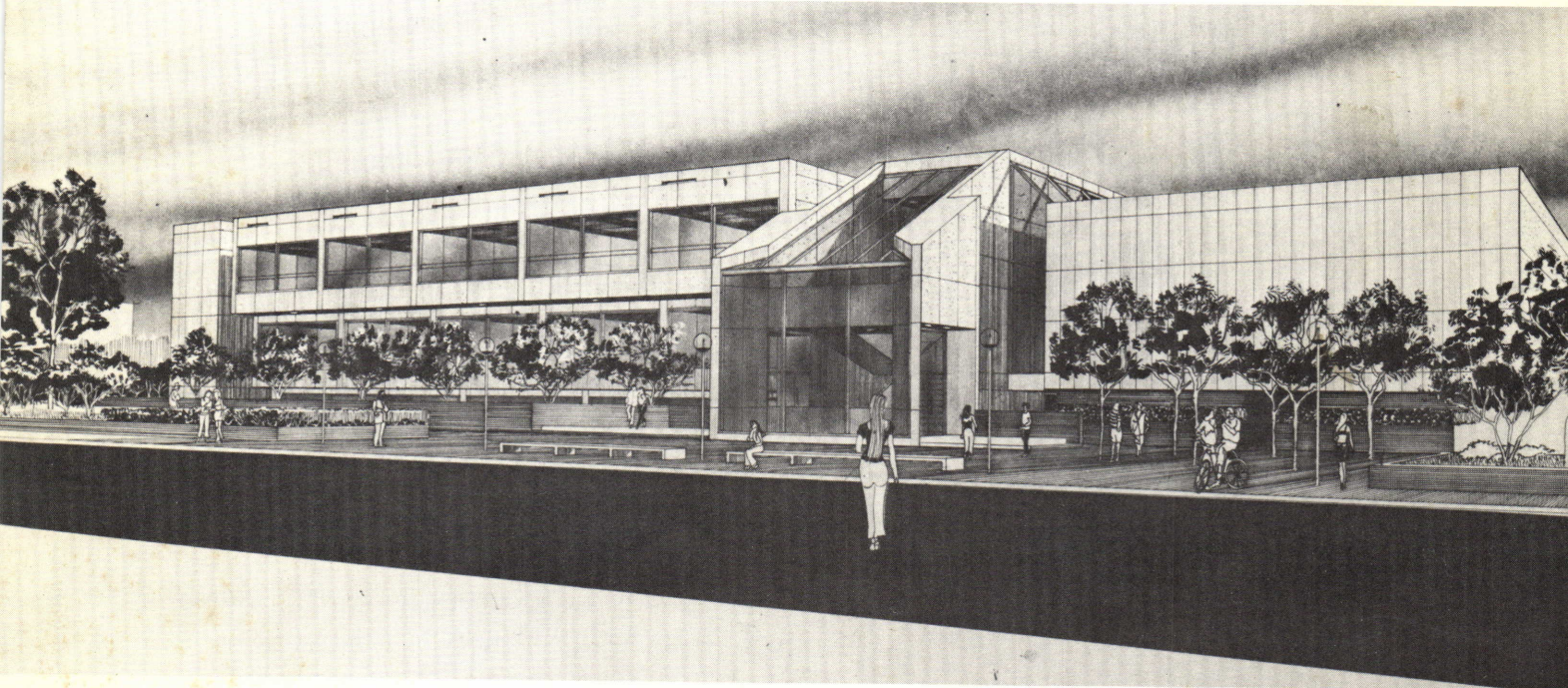
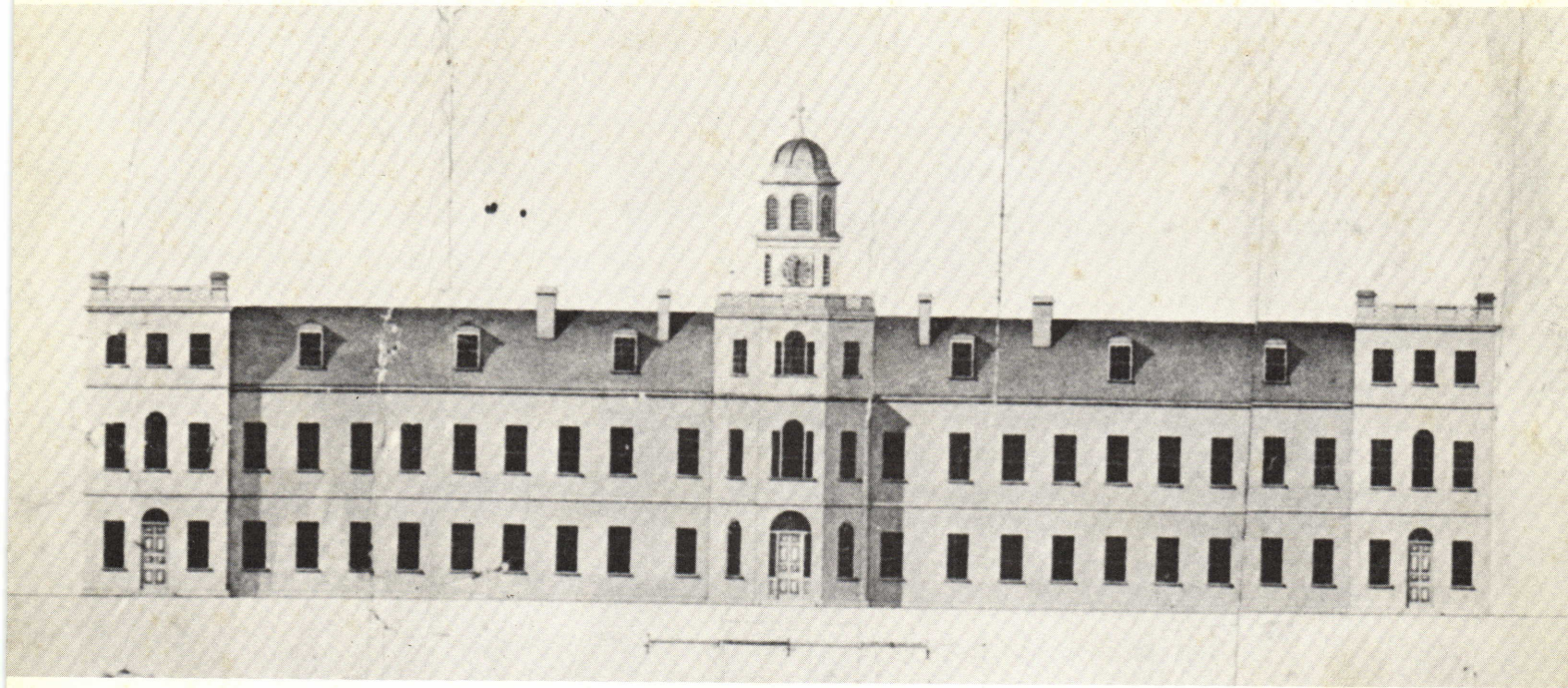


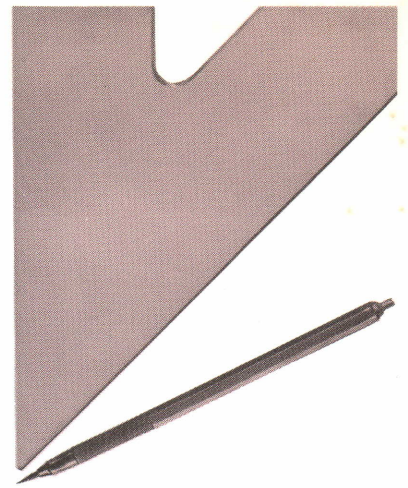
1973 SCAI A REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURE



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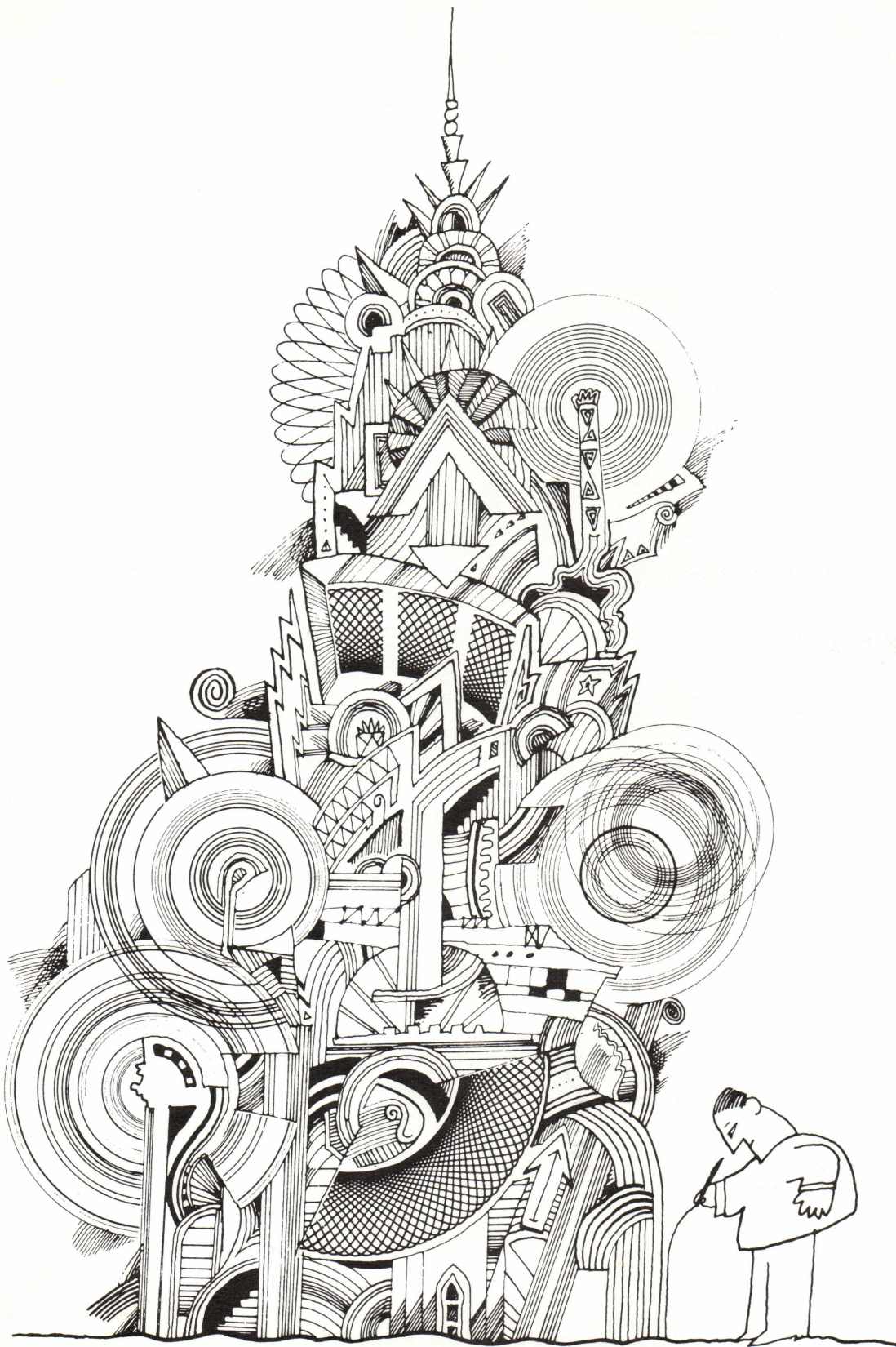


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1973 SCAIA REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURE

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AND DOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Spiro Agnew affair has focused nationwide attention on the selection of architects and engineers for public work. Unfortunately, it is not a singular situation, but only a variation on a theme. In Philadelphia the Rizzo regime has been under fire because of alleged political influence in selection of architects for city work. Several years ago the Georgia General Assembly found it necessary to pass a resolution limiting the amount of state work which any architectural firm could receive during a specified period of time.

On page nine of this issue is found a new policy adopted in July by the South Carolina Budget and Control Board "with the object of effecting an equitable distribution of (architectural and engineering) contracts among qualified firms." It has been run exactly as issued by the Board. Since the **Review** was the instigator of this attempt at reform, it is appropriate that its first known media disclosure be made in this publication along with the following background and comment:

An article was begun for the 1970 **Review** featuring some of the buildings being planned under the capital improvements bond act. In preparing this article the most interesting thing was found to be, not the design of the buildings, but certain statistics pertaining to them. For thirty-seven separate projects, totaling some \$75,000,000 and involving fifteen state agencies and institutions, only nine architectural firms out of more than a hundred in the state had been selected. Of these nine firms, two had gotten more than sixty per cent of the work.

These findings only confirmed a growing realization among many architects that most of the contracts for the more important state projects were going to a relatively few firms. There was no

overall policy among state agencies and institutions for reviewing the capabilities of interested firms or for notifying them of impending projects, thus giving an insurmountable advantage to those firms with prestige, political influence and inside contacts. Nowhere did there exist a centralized tabulation of projects and architects so that this situation could be observed and corrected.

Plans for the article were dropped and the information gathered was presented to the executive committee of the SCAIA with a recommendation for action. A resolution was adopted overwhelmingly at the next meeting of the full chapter asking that Governor West, then newly elected, be approached on working with the chapter in developing procedures to correct the situation. After more than two years of committees, reports and revisions by the governor and the chapter, during which time the situation continued unabated, a new policy was adopted.

Results of the new policy so far have been mixed. Many more firms now have found out about impending projects and have been interviewed for them. Some have actually been selected. However, several of those firms heavily favored with state contracts prior to adoption of the new policy are continuing to be selected as before. Only time will tell whether an equitable distribution of state contracts really is being effected.

Even a casual observer of the construction scene can see that a similar monopoly has existed on the Federal level and on some county and local levels in South Carolina.

Many architects feel that professional ability and a fair share of public work should be the main criteria in the awarding of architectural contracts at all levels of government. After all, is there any credible reason why they should not be?

