxey)
AMERICAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Charleston

Architects: Simons, Lapham and Mitchell, Charleston

General Contractor: Dotterer Engineering Co., Charleston

(Photograph by Louis Schwartz)

WFBC-TV AND RADIO STATION, Greenville
Architects: Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Columbia

General Contractor: Daniel Construction Co., Greenville

(Photograph by Molitor)
"SECURITY OF THE HOME"
Stainless Steel Sculpture in Lobby of
Home Federal Savings and Loan Association,
Charleston, by Willard Hirsch
Architect: Simons, Lapham and Mitchell,
Charleston
General Contractor:
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(Photo by Louis Schwartz, Charleston)

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY
ARMORY ENTRANCE GATE
Charleston
Architects: Simons, Lapham and Mitchell,
Charleston
General Contractor:
Dawson Engineering Co., Charleston
Gate Fabricator:
The Iron Gate Co., Charleston
(Photo by Louis Schwartz, Charleston)
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Architect: W. E. Freeman, Jr., Greenville
General Contractor: Grady E. Hodgens, Greenville
(Photo by Guest Studio, Greenville)
FRANK B. POOLE, JR., RESIDENCE, Lake City
Architects:  J. Whitney Cunningham, Clark & Poole, Kingstree
General Contractors:  C. B. Askins Co., Lake City
(Photos by Thomy Studio)
JAMES W. WILLIAMS RESIDENCE, Lancaster

Architect: Charles N. Robinson, Lancaster

General Contractor: Phillips Construction Co., Lancaster

HENRY SITTON RESIDENCE, Hendersonville, N. C.

Architect: John Linoberger, Greenville

General Contractor: Albert W. Drake, Hendersonville

(Photos by Molitor)
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Columbia

Architects-Engineers:
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Columbia

General Contractor:
Southern States Construction Co.,
Columbia

(Photos by Saul Lavisky, Columbia)
RESIDENCE AT FAIRFAX

Architect:  P. B. Harrison, Jr., Columbia
General Contractor:  Bennett Brothers, Fairfax

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Architects: Richards and Yates, Camden
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MILLIKEN RESIDENCE, Camden
Architects: Richards and Yates, Camden
General Contractors: Pine Tree Building and Supply Co., Inc., Camden
RESIDENCE OF DR. AND MRS. C. A. VASSY, Columbia

Architect: Maynard Pearlstine, Columbia

General Contractor: Home Builders, Inc., Columbia
CHARLTON F. HALL RESIDENCE, Columbia
Architect: Heyward S. Singley, Columbia
General Contractor: J. D. Ruff, Columbia
(Photo by Russell Maxey, Columbia)

KIRBY QUINN RESIDENCE, Greenville
Architect: John Lineberger, Greenville
General Contractor: Fletcher J. Capell, Greenville
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H. K. THAYER RESIDENCE, Greenwood
Architects: James C. Hemphill; Lawrence W. Cobb, Associate, Greenwood
General Contractor: E. H. Balentine, Greenwood

E. W. MILFORD RESIDENCE, Greenwood
Architect: James C. Hemphill, Greenwood; Lawrence W. Cobb, Associate
General Contractor: E. H. Hines, Greenwood
Exterior, lake side

RESIDENCE FOR DR. AND MRS. W. M. CORBETT, Columbia
Architects: Upshur and Riley, Columbia
General Contractor: J. A. Metze and Son, Columbia
(Photos by Alt-Lee)
BEN ARNOLD RESIDENCE, Columbia
Architects: Upshur and Riley, Columbia
General Contractor: Atlantic Building Corp., Columbia
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GEORGE W. SHARPE RESIDENCE, Columbia

Architects: Upshur and Riley, Columbia

General Contractor: Cotter Construction Co., Columbia
RESIDENCE REMODELING FOR
MR. AND MRS. JOHN EDENS
Columbia
Architects:
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General Contractor:
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MICAL UNIT, CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING PROJECT, Charleston
Architects: Reid Hearn and Associates, Columbia
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Architect: Charles N. Robinson, Lancaster
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Architect: W. E. Freeman, Jr., Greenville
General Contractor: Holland Construction Co., Greenville
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE
AT RESIDENCE OF
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Columbia

Architect:
James C. Hemphill, Greenwood

General Contractor:
General Construction Co., Columbia

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FOR MR. AND MRS. J. H. TOWNES,
Greenville

Architect:
W. E. Freeman, Jr., Greenville

General Contractor:
J. H. Casley, Greenville

(Photo by Guest Studio, Greenville)
MANTEL IN LIVING ROOM OF RAYMOND W. SIFLEY RESIDENCE, Orangeburg

Architect: James C. Hemphill, Greenwood
General Contractor: J. & J. Construction Co., Orangeburg

FIREPLACE IN RESIDENCE FOR MR. AND MRS. BEN ARNOLD, Columbia

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GENEVIEVE FINISHES

Part II by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

The Angelus School
Washington, D. C.
November 1,

Dear Mother:

Such a life! You have to be here to know what I mean. Life has come to mean Genevieve to me. She has led me into all kinds of adventures since I last wrote you; and you are to judge whether they are scandals or not.

My dear, first there was the Rock Creek affair. Mr. Divins took seven or eight of us to ring in the Park, and as usual Genevieve raced her horse with his, and as usual won the race. She said his horse was "an ole spavined maverick." You translate. But the real excitement came when we got near the Zoo. There was a great uproar near the cages; and of course Genevieve bolted for the scene of the trouble. Darling, before we got there, we heard a shot!

When we arrived on the scene, quite breathless, there was a very scared and disheveled keeper, coming out of the huge bear-cage. Nonchalantly standing outside was Genevieve, a smoking revolver in her hand. A big brown bear, from Alaska or Siberia or one of those places where animals have no manners, had attempted to eat the keeper. I think; at least, he was toying with him, whereupon my amazing roommate drew her revolver and shot the bear in a part of his anatomy that was not vital. Genevieve calmly said that she did not want to kill the bear; she just wanted to make him turn the keeper loose. He did.

Fortunately, no newshawks were around, it being an afternoon when the Government was going to change the headlines - ANGELUS GIRLS CARRY GUNS. MEN AND BEARS BEWARE.

In the sanctuary of our room, I interrogated my gun-toting roommate. "Sure I carry a gun," she said. "What is a girl going to do if the wrong man gets fresh? What are you going to do, Alice, if some wolverine gets you all to himself?"

Heavens, Mother, you did not equip me for roaming the wilds of Washington.

Then there was the little matter of dinner. Shades of Beacon Hill, Emily Post, and other criterial! It seems that Genevieve told Miss Birch that she had a distant cousin, Rudy Bupp, "him what keeps a meatshop to Anacostia," according to Genevieve; and Miss Birch had the heroism to ask him to dinner. I don't know exactly how it happened, but he came on the wrong night. Of course, he would. You see he was to come on Thursday, when dinner was to be a strictly family affair, if you know what I mean. On Friday we were to have perfectly grand "finishing," for Miss Birch had, after I know not what maneuverings and machinations, managed to get several embassy attaches to come to dinner; and, marvel of marvels, there was to be a real prince. Real, did I say? Well, anyhow, he is Prince Serge Alexis Popoff, and he comes from one of those extinct countries near Turkey that used to be called kingdoms. I have met the gentleman before; and in my private opinion he is a Bulgarian bandit, whose latest lair has been Chicago. His nature is said to be very passionate; but what he is really passionate about is wealth.

Percy was also invited—from the mountainous wilds of Boston. After dinner we were to dance.

Well, came the great evening when we were to meet Cousin Rudy; but he never showed up. A telephone communication informed us that nobody knew anything 'bout no dinner; besides, Rudy, he had went to the stockyards near Alexandria to see about a bunch of steers. Genevieve scolded that he had always been "a welcher!" that is, he was characterized by absent-mindedness.

Came Friday evening, my Dear Cousin Rudy arrived first, in a plum-colored suit, blue shirt, and flowing yellow tie. Then came Prince Popoff, looking like a gigolo at large; then Sir Alastor Drake, who's English, and about whom all the girls are perfectly mad. He is tall, handsome, grave; he would make the kind of a diplomat who, while refusing the payment of a national debt with an injured air, can make the creditor feel inferior; then the brisk little Marquis de Fontenoy, from the French camp. Then there was Percy, unchanged by all his travels; still Percy, and Boston to the bitter core.