JWCJR

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Reprint from the Clemson Semester Review	Center Insert

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION SOUTH CAROLINA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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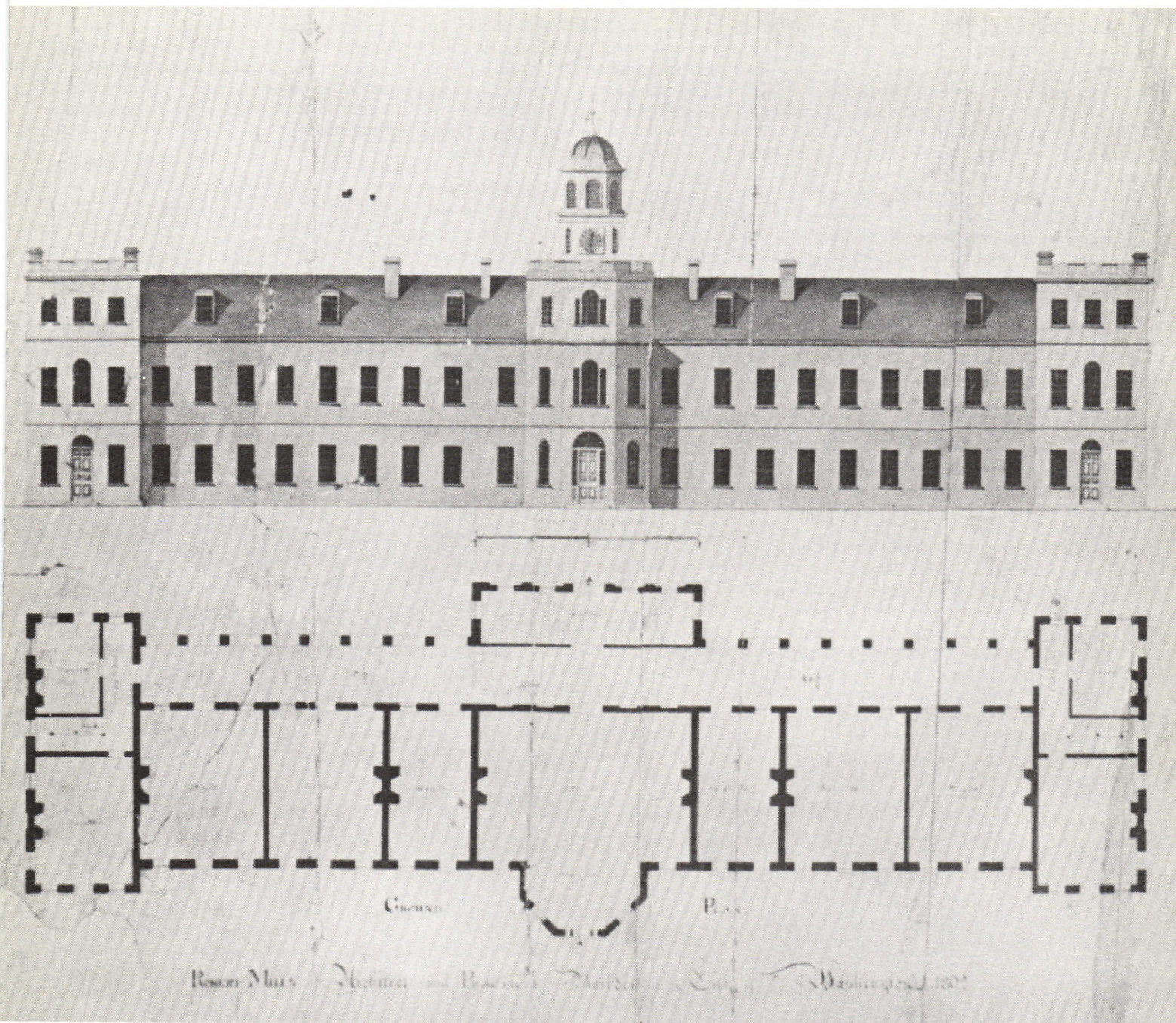
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FIRST MILLS DRAWING FOUND IN USC RESEARCH

The first known professional drawing by America's first professionally trained native architect, South Carolinian Robert Mills, has been discovered recently in research being carried out at the University of South Carolina. This research is being done as part of a restoration project involving the buildings of the original campus now known as "the Horseshoe."

Entered in an 1802 competition for the first building to be built at the newly founded South Carolina College, the drawing had been referred to many times in books and articles, but was not thought to be in existence. It was found in the private collection of a University staff member, Colonel Harvey Anderson, USAF (Ret.), along with another entry, that of Hugh Smith, a lesser known Charleston architect of the time. The general assumption that Mills' drawing, the winner out of six entries,

was used as the basis for the design of the building was seen to be in error when it was compared to a painting of the campus done in the late 1820's showing the finished structure. Architectural historians will doubtless develop many theories after studying this drawing, but at first glance it reflects a strong Jeffersonian influence. In 1800 Mills, only nineteen years old, had gone to Washington to work as a draftsman for James Hoban, architect of the White House who had previously worked for a while in Charleston.

Through Hoban Mills met Thomas Jefferson, who took him as a protege, allowing him the use of his library and using his talents as a draftsman on many of his own projects, including his famous home, Monticello.

Mills' only documented contribution to the campus remains the Maxcy Monument, that source of many legends erected in 1828. However, the belief that he had some connection with the South Caroliniana Library due to the strong Millsian character of its original facade has been fortified by the discovery that this facade matches in proportion exactly that of Mills' Fireproof Building in Charleston. The reading room of the library, long thought to have been influenced by the original Library of Congress by Charles Bulfinch, has been shown to be almost its exact duplicate, differing only by a foot in length and by ceiling detail. Thus the campus apparently had not only the first separate college library building in the United States, but also one combining the talents of two of the best architects of the time.

These findings have been made by University architect John Califf while working on the restoration project with historic preservation consultant Russell Wright, landscape consultant Richard Webel and Stanley South, archaeologist with the University's Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The participation of Wright and Webel has been funded by a grant from the U. S. National Register of Historic Places made through the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

South's contribution has been the location, through archaeological diggings last summer, of various features such as wells, paths, roads and foundations, long covered and forgotten. Unexpectedly, he found the answer to a problem that had puzzled persons studying the original campus plan for a century—its non-alignment with the strong street grid of Columbia making for rather awkward visual connections.

While digging around a well site in front of the second building erected on the campus, South discovered strong rectangular patterns and assumed them to be a formal walk system. In putting his findings on paper, however, he found that the pattern repeated the floor plan of the building behind. Further digging revealed that the "paths" were actually foundation trenches. The original campus plan, then, had called for the alignment of the buildings with the Columbia street layout. But after the foundation trenches of the second building had been dug, it was decided that more distance was needed between buildings and the trenches were covered up and redug more than one hundred feet further back, thus abandoning any alignment with the streets.

Site plans and facade studies based on old paintings of three stages of campus development in the antebellum days have revealed a unique and interesting group of buildings. In addition to the South Caroliniana Library, several of the other buildings have been found to have direct antecedents in Charleston. Restoration can give the campus an appearance close to that which it had dur-

ing the late 1850's since, with one exception, the buildings of that era are still existing and only need varying degrees of work. The original president's home, razed in the 1930's to make room for McKissick Library, cannot be rebuilt due to its proximity to the Library, but its foundations will be used as part of a garden plan.

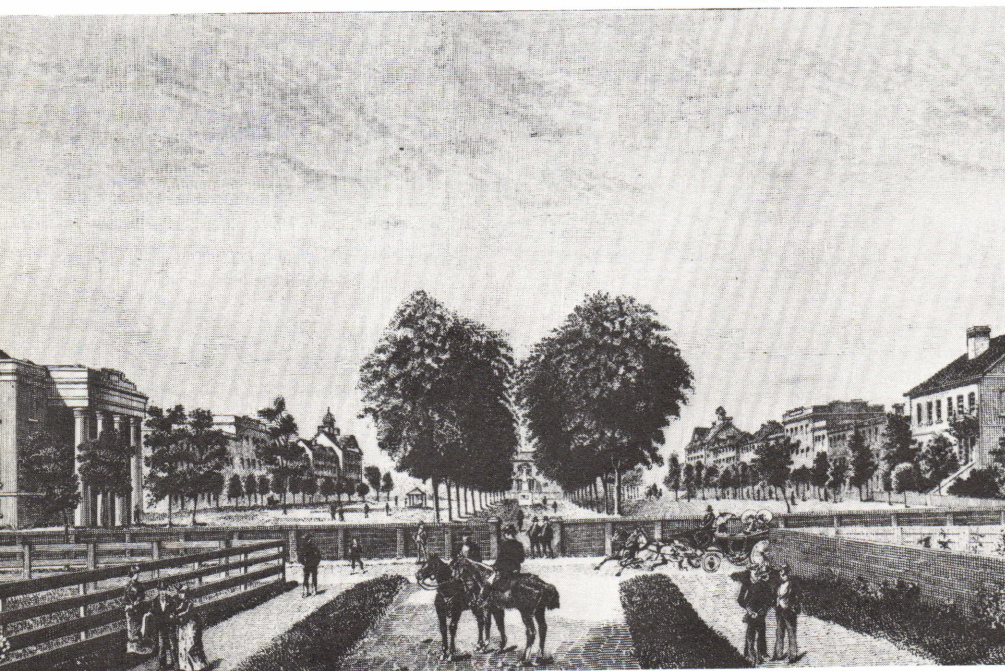
Because of the architectural importance and interest of the buildings as revealed so far in the research which has been done on the restoration, University officials are planning to have a book published about them by the USC Press. Dr. John M. Bryan, chairman of the art history program, whose field is 18th and 19th century American architecture, will delve into the background of the visual discoveries made during Califf's work on the restoration and hopefully will be able to document them through more scholarly and intensive research and answer many of their puzzling aspects. The two will work together to produce a volume of architectural history profusely illustrated with original and reconstructed drawings and photographs.

SOUTH CAROLINA TIED TO CAPITOL FRONT FIGHT

South Carolina's Senator Ernest Hollings and the American Institute of Architects have been allies in the continuing battle between the United States Senate and House of Representatives over the proposed extension of the West Front of the Capitol which would radically alter the appearance of the historic structure.

In April the House voted 195 to 189 to go ahead with a \$58 million authorization for work which would include the addition of office space to the building through an extension of the West Front. In July the Senate, acting on a report submitted by Hollings as chairman of the legislative appropriations subcommittee, voted \$33.3 million for the restoration in place of the crumbling West Front, the preparation of a comprehensive master plan for Capitol Hill and the construction of needed office space underground where it will have no visual effect. The AIA had recommended these steps earlier in testimony before Hollings' subcommittee. Final decision will be made in a House and Senate conference where it is hoped in architectural and historical circles that the Senate version will prevail due the lack of a clear-cut mandate of House support for its version.

USC Information Services Photo



South Carolina College in 1850

South Carolina has close ties with the architecture of the Capitol. Thomas U. Walter, who practiced in Charleston where he designed the classic Hibernian Hall in the Ionic style, was Architect of the Capitol at the time that it was put in the form as we see it today. Some architectural historians feel that the genesis of Walter's final designs for the dome and the wings can be found in earlier proposals made by the state's Robert Mills, then Architect of Public Buildings in Washington.

NEW POLICY ISSUED FOR STATE WORK

After a long study of a request by the SCAIA for a more equitable distribution of contracts for architectural services on projects for state agencies and institutions, the State Budget and Control Board in July issued a new policy to cover the situation. (See editorial page.)

The new procedures read as follows:

ANNOUNCEMENT

A description of the proposed project and required services shall be developed by the Agency and published at least once in one or more newspapers of general circulation throughout the State. The publication shall request the submission of a resumé of qualifications by a specified date from interested architectural and/or engineering firms. The date for submission shall be not less than fifteen days after publication of the notice.

In addition to newspaper publications, the project description and request may be mailed directly to architectural and/or engineering firms, provided all eligible South Carolina firms are included in the mailing.

CONFERENCES

Following the receipt of resúmes of qualifications, the Agency shall hold conferences with at least three firms submitting resúmes. The purpose of the conferences shall be to provide such further information as may be required by the Agency to fully acquaint itself with the relative qualifications of the several interested firms.

SELECTION

After reviewing and evaluating qualifications, the Agency shall select the three which, in its judgment, are the most qualified, ranking the three in priority order.

The Agency shall consider the ability of professional personnel, past performance, willingness to meet time and bud-

get requirements, location, recent, current and projected work loads of the firms, and the volume of work previously awarded to the firm by the Agency, with the object of effecting an equitable distribution of contracts among qualified firms, providing, however, that such distribution does not violate the principal of selection of the most highly qualified firms.

NEGOTIATIONS

The Agency shall negotiate a contract for services with the most qualified firm at a compensation which the Agency determines is fair and reasonable to the State. Should the Agency be unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with this firm, negotiations shall be formally terminated. The Agency shall then negotiate in the same manner with the second and then the third most qualified firms until a satisfactory contract has been negotiated. If no agreement is reached with the three firms, additional firms in order of their competence and qualifications, shall be selected and negotiations continued in the same manner until agreement is reached.

SUBMISSION TO BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

The Agency shall submit the name of the selected firm and a tentative contract to the Budget and Control Board for approval and comply with the selection process by submitting a list of the other firms considered.

In addition to the above submittal the Agency shall provide (a) a statement of construction projects undertaken in the preceding two years, showing the architectural and/or engineering firm involved, the nature of the project (dormitory, administration building, etc.) and the amount of the construction contract; and (b) a certification that the newspaper announcement required above was duly published.

BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD APPROVAL

After review of the data submitted, the Budget and Control Board shall determine its position with respect to the particular firm recommended for approval by the Agency. The Board shall formally notify the Agency of its approval or rejection. In event of approval, the Agency is authorized to execute a contract with the selected firm. In the event of rejection, the Agency shall submit the name of another firm for the Board's consideration, selected in accord with the procedure outlined above. The Agency shall not enter into a contract for architectural and/or engineering services without Board approval.

NAMES AND FIRMS

William A. Carlisle, senior vice president and principal in the firm of Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff of Columbia, in April became the eleventh South Carolina architect to be elected to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects. In 1948 he was an organizing partner of LBC&W which has grown to an organization of some 350 in a wide range of professional disciplines with affiliated offices in Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Va., Greensboro, N. C., and Spartanburg and Florence, S. C. Carlisle has been very active in the affairs of the AIA on the state, regional and national levels, currently serving as director of the South Atlantic Region and as a member of the national board of directors. Since 1968 he has been secretary-treasurer of the State Board of Architectural Examiners and is now vice chairman for the southern region of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The three other principals of LBC&W, W. G. Lyles, T. J. Bissett, and L. M. Wolff, had previously been made Fellows, giving the firm four out of the nine living Fellows elected from the state.

Virginia Varney McClure, wife of Harlan E. McClure FAIA, dean of the College of Architecture at Clemson University, and president of the SCAIA Auxiliary, died at her home, Boxwood House, in Pendleton on November 2nd after a long illness. She had worked side by side with Dean McClure in the development of architectural education at Clemson since their arrival on the campus in 1955 and had been very active in the SCAIA Auxiliary and the Clemson Architectural Foundation. The annual reception held for the latter group at her home was a highlight of the fall season for the state's architects and their wives.

Design Collaborative, Inc., with offices at 2818 Devine Street, Columbia, has been formed by Don E. Golightly, formerly associated with Lafaye, Lafaye and Associates.

Simons, Mitchell, Small and Donahue has become the latest descendant of the firm of Simons and Lapham founded in Charleston in 1920 by Albert Simons FAIA and the late Samuel Lapham FAIA. Dennis M. Donahue, the latest partner, has been associated with the firm for some time.