Miss Birch had all the notables near her; the Prince at her right, and Sir Alastor at her left; I was sandwiched between the Prince and Percy; Genevieve was between England and Anacostia. Well, I can't tell you about it all; but the upshot was that Cousin Rudy kept his secondary end of the table in a gale of laughter; both Percy and the Prince practically proposed to me between salad and dessert, though the latter cooled perceptibly when
I hinted of the effect of the war on Father’s business. But, Mother, throughout the dinner, Sir Alastor was perfectly fascinated by Genevieve. You know, in a new gown from Barfinkelstein’s that we chose together, she looks wild-rosy; and her utter ingenuousness slew milord. We are taught to be ingenuous, but with her it is natural. And she’s as unpretentious as a daisy. I was so entertained by Genevieve’s conquest that I could hardly listen to the double-barreled propositions being presented to me.

Then we danced. For a long time I have been practicing with Genevieve. She knew nothing, but had natural grace. My main fight was to keep her from holding me too tight. She seemed to think that this business of people’s holding each other in their arms while dancing was no light affair; and she used to crush me to her prairie bosom with a tender yet rustic savagery that didn’t afford me the freedom necessary for dancing. I kept telling her that that would never do if she danced with a man; she might give him a false impression (That’s awful!). But she has a natural and direct zeal and earnestness, and it is very hard for her to learn guile and dilatory tactics. When she embraces, she embraces.

After dinner, just before the dancing began, I managed to say to her, “Remember: not too tight.”

Such a dance! Percy, of course, kept me idly and aloofly drifting about when nobody else was dancing with me; but a lot of girls did not dance at all; that is, they bopped around with Rudy. Genevieve danced several times with the Marquis; once with the Prince, and refused to dance with him any more; and ten times with Sir Alastor. At one time they were the only couple dancing, and we just stood there and watched the beautiful rhythm of it. And Genevieve remembered, too; that is somewhat, but not too much.

In my next letter I may have something of more moment to tell you. Meanwhile, I have found the friend of my life; dear naive Genevieve. She has the breath of the prairies about her, and the sweetness and charm that we associate with the beautiful things in nature. She doesn’t know what jealousy is. I think perhaps her delicacy would be what you would most admire.

Your devoted,

Alice.
Dear Mother and Father:

Miss Birch says it is nice for me to call you those instead of Mom and Pop. And she says I must be careful about the way I write and spell and punctuate. I will.

We had a nice dinner and a dance. There was a man here they call a prince, but he was just a plain rustler to me. But there was a nice Englishman, Sir Alastor. We danced a lot, and he said he liked it. He wants me to go riding with him; and he is the kind I might go without my gun. Rudy, he behaved pretty well, for him; and he had a lot of girls laffin at some of the stories he picked up at lodge meetings. But Miss Birch says them stones had ought not to be told at the Angelus.

Alice, she is my best friend. I love her very much. A man named Percy proposed to her, but she does not like him, because why he is such a runt. I tried to talk to him, but all he said was to ask, What? He must be deaf. I asked the prince how he got to be a prince, and he did not seem to remember. Sir Alastor is a gentleman, and we talked a lot about the cattle country. He has a big ranch in Wyoming, but he is not there much, seeing as how he has to be here so as to arrange about winning the war. He said he liked me, but I will be careful. I would not like to bring no disgrace on Blue Gulch. Miss Birch, she talked to me about dancing so much with him, and also about shooting the bear what was all for eating the keeper, but I explained to her that there was some things that ought to be done. She seems kind of puzzled about me, but that must be because she never had no ranch life.

If I go riding with Sir Alastor, I will take the little gun anyhow, seeing as how we might meet up with the prince.

Very soon now, as soon as the holldays begins, I will be home on the range. It is where I have wanted to be all the time.

Miss Birch says that a part of finishing is in not showing how you feel, and not saying what you think. I find it hard not to feel and think and say straight. You all taught me that. You will tell me when I get home if I gotta change.

Your loving,

Genevieve.
Dear Misses Birch:

I enclose check for the balance due on ac. Genevieve. The girl is gone back to you today, and we are well pleased with what you have done. The city has not spoiled her, and she has a grand roommate. I mean Alice. Gen, she was telling us about the dances. I hope they is square. She would be great at calling figures, getting honorable mention in the hog-calling contest for ladies last year. The President might like to hear her do it, if he could take a day off from seeing politicians. You might ask him if a man who is finishing a daughter is due for any bonus. The Gov. needs fine girls, else why the country could not go on.

Yours, etc.,

Herman Alloways

The Angelus School
Washington, D. C.
January 20,

Oh, dear Mother!

It has happened! Romance has ridden like a cyclone out of the West, straight through the cloistered quiet of the Angelus School, leaving us breathless, disheveled, and simply thrilled, if you know what I mean.

My Dear, I am roommateless! It all happened in Rock Creek Park. Five of us were riding with Mr. Bivens, when Sir Alastor joined us. His horse was very fractious. At a dangerous curve his horse bolted, and he seemed unable to manage it. Of course, Genevieve was off like an arrow behind him. I don’t know just what happened. The wild race took them through the Park, and clear up to the railroad tracks, down which an express from the West was thundering. Genevieve performed some miracle of nerve and horsemanship. She caught and stopped Sir Alastor’s mount just as the train tore by. She saved his life. An international rescue! We learned all about it later. The papers are full of it, and the English papers, I hear, are printing it.

Some of the girls had scorned Genevieve and had said she could never be ‘‘finished’’. Well, they are now finished—in another sense.

But the rescue was not all. Ah, no. My Darling, that night Genevieve and Sir Alastor eloped! Shades of everything! They actually got married on the spur of the rescue, so to speak. Madness, of course; yet the loveliest thing that has ever come into your daughter’s life. Oh, Mother, I wish it had happened to me! But I’m thrilled to pieces, and so happy for dear Genevieve.

All work, discipline, and thought here at the Angelus are utterly suspended. For the rest of the year we shall do nothing...
but think and dream and talk of wildflowers from the West, knights in peril, and the stunning reality of romance. We have seen it; almost lived it, and in coming to a realization of its truth we have perhaps learned more than all our books and teachers can give us. We ought to be finished now simply because we have learned how real and modern romance can be.

Your devoted daughter
Alice
Far Hills, Wyoming
January 30,

Dear Mom and Pop:
I and Alastor are married. I hope it is all right. It has to be because we love each other so. We are here on his ranch, and we want you to come to see us. I did not finish the way you expected me to, but as happy as I am, this is the best finish. Alastor is good to me, and says he loves me. I believe he does, and the way I feel about him, I love him too. I have learned that nothing else matters much, but I want to see you bad. You don't need to bring a thing, because Alastor is rich, which I dint know when we were married, and am glad for it, because my love had no money figuring in it. I have found what I wanted, even if I had to go to Washington to get it. And you will love Alastor because in his heart he is a man like the fine men at home.

Your loving,
Genevieve.

NAVAL SHORE CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page 14)

ent with a normal workload. However, during periods of large construction programs, this nucleus force is unable to design all the projects in the time allotted. It is during these periods that there remains a considerable amount of work for private architects and engineers. These private firms are retained on a fee basis to design the projects; they are considered for the work in accordance with proximity to the building site and the capabilities of their organization. Their designs are executed with a wide latitude permitted for individual initiative, but under the general supervision of and in accordance with the policies and procedures of the District Public Works Office. Methods of design and construction are required to be relatively free of decorative refinement or other non-essentials. All efforts are directed to produce strictly functional facilities with durability consistent with their mission. Plans and specifications are prepared to provide open competition for labor and materials on the public market.

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for
Charlton Hall Residence, Russell House, & Ben Arnold Residence

In South Carolina Magazine, June, 1956
HOSPITAL
(Continued from Page 16)

consultants and advisors on the architectural phases of the Program and work in close cooperation with the local private architect engaged by the sponsor of the project.

In addition to the State Agency's Organization, which in South Carolina is the Hospital Construction Section of the State Board of Health, there is a twenty-five member Advisory Council, composed of representatives of the various interested professions and the general public, which advises the State Agency on policy matters in connection with the Program. The architectural profession is represented on the Council by two practicing architects in the State.

The policy of decentralizing this program has had many advantages which have accrued to project sponsors, and individual communities as well as local architects. Not the least of these is the fact that Regional and Sectional characteristics of hospitals, not only in administration but also in architectural design has been maintained, thus avoiding the unfitness of a nation-wide type of design and set of operating procedures imposed from above. The Medical College Hospital in Charleston is an example of conformance with local traditions in the character of architectural design. In addition there is a close contact with all interested parties on a level where local problems and conditions are understood and appreciated which results in a more satisfying relationship and a more efficient administration of the Program.