Charles F. Gentry, Jr., now has offices in the Downtown Airport Terminal in Greenville. He was formerly associated with J. E. Sirrine Company.

Check these problem-solving benefits from one structural material—engineered high strength Solite masonry units.

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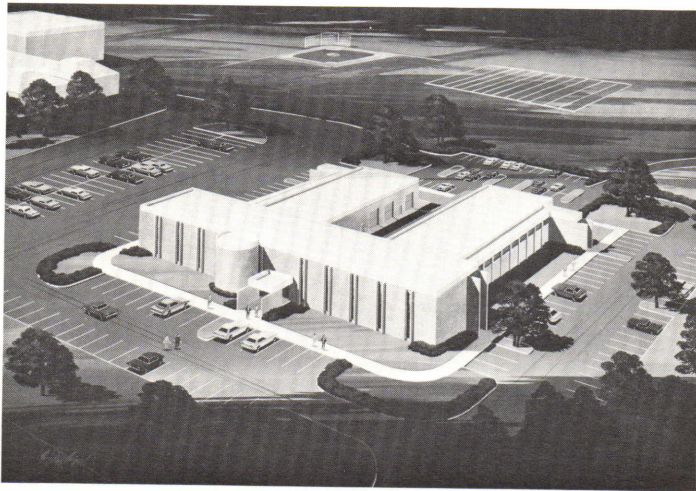
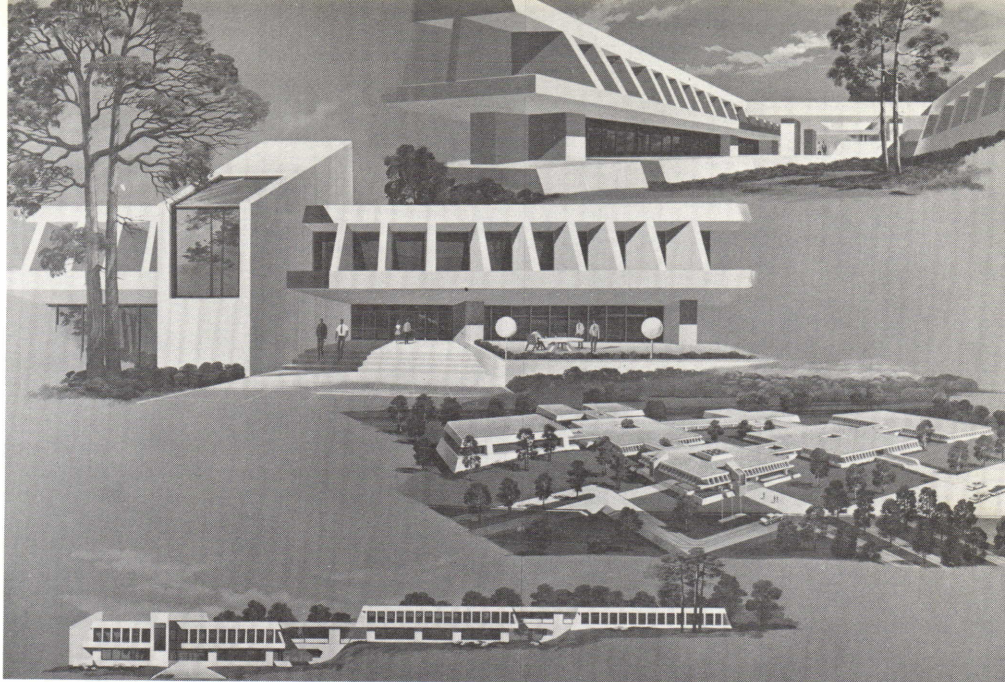


Savoy Plaza, Cliffside Park, N. J., J. Virgona, Architect; M. Catani, Structural Engineer; Reuther Materials, Concrete Masonry; Solite Expanded Slate Aggregate furnished by Hudson Valley Lightweight Aggregate Corp.

PREVIEWS

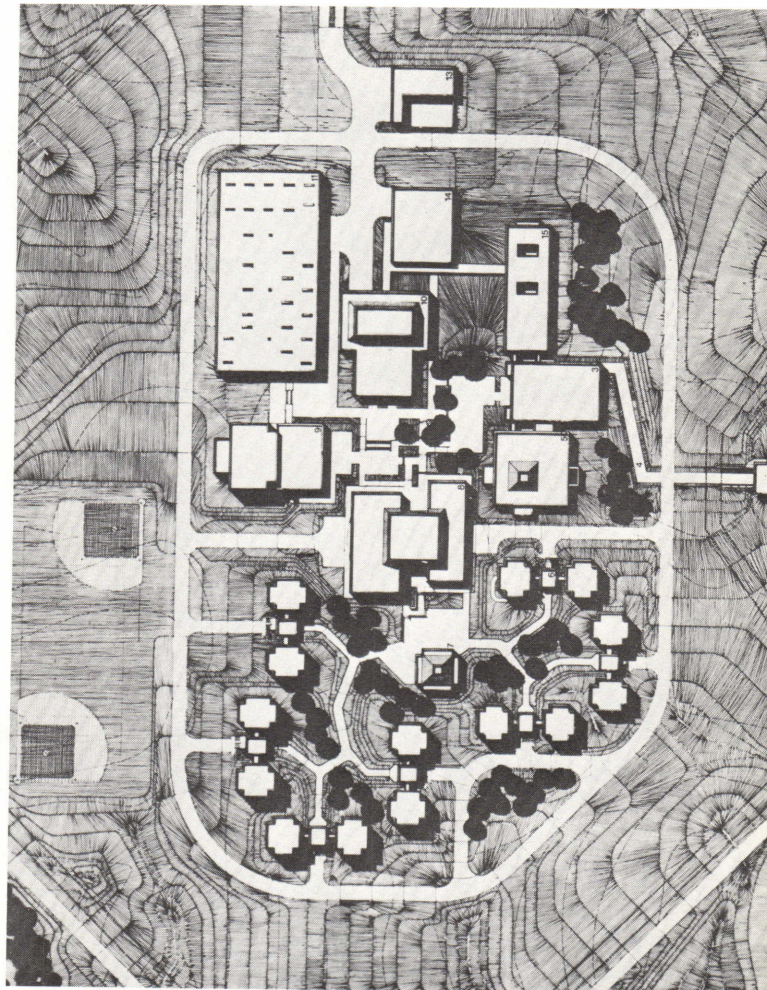
LOCKWOOD GREENE

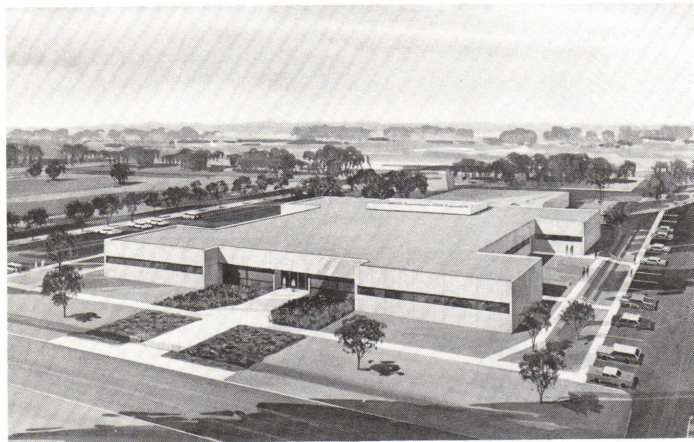
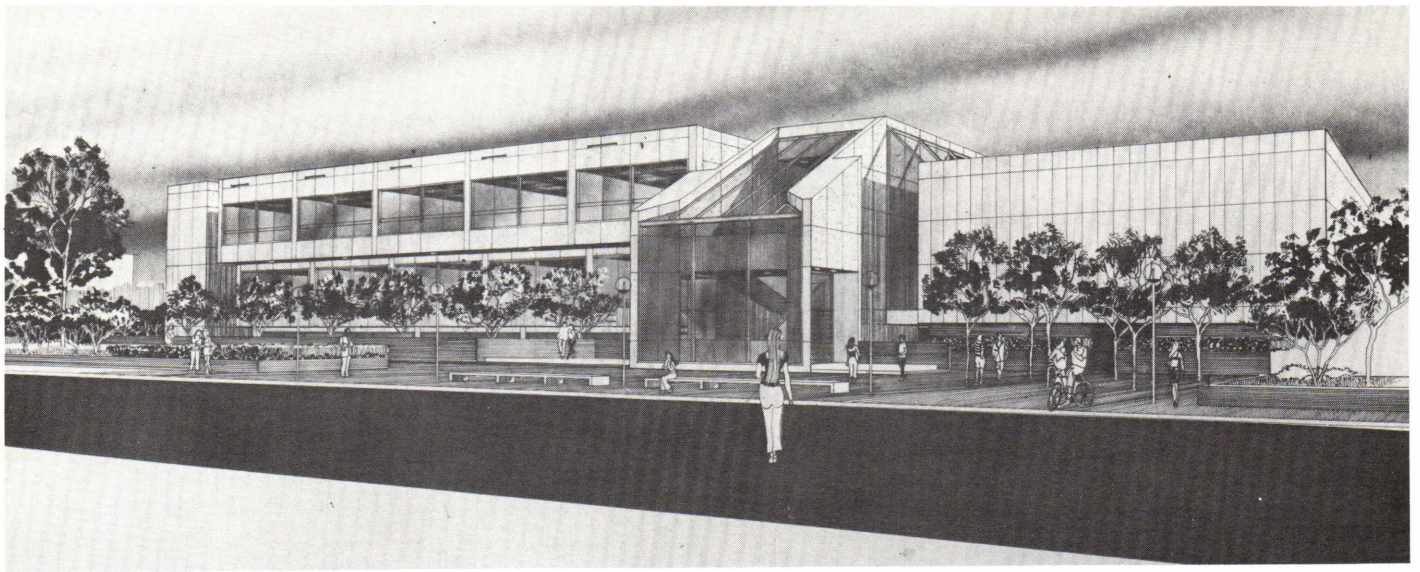
Aiken Technical Education Center will be located on a hundred acres of rolling, wooded land. Its total master plan consists of seven separate buildings clustered around a central administration library and student center in 237,000 square feet. The first phase of construction now underway includes the administration, library and student center, a laboratory and classroom building and an industrial annex.



GEIGER McELVEEN KENNEDY

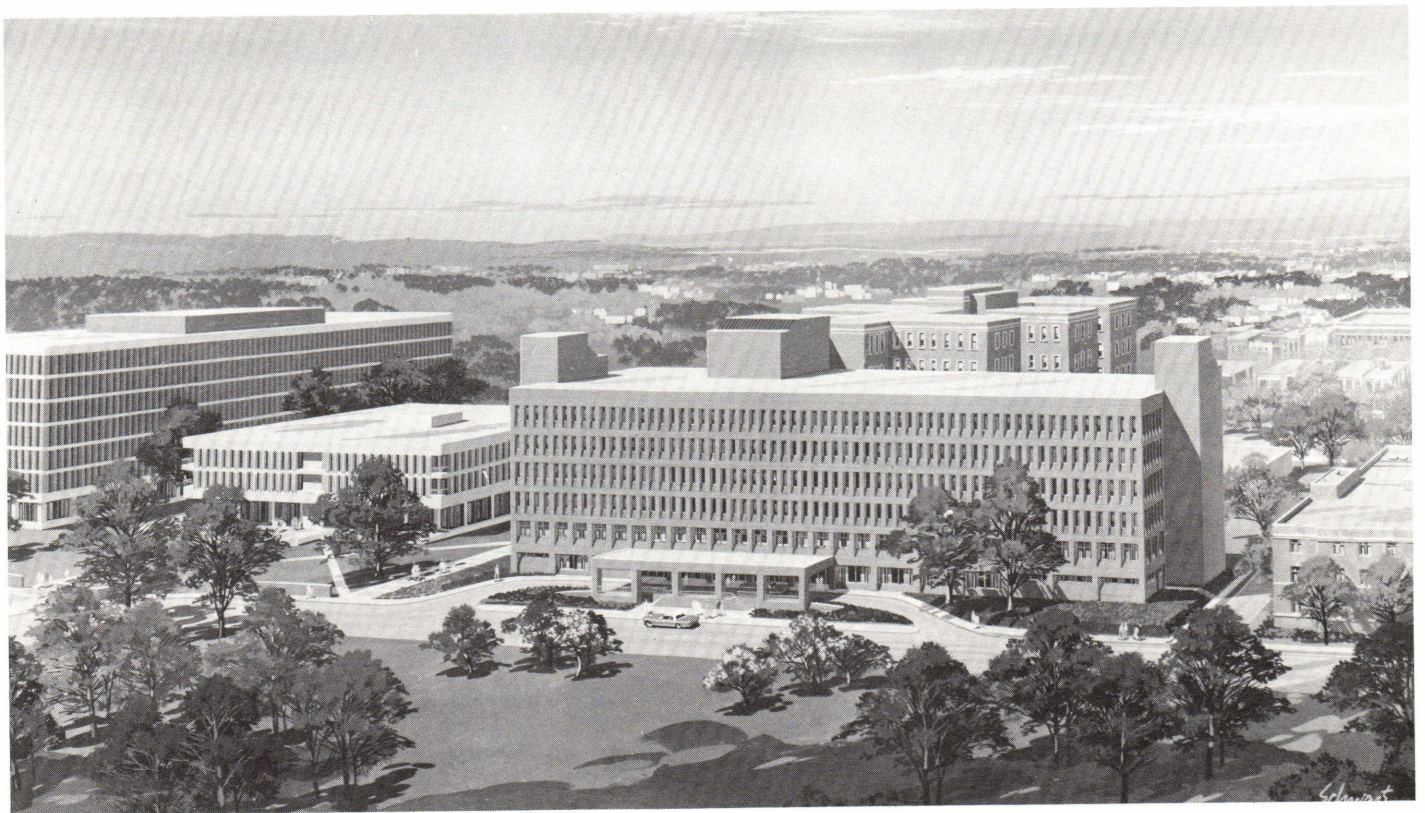
Two educational projects by this firm are the Irmo-Chapin Career Education Center and the Education Center at John De La Howe School. Observation of work without interruption of classes is made possible by exterior walkways which overlook the vocational laboratories in the Career Center. A covered outdoor forum highlights the entrance to the De La Howe building which contains library, art, music, and vocational facilities and a gymnasium for lower, middle and upper classes. The "campus plan" for the new maximum security men's institution for the South Carolina Department of Corrections will provide housing and support for 448.