After ten years of operation there is little doubt of the outstanding success of this huge undertaking. This is attested to by the fact that it is one Federal program at which little or no public criticism has been leveled, and by the unmistakable evidence of a handsome, new, well designed hospital or health center in many communities which were formerly far removed from such medical facilities. For this highly successful accomplishment, all who have participated deserve the greatest measure of commendation and praise but one group in particular is especially entitled to take a deep bow, this is the architectural profession and the local private practitioner. The wisdom of those who initiated and organized this Program in seeking the counsel and cooperation of the profession and its members has been amply justified. From the national organization, the A.I.A., to the individual architect on the local project they have responded in the fullest measure of cooperation with those administering the program and project sponsors, (their clients), to provide our nation with the very best in hospital and medical facilities.
South Carolina can be justly proud of the record which has been set in this State in the expansion and improvement of our hospitals and health facilities. However, although it has led the nation in the number of individual projects which have been built it is still below the national average for the number of hospital beds per capita. Well over one hundred projects, including hospitals, health centers and allied facilities have been constructed representing a total cost for construction and equipment of close to $40,000,000. Up to the present time the largest project built under the Hill-Burton program was constructed in this State, the Medical College Hospital in Charleston. This 420 bed institution, costing nearly $11,000,000 is the most modern facility for medical diagnosis, research and treatment that it was possible to design and is the result of close cooperation between the authorities of the Medical College of South Carolina, their architects, and the Federal and State agencies administering the Program. Other projects range from entirely new, fully equipped hospitals in counties formerly without such facilities or much needed expansions and improvements to existing facilities to main public health centers and to the smallest auxiliaries located in every section of the State, many in isolated rural areas. It is a vastly different picture today from that which existed in 1947 prior to the initiation of the Hospital Survey and Construction Program and much has been done to make adequate modern health facilities available and convenient to all, but much remains to be done. It has been a cooperative effort, and must continue to be so, between hospital authorities, the architectural profession and government agencies administering the Program as well as the public who are the consumers of hospital services. Not the least of the credit for what has been accomplished should go to the architects of this State, most of whom are members of the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, for the important role they have played in translating dreams and hopes into realities.

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LYLES (Cont. from Page 21)

most capable persons in the United States to head the Department of Architecture—Mr. Harlan McClure, formerly of the University of Minnesota. Based on the student load, the Architectural Department is given a very generous share of funds available. But, there just aren't enough funds from College and state sources to do the job properly. Furthermore, Clemson isn't unique in this regard. Every architectural school we investigated is financing at least part of its program from outside sources.

Training for a profession such as architecture requires more funds than some of the academic courses. For example, architecture cannot be properly taught without direct contact and influence of eminent people in the field. This requires a program of visiting lecturers and critics, which is carried on at every first-rate architectural school but has never been done at Clemson until recently. The students need travel to see outstanding current and historical architectural examples. They, of course, need an excellent library. They need slides and pictures of the world's great architecture. They need scholarships and a lending program to aid talented and worthy students. They need awards for outstanding work. There are many fields of research that should be done at Clemson for the direct benefit of the building industry as well as the students and faculty. These are the types of things the College budget won't allow. If done, it must be through outside assistance.

At many of the schools these things are taken care of by large endowments, but no one has left Clemson's Architectural Department an endowment and there doesn't appear to be an immediate prospect. So, some means had to be found to give Clemson these advantages through the combined efforts of many people instead of from the gifts of a relatively few wealthy individuals.

Last January, after considerable study of comparable movements at other schools, the Clemson Architectural Foundation was established for this purpose under the sponsorship of the South Carolina Chapter of the America Institute of Architects. It is a non-profit corporation that has as its goal the improvement of architectural education and the art and technology of building in South Carolina by providing financial and other assistance to the Architectural Department of Clemson College. By-laws of the Foundation specifically provide that it will assume no duties or responsibilities that are now or that can reasonably be expected to be borne by the College. Its assistance will be limited to needed improvements or aid for which College funds
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The Foundation is administered by a board of nine trustees. One is the Head of the Department of Architecture at Clemson College. Four are appointed by the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, two by the President of Clemson College, one by the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, and one by the Charlotte Chapter of the Producers’ Council. The writer is the Foundation’s first president. Mr. J. Whitney Cunningham, an architect of Sumter, South Carolina, is Vice President and Mr. Harlan McClure, Head of the Department of Architecture, is Secretary-Treasurer.

After establishing the Foundation, the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects took the position that its members should first contribute before soliciting outside assistance. Every firm represented by A. I. A. members has responded generously. Over $7,000 has been raised from this source, the significance of which can be fully appreciated only after taking into account that most architectural firms in the state are small. The job is just too big for the architects to do alone.

On April 30, the architects in Columbia and West Columbia held a dinner and meeting to familiarize members of the building industry in the Columbia area with the needs and objectives of the Foundation. Over 250 were present. The response has been very gratifying indeed. The Columbia meeting was the first effort to gain support of the building industry. During the coming months it is expected that similar meetings will be held in other parts of the state.

The Foundation has as its goal to raise at least $50,000 during 1956. Approximately $20,000 is needed to meet current annual expenses. The rest will be used for endowment purposes. The goal is not large when the number of people directly affected by building is considered and particularly when the advantages that will eventually accrue to the architects, the building industry, and the state as a whole are taken into account. We are confident that if our first year’s goal is met the movement will be well enough established that succeeding years will not be a problem.

Through the cooperation of Clemson College and the architects, a great deal has been accomplished within the past year with very limited funds. Clemson now has a good school, fully accredited. Many of the things I have outlined are being done on a limited basis, but much more needs to be done. We won’t be satisfied until we have a school of architecture in South Carolina second to none. We believe it is within our means and that we are headed in the right direction.
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Anyone interested in further information may call or write any of the officers of the Foundation or any member of the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Those desiring to contribute should make their checks payable to The Clemson Architectural Foundation and mail to Harlan McClure, Secretary-Treasurer, Clemson, South Carolina, or to any member of the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Contributions are tax deductible. All contributors become members of the Foundation.

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SOUTH CAROLINA MAGAZINE, JUNE, 1956
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On East Edge of Clemson, S.C.
On U.S. 78, 123 & State 28
Tourists' Eye View of South Carolina

Variety In A Small Package

By BETTY L. MacNABB

THE recent statement of one writer—later picked up by many others—that South Carolina offers "variety in a small package" has found ready acceptance by visitors to the state. Vacationists these days like to roam a bit while taking their ease, and the Palmetto State can supply ample fulfillment for this desire.

It has been said, with plenty of justification, that one may swim in the ocean on a South Carolina beach after breakfast, and square dance in the mountains that night—with half-a-day of leisurely motoring in between. This factor of compactness, together with a rich store of historical and scenic points of interest is expected to make South Carolina an outstanding vacation state within the foreseeable future.
Students of trends in the travel industry say that most of the state's revenue from this field in past years has been from "through traffic." Few tourists have thought of it as a point of destination for their vacations.

Yet in the past four or five years revenue from tourists' expenditures has increased from an estimated $60,000,000 to about $170,000,000, according to the best available surveys. This would indicate that travelers are lingering longer in South Carolina, and spending more.

The summer season this year is expected to be the most profitable in history, following on the heels of one of the best garden seasons in many years. Barring unexpected bad weather conditions, the beach resorts and the mountain areas should see visitors numbering thousands more than in previous years.

NEW RESORT OPEN

The season were heralded last month with the opening of the most unusual resort made available to the public in perhaps 30 years—Hilton Head Island.

On Saturday, May 19, ceremonies celebrated the completion of the new James F. Byrnes Bridge connecting the huge island with the mainland at Buckingham's Landing near Bluffton. Following this event, visitors may enjoy one of the finest and most beautiful beaches between Maine and Florida, surpassing, according to many people, anything the "Sunshine State" has to offer.

Hilton Head, which for 300 years has been under plantation ownership, is a 30,000-acre island just southeast of Beaufort across Port Royal Sound from the famous Parris Island Marine base.

Some rental cottages and efficiency apartments have been opened already, and others are under construction along the 13 miles of wide beaches.

The area has many historical and scenic aspects, including Fort Walker, seized by Union forces in 1862 and held by them throughout the Confederate War. Majestic palmetto palms reach almost to the water's edge, giving the place a tropical atmosphere. Rare bald eagles may be spotted in the pines, perhaps waiting to seize a fish just captured by an osprey.

At Hunting Island, smaller but similar to Hilton, a state park has been established. There are camping and picnic facilities, and beach cottages which are reserved long in advance by South Carolinians.

Another as yet unspoiled sea island, Edisto, has perked up its offerings to the visitor and now has an excellent fishing pier which is attracting hundreds of salt water fishermen. Edisto was once one of the wealthiest communities in America, when scores of fortunes were made on the now almost extinct "sea island cotton." Vast plantation houses were
built then, and many of these may still be seen by the exploring visitor.