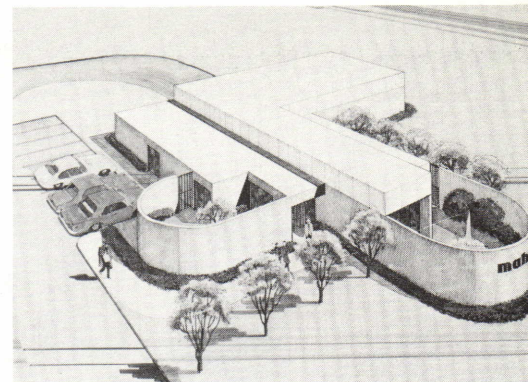
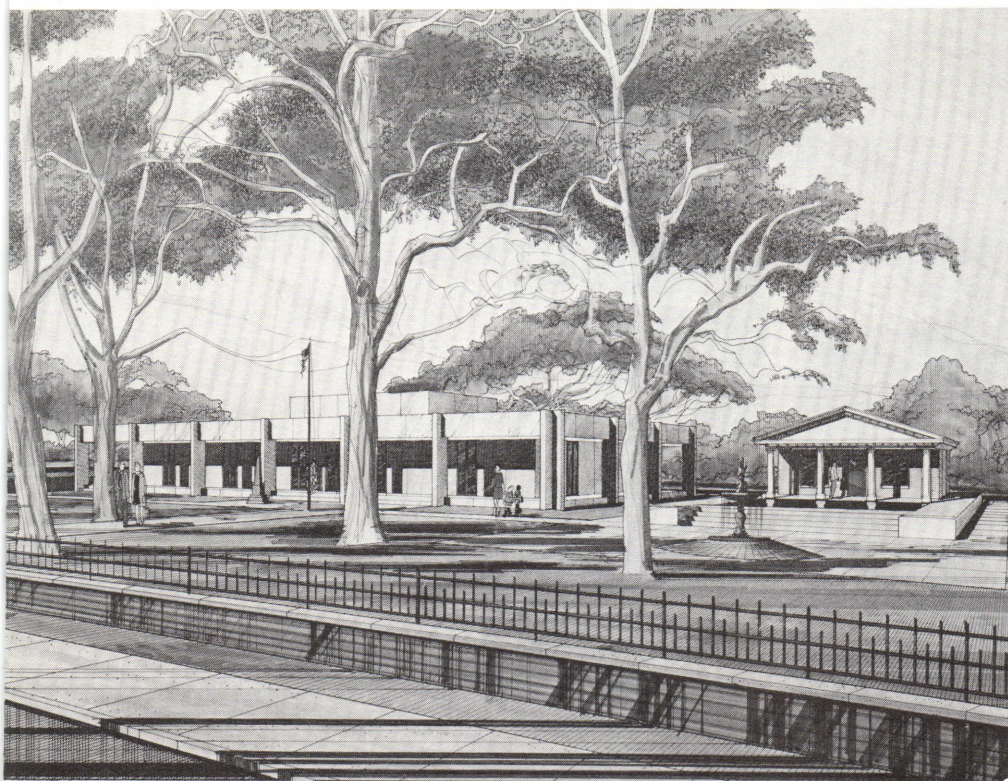




LBC&W, Inc.

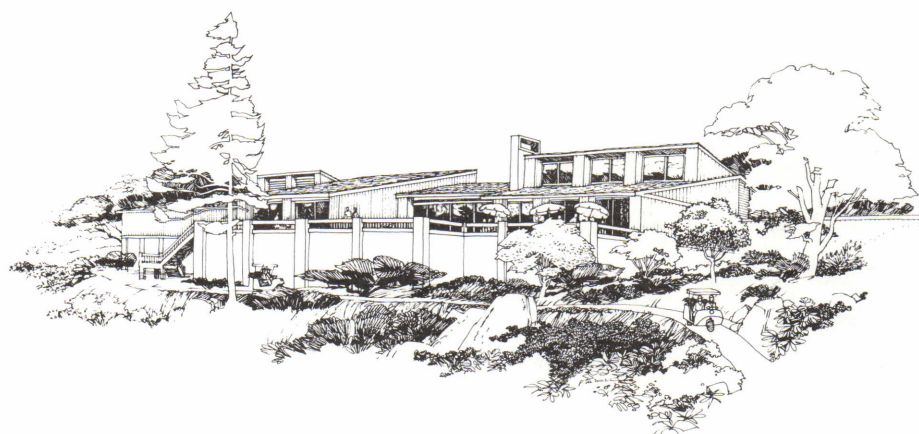
Construction will begin early in 1974 on the third addition to the Russell House, the University of South Carolina Student Union. This 85,000 square foot unit will house the campus store; a major multiple use assembly area; study, lounge and meeting rooms; gallery and display spaces and an unfinished basement for expansion. An extensively glazed monumental stair will create a new primary entrance. A new 16,500 square foot dental clinic is being built at Shaw Air Force Base adjoining the existing Base Composite Medical Facility, to which it will relate in scale, material and color. Its design will provide the dentists and their assistants with the intimacy of a typical private practice within the framework of a major dental facility. The \$8.3 million Clinical Science Building at the Medical University of South Carolina will have 41 teaching and research laboratories on six floors.





PIEDMONT ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS

Fountain Inn's Municipal Building, housing the city's operational facilities, has been designed to complement the historic newspaper office of Robert Quillen and to preserve its park-like setting in the downtown area. The office and warehouse facility for Mahlo-America, Inc., a German-based textile machinery company, will stand on its own on fast-moving Interstate I-85 in Spartanburg. Its curving block walls will not only present a distinctive exterior, but also provide a quiet garden area for employees.



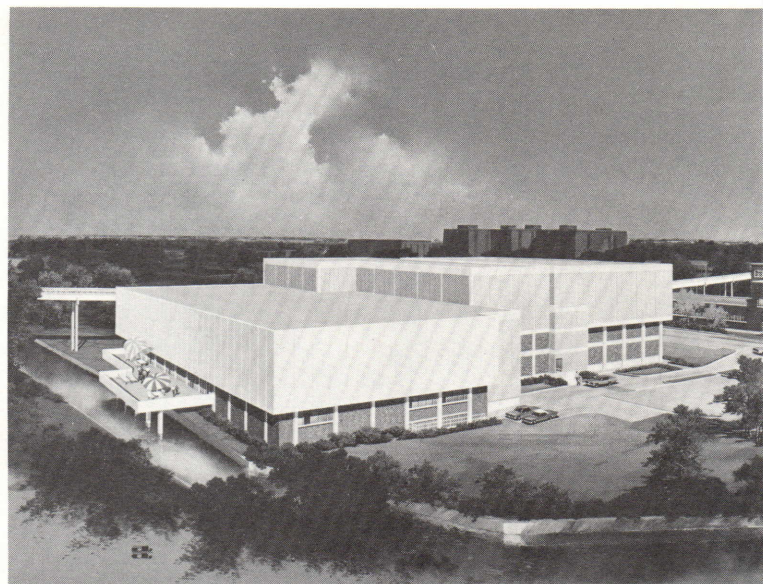
JAMES A. NEAL & ASSOCIATE

The 10,000 square foot Pebble Creek Clubhouse will include a dining room, lounge, pro shop, locker rooms, club and cart storage and extensive terraces. Located near the center of a new community of single family homes and condominiums in Greenville, the clubhouse takes advantage of the best views from a most difficult site. Its major materials are vertical cypress siding, stucco and timberline shingles used for harmony with the existing natural environment.

JEFFREY ROSENBLUM

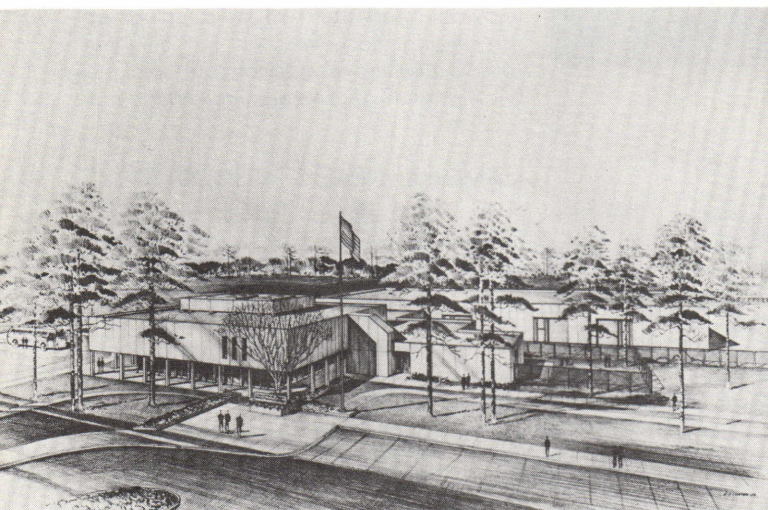
An extremely limited site, parking requirements, and auto-teller circulation demanded a building plan covering the least amount of ground possible for this Charleston branch of Bankers Trust. Raising the building and using cantilevers to eliminate columns provided a feasible solution. To combat the cost of elevating the building all structural elements have been exposed, both steel and concrete. The building contains an elevator and a second floor vault in addition to other banking facilities.





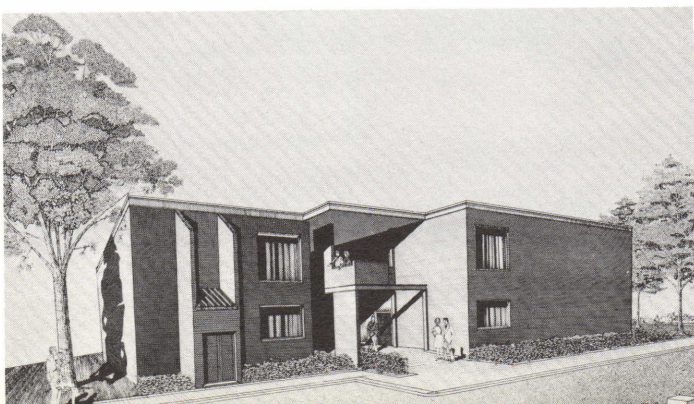
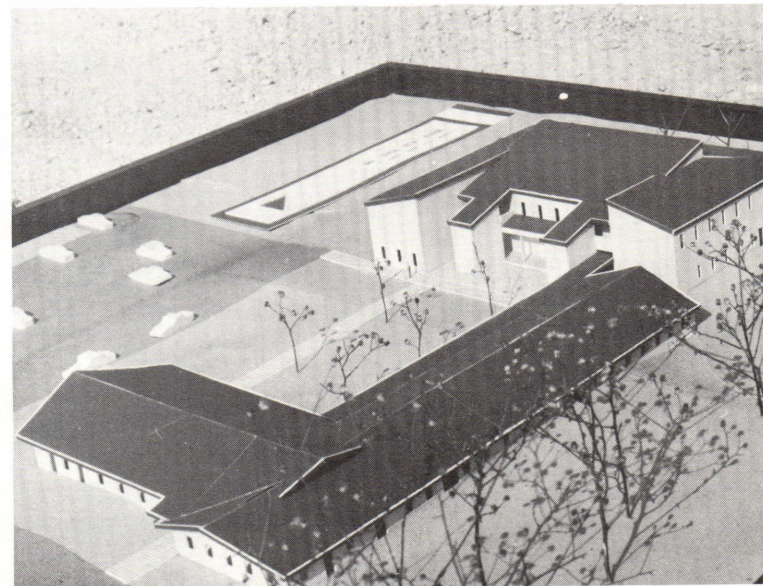
LAFAYE LAFAYE AND ASSOCIATES

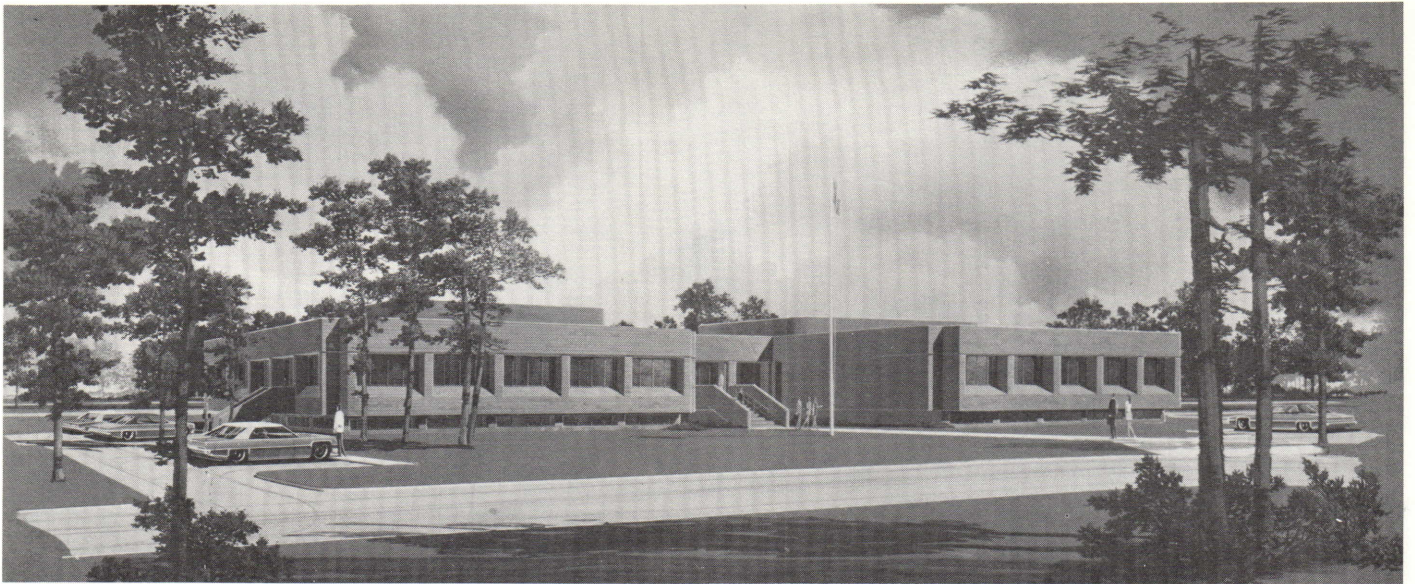
To be located adjacent to the original main hospital at the Medical University of South Carolina the new Eye Institute and Research Building will have exterior brickwork and exposed concrete compatible with other buildings on the campus. Its first two floors are for out-patients, third for surgery, fourth for seventeen private rooms and fifth for research with five more floors planned for the future. The addition to the Physical Education Center at the University of South Carolina will contain 91,000 square feet on three floors housing gymnasiums, handball and squash courts, classrooms, offices, locker rooms and a 105 by 250 natatorium with a 50 meter, ten lane swimming pool and a separate diving pool with spectator seating. Lynhaven Career Center will provide vocational training for four high schools in Richland County School District One. A two story section contains administrative offices for the center and all district vocational personnel and classroom-labs. A one story section has sixteen shops. The site is large enough to accommodate a future addition approximately the same size as the original.