For those who prefer ample accommodations and plenty of man-made fun, the ocean centers of Charleston, Georgetown, and Myrtle Beach are geared for their biggest summer season.

Charleston cannot be surpassed as a center of historic charm, and its nearby resorts, Folly Beach and the Isle of Palms, are in easy reach. Many South Carolinians, in Charleston on business or to visit friends, have overlooked the fact that nowhere in America can one find more of the visible history that is so rare elsewhere.

FOR FISHERMEN

Georgetown offers much of the same combination, with its historical places and nearby Pawley's Island. Here much emphasis has been placed on fishing, and a fine fleet of trim boats awaits the deep-sea angler.

There are many fishing centers on the Palmetto coast from Little River to Beaufort. It often surprises inlanders to learn that one may enjoy this unique sport for as little as five dollars for a day's fishing.

A visit to Myrtle Beach this year will also bring surprises to those who have not seen the area since the hurricanes of 1954. Things have changed so materially from East Cherry Grove to Murrell's Inlet that the section may well afford to call itself, as it does, the "Riviera of the South."

Literally hundreds of attractive apartment buildings, motor courts, and hotels have been erected, among them several big-scale lodges which the visitor is accustomed to seeing only in Florida. The swimming pool, the deluxe restaurant dinner, and the distinctive evening out are no longer rarities. Yet there are still thousands of more modest accommodations.

Myrtle Beach has very definitely taken a lesson from Florida. Yet it has lost none of its true southern charm, and the South Carolinian will always feel at home there.

GARDEN ATTRACTIONS

Because of its distinctive pineland beauty and its historic interest, South Carolina's mid-section is also attracting more and more tourists. Sumter and Orangeburg have prior claims because of their hauntingly beautiful gardens, sponsored by the two communities out of recognition that people will travel many miles to enjoy natural beauty.

In a large metropolitan newspaper recently a travel writer said South Carolina could, if it would, call itself the "Garden State," a nickname held for many years by New Jersey, which can hardly claim to be in a class with this state as a garden center. The "big three"—Magnolia, Middleton, and Cypress—alone serve to resolve the issue.

Columbia, too, should publicize itself as a garden wonderland in spring. Although it has only a few areas maintained by the public, the private garden displays are perhaps the most beautiful in America. As many Columbians learned this year, a leisurely drive along its "garden trail" in early April is good for the soul of man.

Along U. S. 1 from Cheraw to Augusta there are many points of interest and beauty to attract the traveler. This section is becoming increasingly known as the "horse country," because of the fact that thoroughbreds trained in Camden, Columbia, or Aiken are constantly winning nationally-known races. The trials in these three centers every spring attract hundreds from the racing world, who come to indulge in a little advance speculation as to what the coming season will bring. And annual events such as the Carolina Cup at Camden are bringing in the tourists.

A different kind of race—for stock cars—is publicizing the name of Darlington throughout the nation. Here the "South-ern 500" every Labor Day brings in so many visitors that accommodations for miles around are filled.

PIEDMONT ATTRACTIONS

In the upper part of the state interest in attracting tourists has never been high. This is in spite of the obvious observation that the area has plenty to offer them.

A trip through the peach orchards of these hills in March is unforgettable. The blooming trees, stretching for miles toward towering mountains, leave the visitor breathless with beauty.

Caesar's Head, with its limitless panoramas, is always worth a visit, as South Carolinians have known for two centuries.

To the west there's a spectacle which will one day be known throughout the country—Whitewater Falls. This cascade is the highest east of the Rocky Mountains, and when the paved road from Salem to the falls is completed, thousands of tourists will seek it out.

Table Rock, said by Indian legend to have been the dining table of a giant Chief, is an impressive granite mountain,
and its nearby state park is fine for picnicking, swimming, fishing, boating, or just nature study.

Indeed, one cannot emphasize enough the contribution made by all of South Carolina's 21 state parks to the tourist business. No state has finer facilities for its size. Two large national forests, Sumter and Francis Marion, add to this wealth of natural playgrounds.

In all other aspects of the business of bringing in tourists, South Carolina can boast of as large a collection as any state.

HISTORIC POINTS

In historical shrines this is particularly true. About 140 battles of the American Revolution took place here, and visible reminders such as King's Mountain and Cowpens are there to recall them. The Confederate War, too, left its reminders, such as Fort Sumter, object of the first shots of the war.