RILEY, BULTMAN AND COULTER

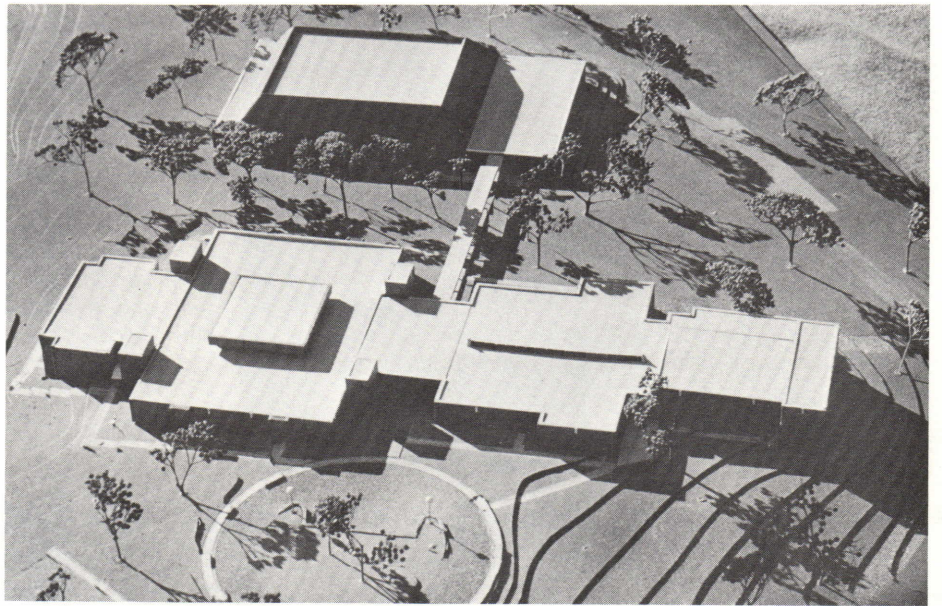
An open two story mall connects two blocks of office space of varying sizes in this medical office building in the Lexington Medical Mall. The requirement for outdoor storage of nitrous oxide gas led to the design theme of projecting storage units with extended vertical masonry walls and angular top walls repeating at the center element. An educational building for the Riverland Hills Baptist Church near Columbia is the first phase of a three phase master plan. It will house church school space plus a new fellowship hall and kitchen.





CRAIG AND GAULDEN

The 48,000 square foot administrative building for the school district of Greenville County will have flexible interior space similar to that being used in the district's new school buildings and a totally integrated office landscaping system. Located on a wooded, downtown site, its walls will be exposed brick on the interior and exterior. The high school for Christ Episcopal Church in Greenville has been designed for the most advanced teaching methods. The existing academic wing and resource center have partitions which can be removed or relocated. The new arts/commons wing will contain a theater and art and dining facilities arranged around a student commons. The new field house will accommodate two full size basketball courts or three tennis courts adjacent to locker facilities.



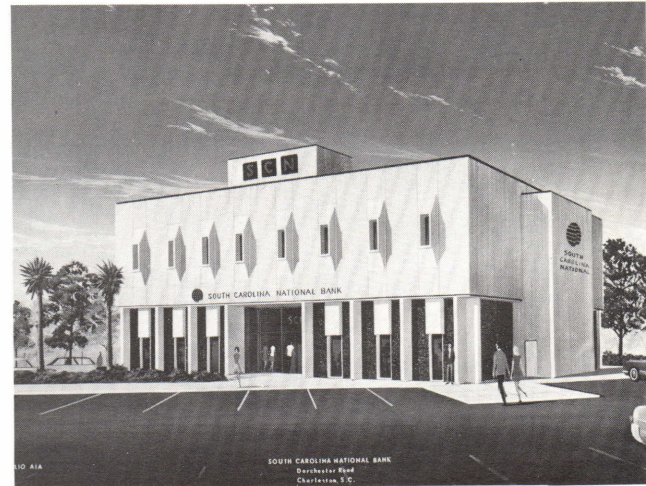
PEARLSTINE/ANDERSON UPSHUR, RILEY AND BULTMAN

The fourteen story Bates House West Apartment Tower is the second phase of a student residential and dining complex at the University of South Carolina, which is connected to parking, recreational and academic facilities by an elevated pedestrian ramp. The tower has 101 two bedroom apartments complete with kitchens. These accommodations are designed to reflect the current student lifestyle and to attract students to campus living. The first phase of the complex included a conventional residence hall with dining and kitchen facilities.



LUCAS AND STUBBS

The Clemson University Forestry and Recreation Resources Building and Agricultural Administration Building contain approximately 135,000 square feet and cost \$4,350,000 when the construction contract was awarded this fall. Following the University design guidelines "Clemson pink" brick and wide horizontal bands of pre-cast concrete are the predominating features of the exterior. Corporate offices for the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be located in this building in a Charleston office park. It will contain 70,000 square feet and will feature an exterior reflective insulating glass and stucco.



DEMETRIOS C. LIOLLIO

The arch is used as a landmark and as a sign of welcome to the public in the new Piggly Wiggly Northside Supermarket in Charleston. Designed for 36,000 square feet of total shopping, it includes a delicatessen and a nursery. The Dorchester Road branch office of the South Carolina National Bank will have a monumental exterior of pre-cast concrete panels and exposed aggregate. It will contain 10,000 square feet of banking facilities on the first floor and offices above.

The Waldron Residence by Pearlstine/Anderson



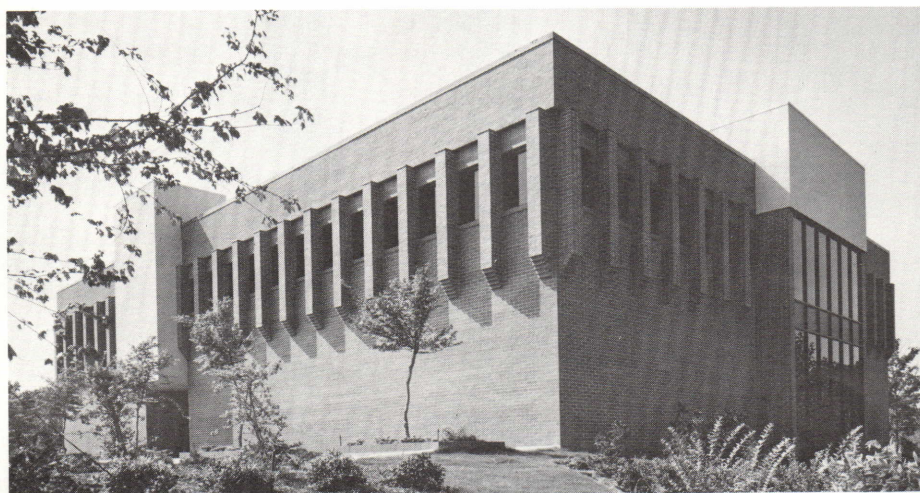
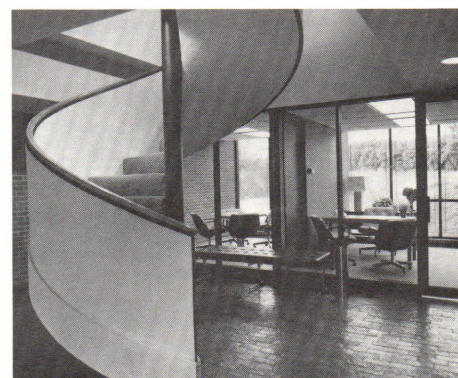
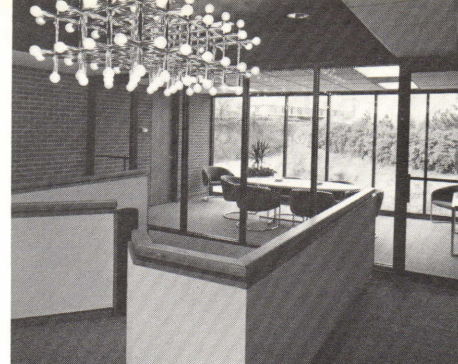
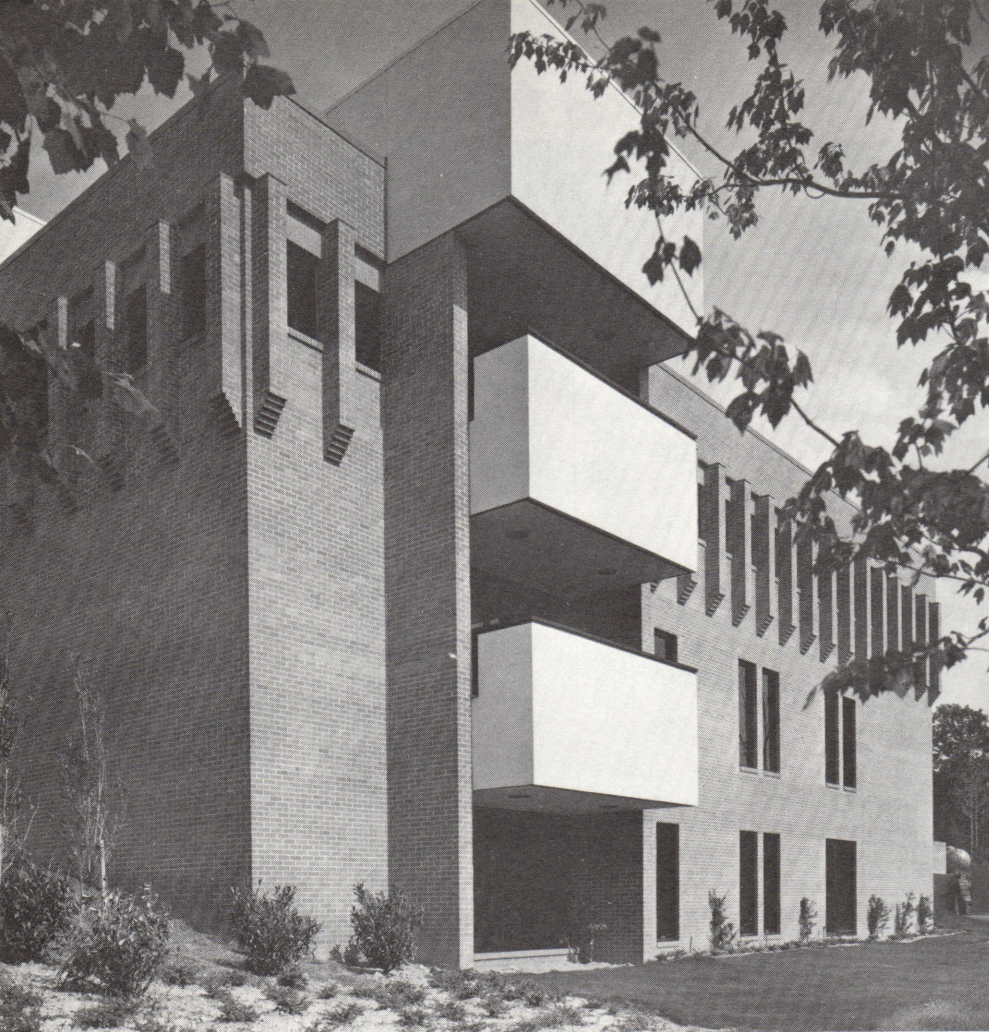
Dan Wallace Photos

for
client
and
for
self

A collection of
houses, offices,
developments and
redevelopments done
by architects for
clients and
for themselves.



The Anderson Residence by Pearlstine/Anderson



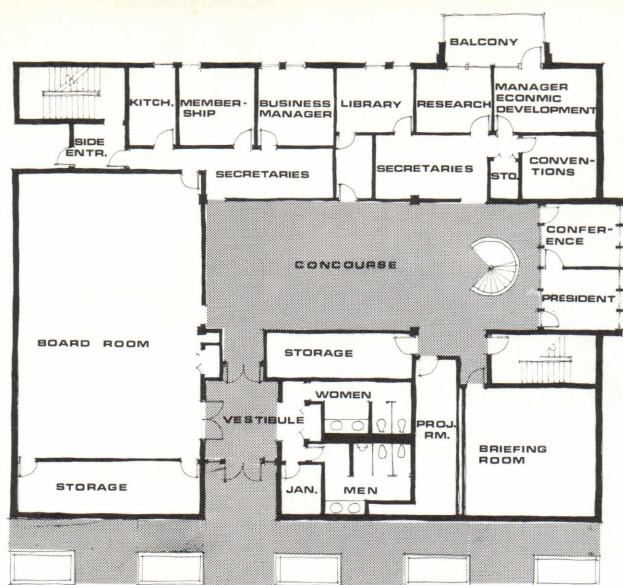
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING Greenville

James A. Neal & Associate

From its landmark location on high ground this castle-like structure with lower walls unbroken except for entrances and corbelled upper window projections has a commanding view of the city which it serves as did many of the castles of old. Inside the similarity continues with the major rooms of the building opening onto a courtyard; here

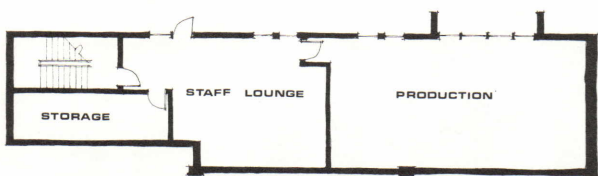
though, it is covered over with a huge skylight. Officially called a gallery, it is an impressive garden-like area with a spacious outdoor feeling and is used as a reception and display space as well as a circulation feature. On the lower level opening off of the gallery is the board room with seating for up to 200 theater style, a library, a president's room and staff offices for the economic development and membership departments.

The second level, reached by a shell-like spiral staircase, offers a balcony view from four sides and includes offices for the executive vice president and other staff professionals. A special feature is the briefing center, a space set aside for viewing the most sophisticated audio-visual presentations and for media briefings. More than 12,000 square feet are contained in this predominantly masonry structure.