There are many plantations, some of them open to the public, which recall the splendid days of long ago. Fort Hill at Clemson, home of John C. Calhoun, is one of these. Another is Hampton near McClellanville. At Georgetown and Charleston there are plantation tours every spring during which private homes preserved by their owners may be visited.

The catalogue of South Carolina points of interest appears almost endless. Here are just a few not previously listed:

Cape Romaine—McClellanville—a national wildlife refuge visited by boat.


Tabby fort ruins—Beaufort area—rebuilt.

St. David's Church—Cheraw—used by the British as a hospital.

Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home—Columbia—now a public museum with many relics of the famous President.

Andrew Jackson's birthplace—near Lancaster—site for a state park now being developed.

Gregg Mill—Graniteville—South's oldest textile mill still in use.

Burt Mansion—Abbeville—where the last meeting of the Confederate cabinet was held.

John de la Howe School—near McCormick—oldest manual training foundation in America.

Tamassee School—near Walhalla—a national DAR institution for mountain children.

Stumphouse Mountain Tunnel—near Walhalla—used by Clemson College in an unusual blue cheese-making experiment.

Bob Jones Museum—Greenville—an unusual collection of religious art.

Gist Mansion—near Union—well preserved plantation home of Governor William Gist.

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MANNING
Hotel Manning—A comfortable, friendly hotel.

MYRTLE BEACH
Ocean Forest Hotel—One of the South's better known seaside resorts. Leisurely living at the beach.

Lucky Strike Hotel—Excellent seaside accommodations. Located on the grand strand.
Chesterfield Inn—One of Myrtle Beach's finest. Excellent accommodations on the waterfront Wide sandy beach at door.
Howard Manor—Vacation living at its best. Check well in advance for reservations during season.
Ocean Plaza Hotel and Sand Castle Apts.—Directly on the ocean at Sunny Myrtle Beach.

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The Carolinas—Unique. Visit it when you go to the city in the pines. Truly a privilege to stay here.

HOTEL COLUMBIA
Columbia, S. C.
Where to Eat

Aiken
Hotel Henderson Dining Room—Conveniently located in downtown Aiken for commercial and tourist business.

Charleston

Cheeraw
Cherry Laurel Inn Tea Room—Worth a special trip just to enjoy the excellent food served at the Cherry Laurel. Wonderful food.

Chester
Hotel Chester Dining Room—Good food. Prompt and courteous service in a delightful typically South Carolinian atmosphere.

Clemson
The Clemson House—Outstanding food served in the dining room of South Carolina's newest major hotel. Delightful atmosphere. At the foot of South Carolina's Blue Ridge Mountains. Right on the campus at Clemson College.

Columbia

Conway
Grace Hotel Coffee Shop—One of Coastal Carolina's outstanding food service establishments. Excellent food. Pleasant atmosphere.

Darlington

Florence
Sanborn Hotel Cafeteria—Choice foods delightfully prepared and served cafeteria style. In downtown Florence just off the lobby of one of the Pee Dee's outstanding hotels.

Gaffney
Hotel Carvel Dining Room—Among South Carolina's best-established reputations for fine food.

Georgetown

Greenville
Poinsett Hotel Dining Room—Greenville's finest dining. Like the hotel, everything is letter perfect. Under the direction of Mason Alexander, South Carolina's leading host.

Greenwood
The Club—Good food at popular prices.

Hampton
The Soda Shop—Good food and home cooking. In the heart of South Carolina's Watermelon country. Well served at popular prices.

Marion

Myrtle Beach

Rock Hill
W & D Cafeteria—Past efficient service and good food.

Summerton
Summerton Motel Corporation
Summerton, South Carolina

Buick
Hyman Auto Co., Inc.
Phones: 9 & 35

Oldsmobile

Dodge

Plymouth

Dillon, South Carolina
BOB'S GRILL
and
MOTOR COURT
CONWAY, S. C.

LUCKY STRIKE HOTEL
MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.

Hotel Gay Manor
STEAM HEAT, PRIVATE BATH
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Myrtle Beach, S. C.

EVERETT'S
CHARLESTON, S. C.

ADDISON
CLINTON, S. C.

Clipper Ship Inn
Garden City, S. C.

CHESTERFIELD INN
Myrtle Beach, S. C.

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