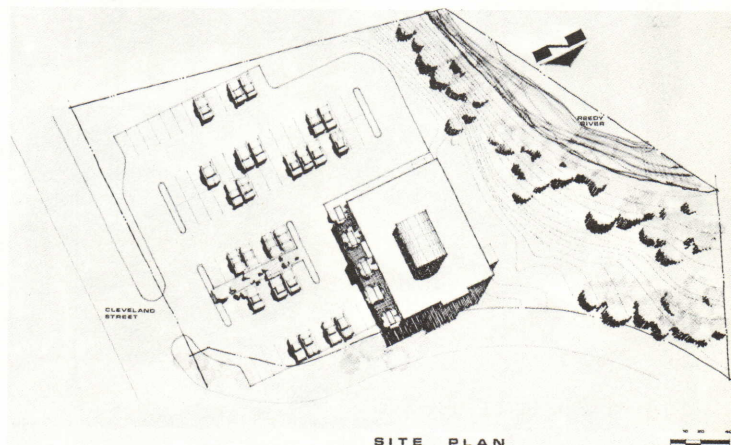
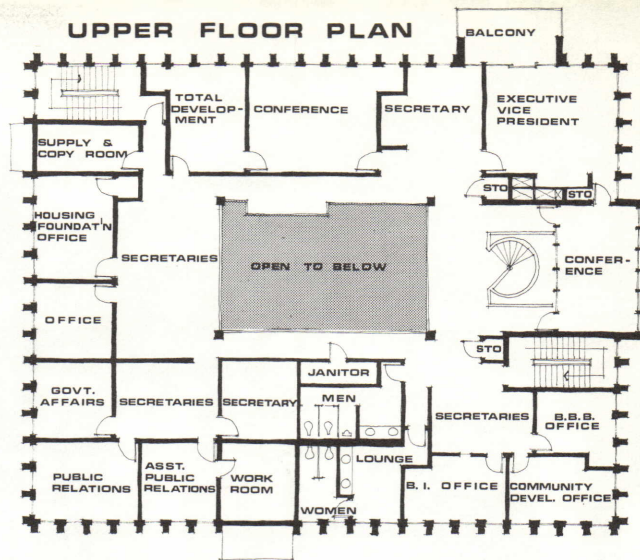


MAIN FLOOR PLAN

TYPICAL SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

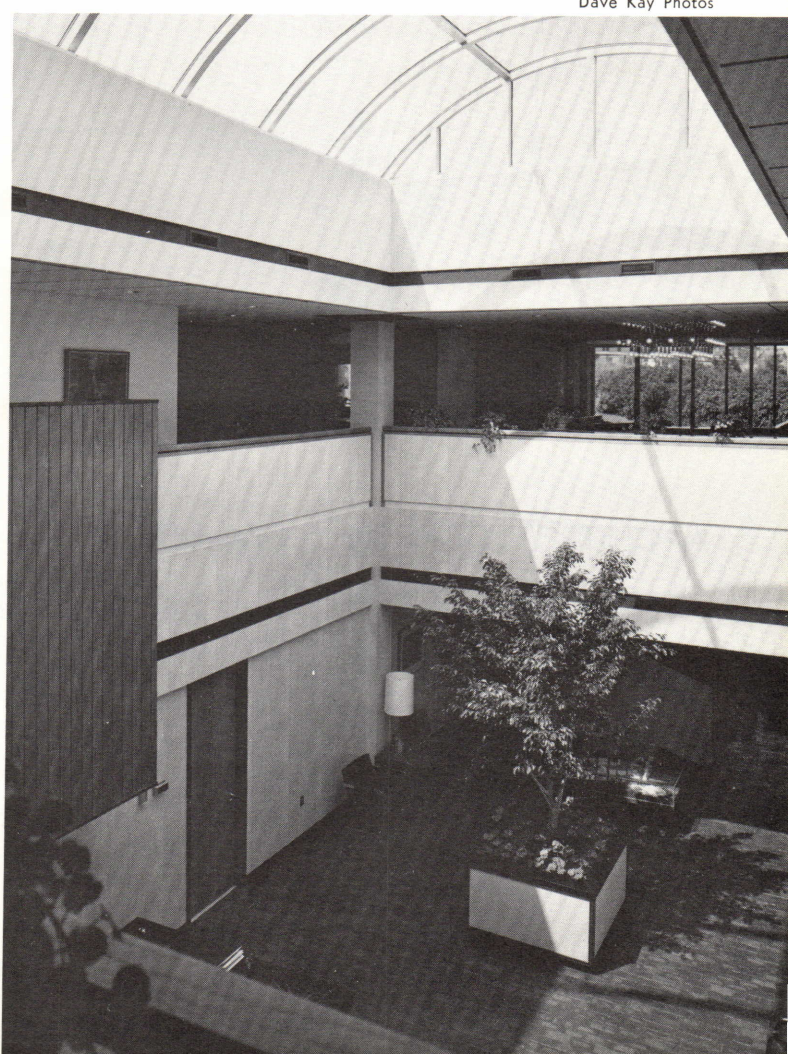
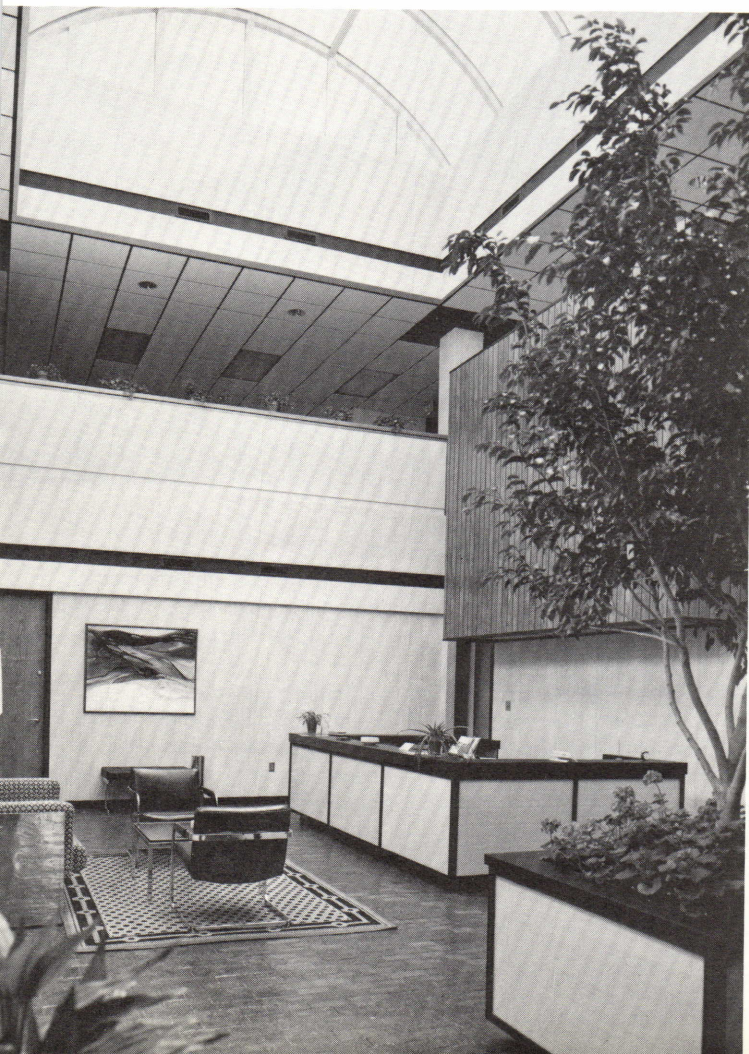


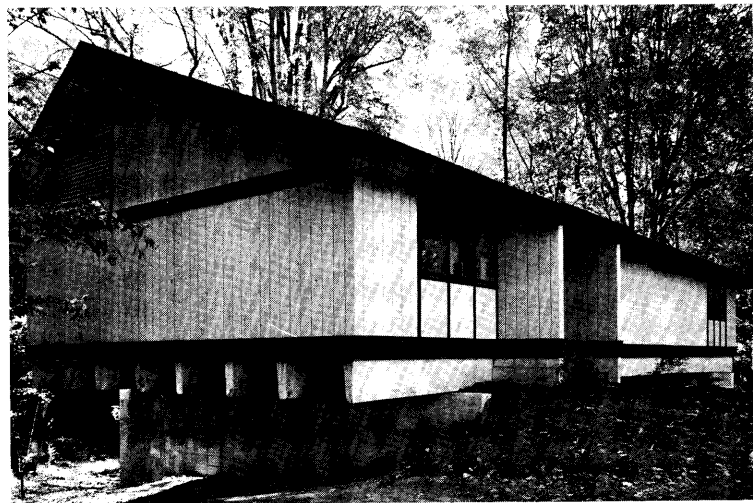
LOWER FLOOR PLAN



SITE PLAN

Dave Kay Photos





ARCHITECT'S OFFICE Greenville

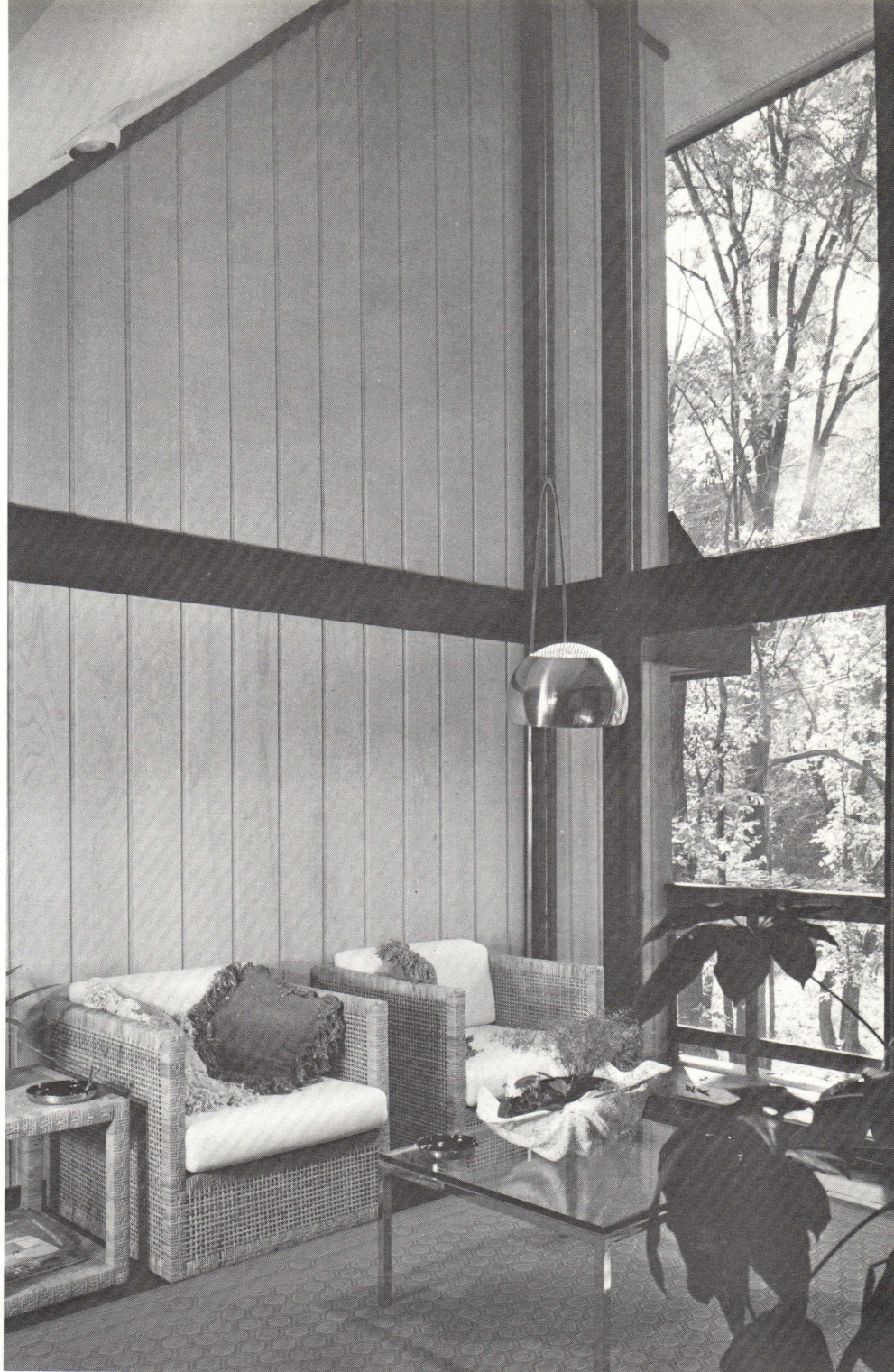
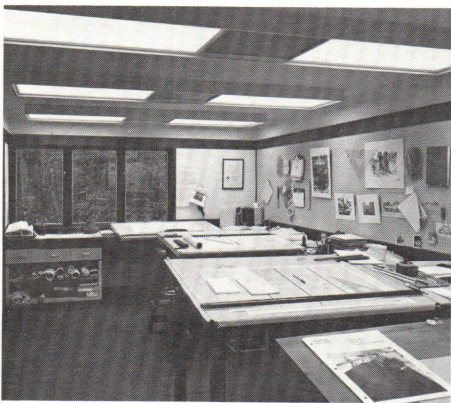
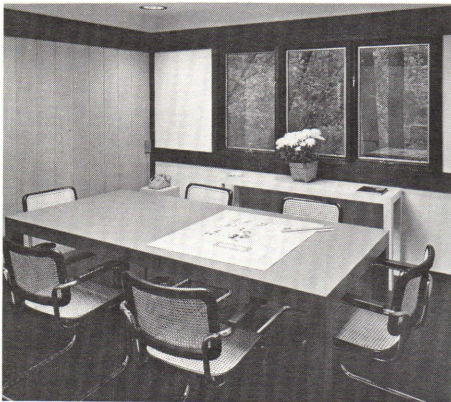
James A. Neal & Associate

One of ten buildings being designed in a professional office park overlooking the Reedy River in Greenville by the architect, this—his own office—has some two thousand square feet of space supported by two masonry walls carrying prestressed double tees sixty six feet long with a fifty foot clear span.

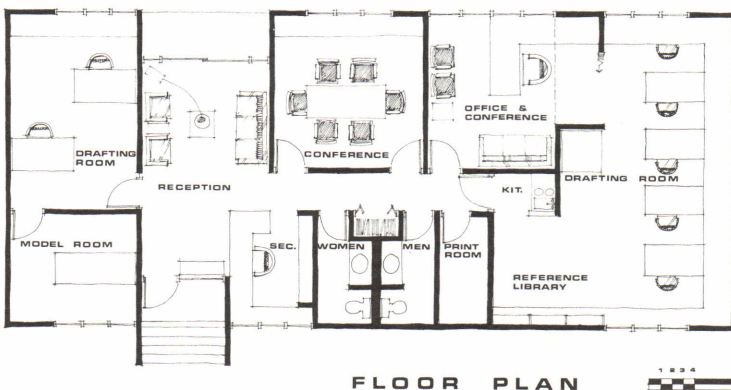
The roof rises above the reception area and the principal's office-conference

room allowing twenty foot high ceilings. All of the major spaces have a view through the woods at the rear to the river.

Rustic cypress siding is used on the exterior and interior. Pegboard walls are used in the drafting room and a charcoal carpet covers the floors throughout the building.



Dave Kay Photos





WALDRON RESIDENCE Columbia

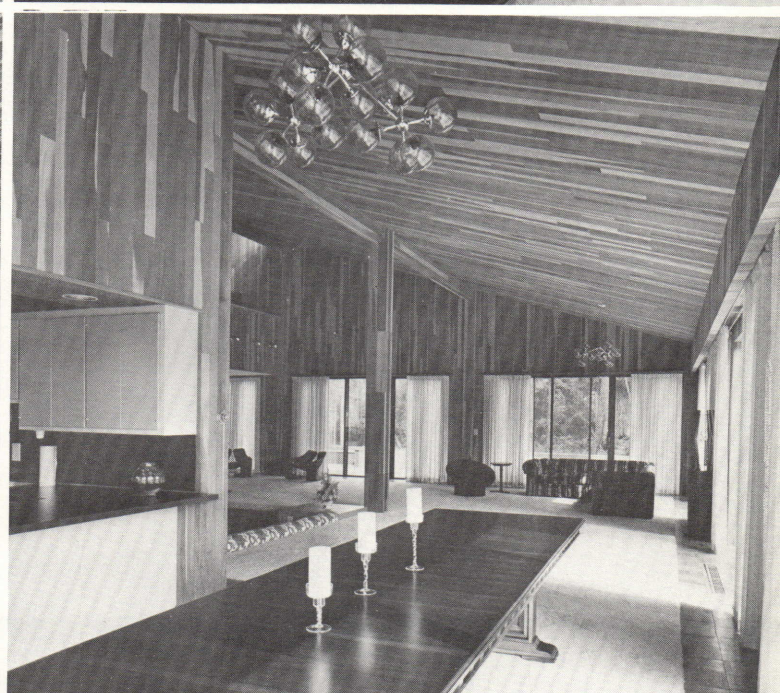
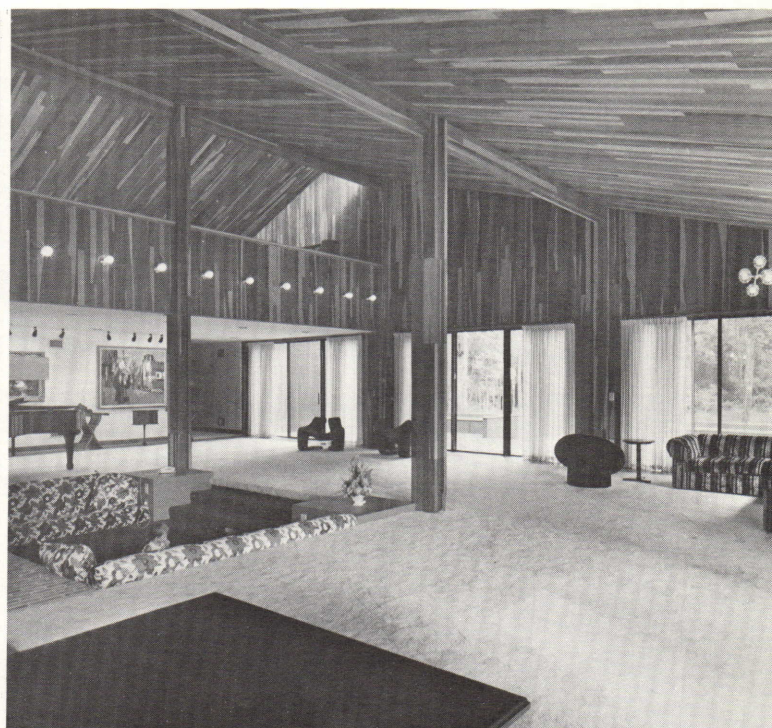
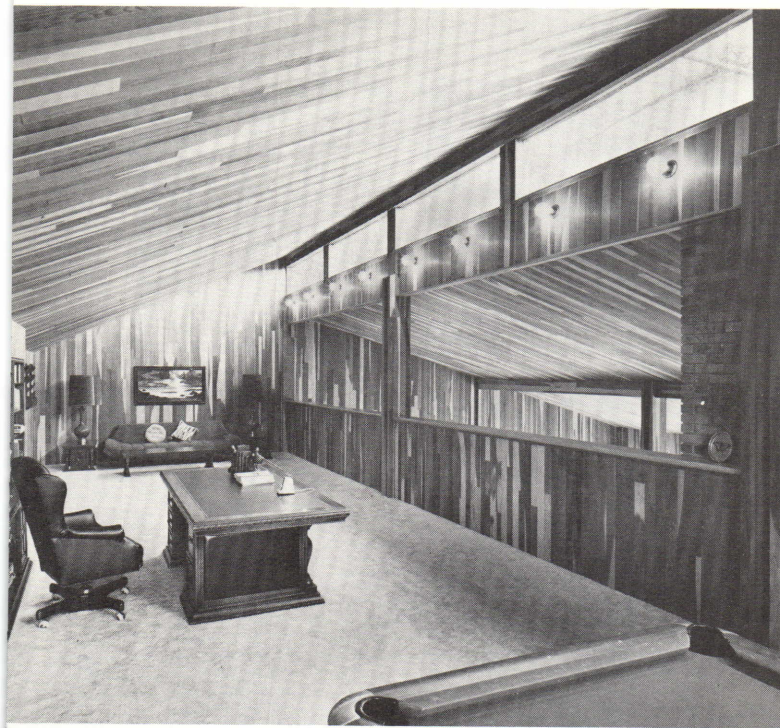
Pearlstine/Anderson

The Waldron residence is on a country estate located outside the Columbia suburban area. The design concept locates the house under an umbrella of very large trees well away from a country road. Clerestory windows, sliding glass doors, balconies and decks take advantage of the views and shade of

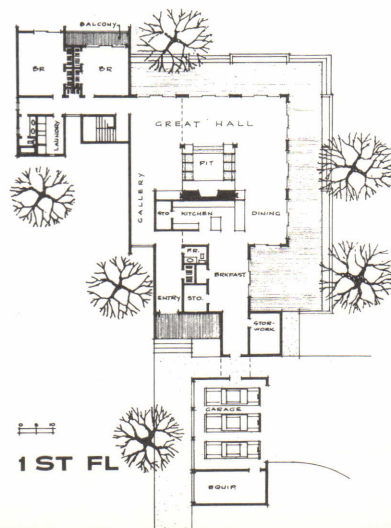
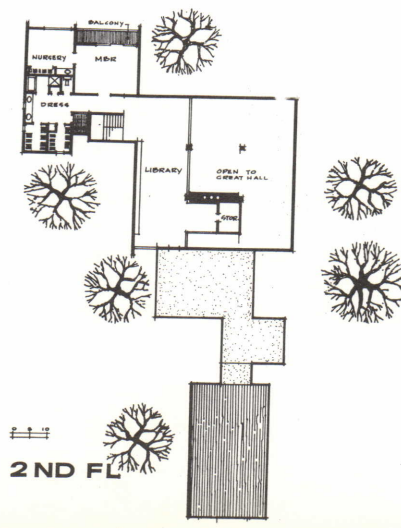
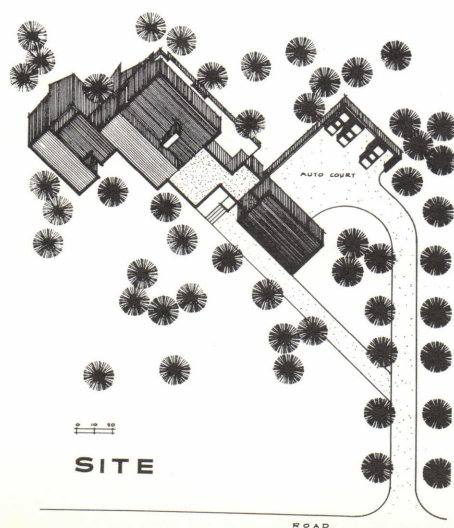
the trees and provide vistas of the surrounding meadows.

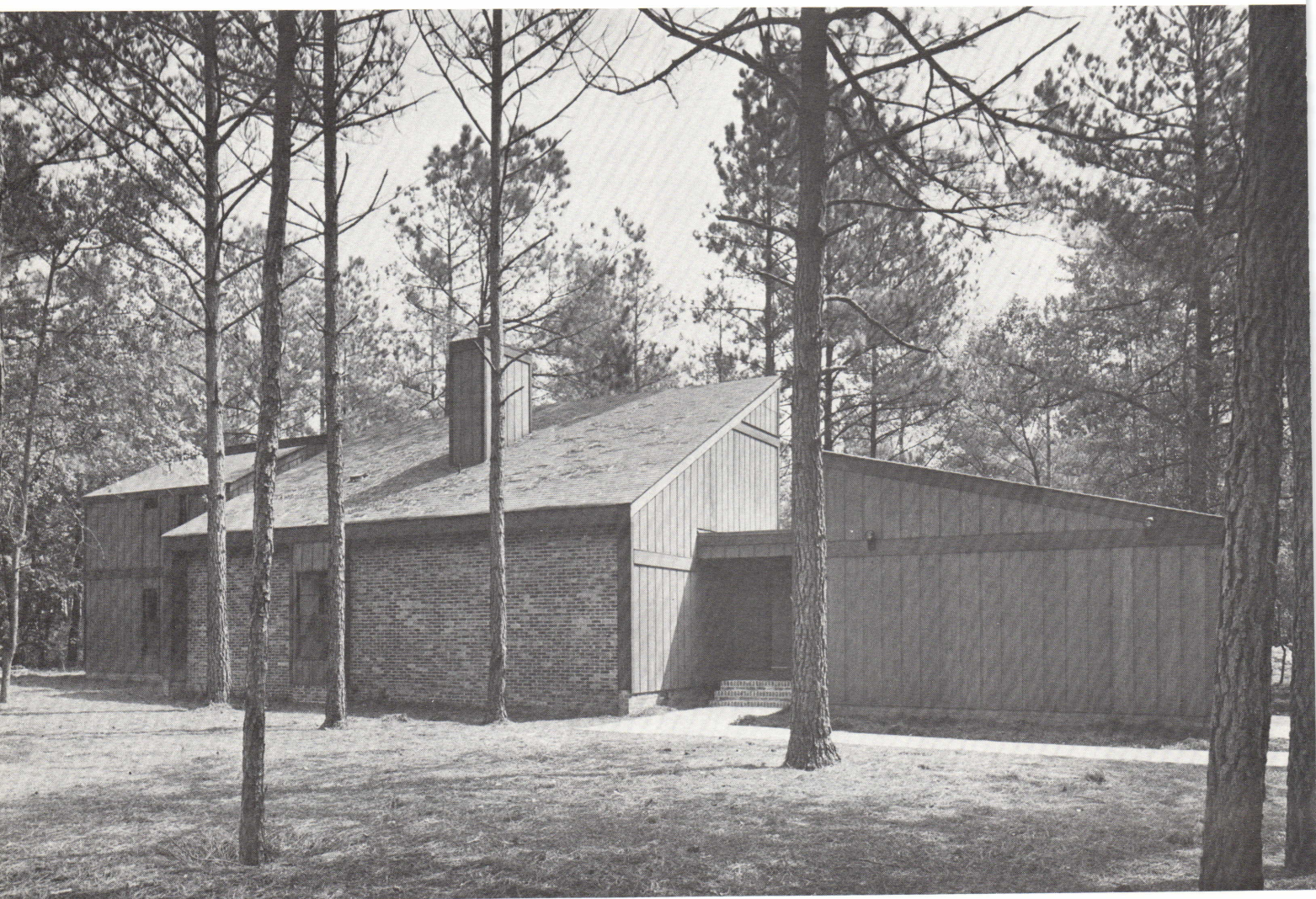
Most of the space in this house is contained in the "great hall" which includes living areas, dining, kitchen, gallery, conversation pit and library mezzanine. The owners wanted to accommodate many guests frequently but also have intimate areas for their own enjoyment and the various levels and spaces in the "great hall" provide this flexibility.

The owner is president of a construction company and has a furniture builder on his staff which made possible the attention to interior detailing, built-ins and custom built furniture. So furniture craftsmanship was applied to architectural details. For example all interior wood paneling consists of hand fitted redwood planks, beautifully matched and jointed.



Dan Wallace Photos





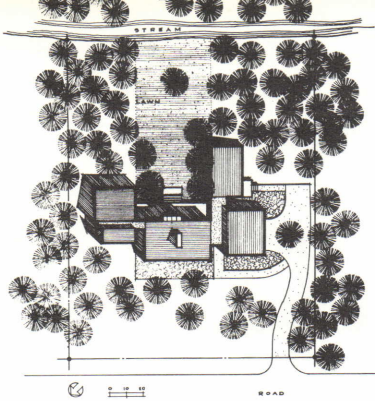
ANDERSON RESIDENCE Columbia

Pearlstine/Anderson

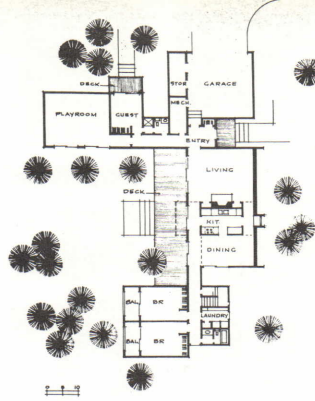
The architect's residence was designed to utilize component type construction and stock elements assembled into interesting spaces with a minimum of detail work. The house is located on a suburban lot and views are oriented away from the street and adjoining side lots. Space was grouped according to activity or function. There are areas for living (including cooking and dining), sleeping, quiet (reading etc.) and play. Omit-

ted are duplication of spaces or formal areas to be closed except for special occasions, permitting more space for recreation, circulation and everyday living.

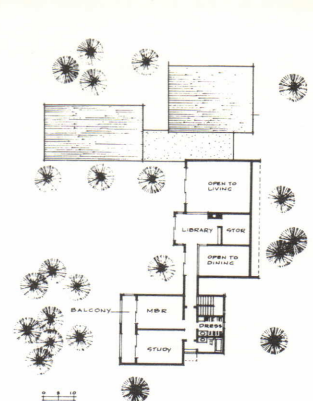
Exteriors are stained cedar plywood with board trim. Interiors are painted gypsum board with accent walls of bright paint, wall fabrics and fir paneling. Floors are carpeted thru-out with red-orange shag.



SITE



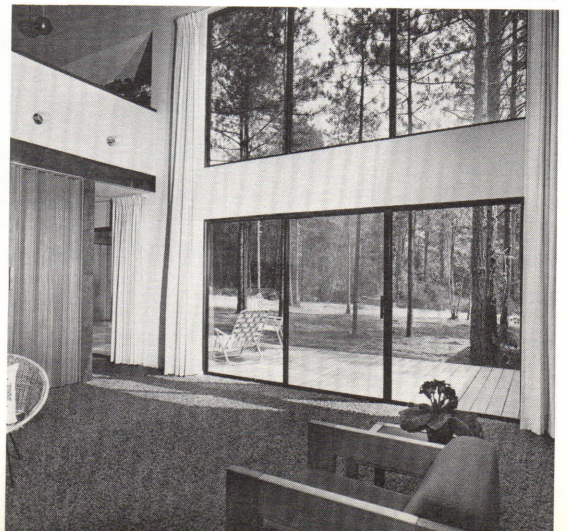
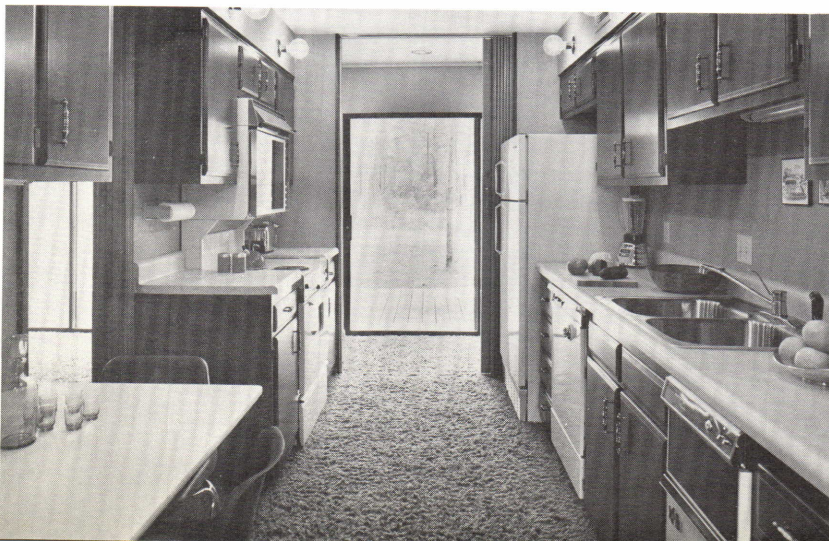
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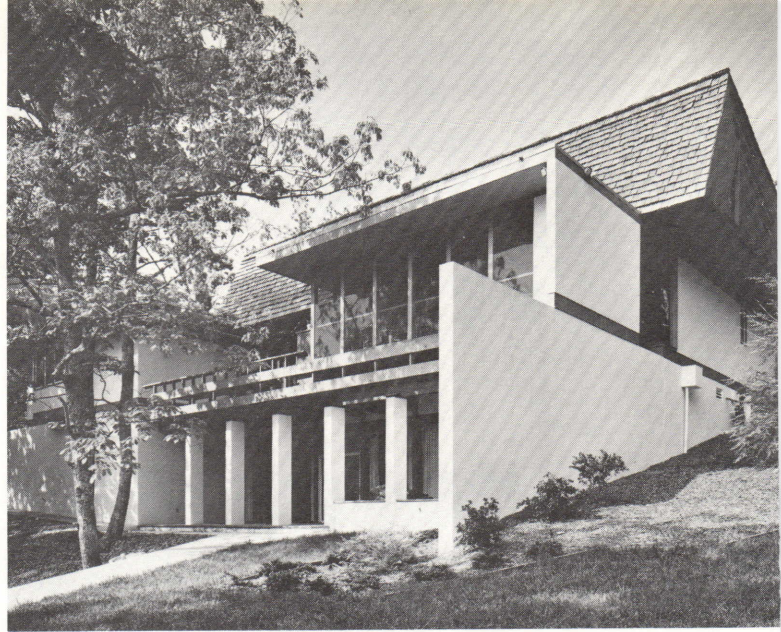


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Dan Wallace Photos





LATHEM RESIDENCE Greenville

Tarleton/Tankersley

A young doctor, his wife and children, desired a house large enough to include separate areas for adults and children. In addition to the areas for sleeping, eating, and cooking they desired recreation and entertainment areas for small and large groups.

Located on a heavily wooded four acre lot, the house was sited to provide priv-

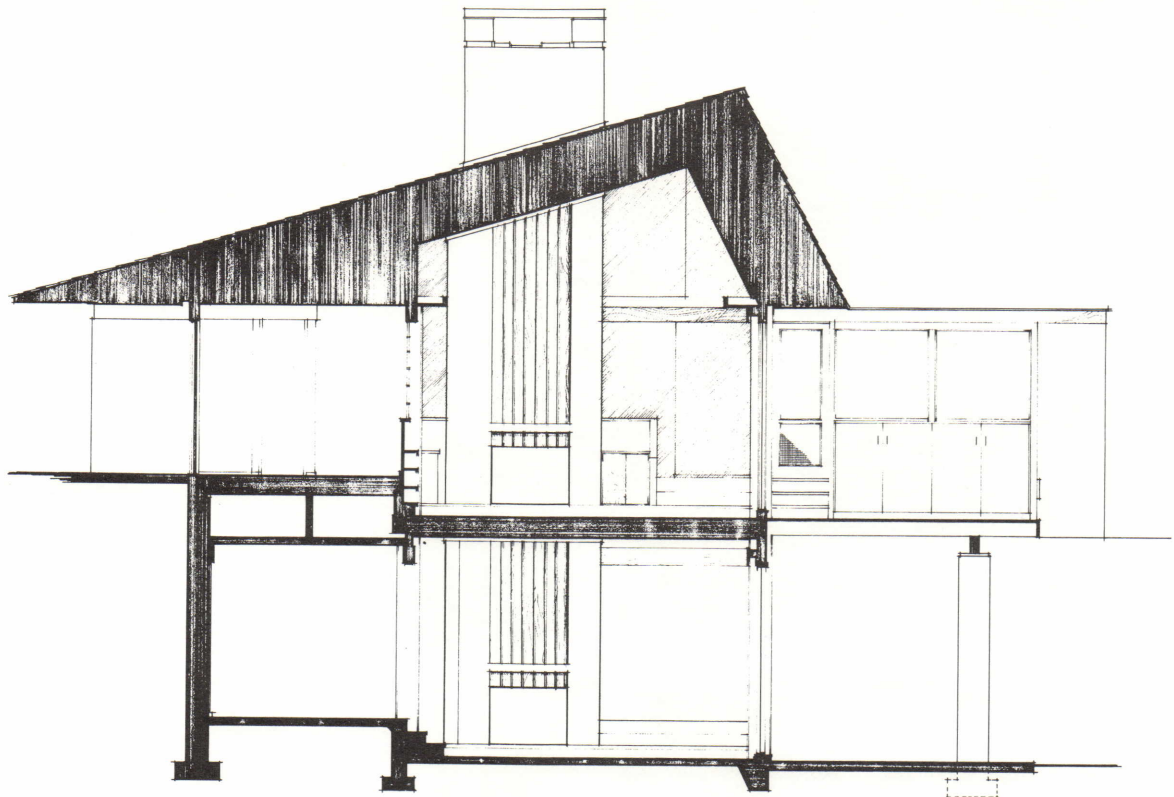
acy, an unimposing approach, and a natural setting. Except for the planted areas directly around the house, the woods were left natural.

The house was developed on two levels. The upper level includes the entry, a formal living room, kitchen, eating areas, baths and bedrooms. A carport is accessible from a hall in the sleeping area as well as the entry. The lower level includes garage areas, a shop, children's

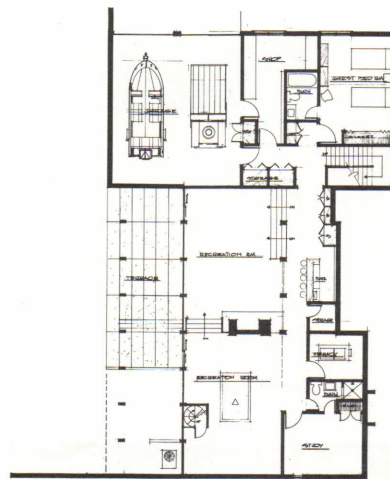
play area, informal living area, guest bedroom and bath.

Simplicity was achieved by the use of stucco on exterior walls. Excitement was achieved by the off-center roof ridges and covering the roof planes with thick butt, handsplit cedar shakes, left to weather naturally.

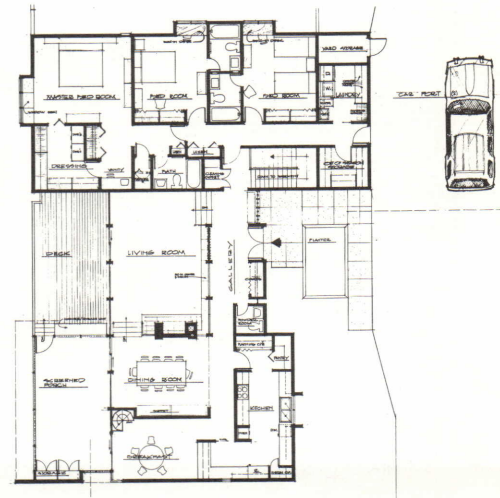
For load bearing qualities, concrete block was used for lower level walls. Exposed sections were covered with stucco.



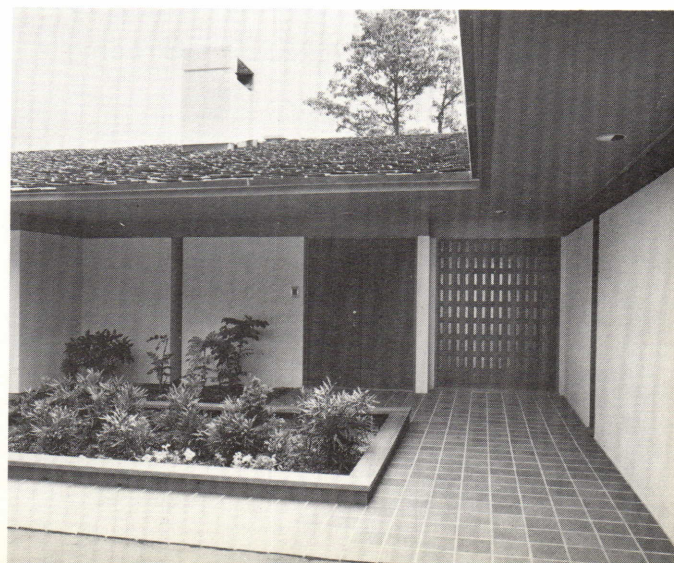
Dave Kay Photos

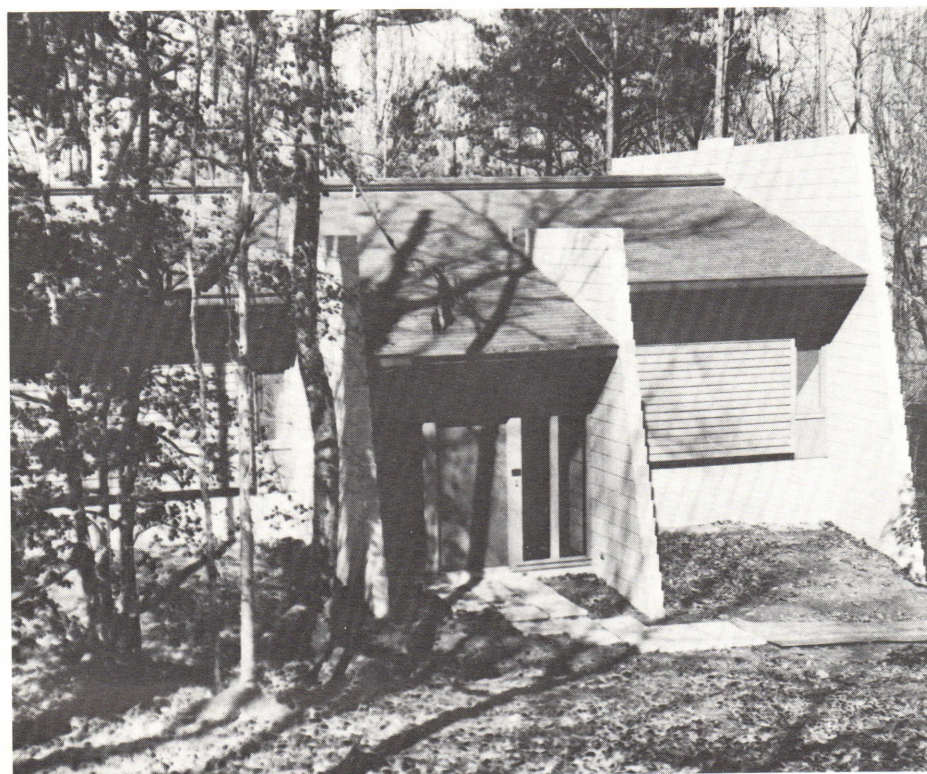


Lower floor



Upper floor



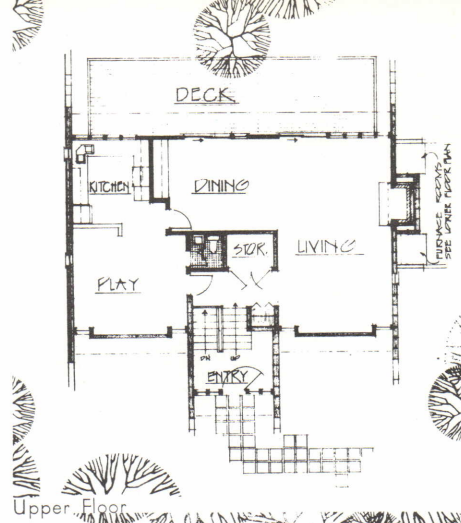


PINCKNEY RESIDENCE Greenville

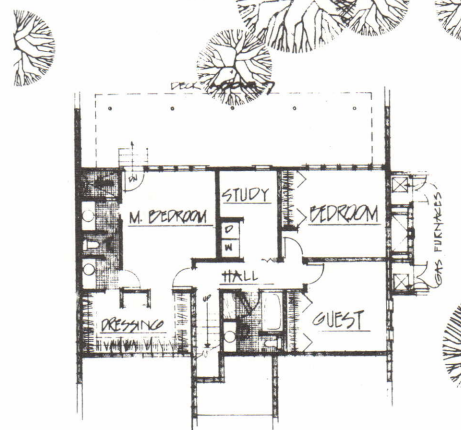
John A. Pinckney, Jr.
Tarleton/Tankersley

This residence of 2000 square feet was designed for a young couple with one child to meet their creative and informal way of life. It was placed on the sloping wooded site to provide privacy from the streets, future residence on one side and to offer a view of, and involvement with, nature on the other side.

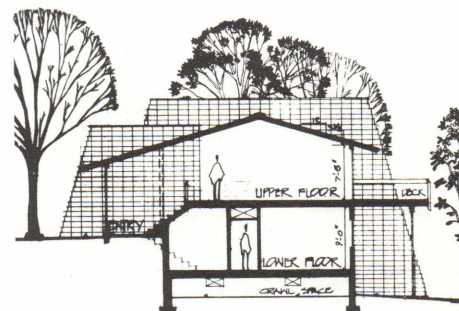
Lightweight concrete masonry units were used for the two main (end) walls, and entry walls, as a design feature. These walls of single thickness block, laid in a stack bond with raked joints, provide texture and pattern. To emphasize the strength of these walls as design elements, the adjacent wood walls were isolated by slit windows on the entry side of the house. The two protrusions on the 'approach side' wall of the house contain gas fired furnaces.



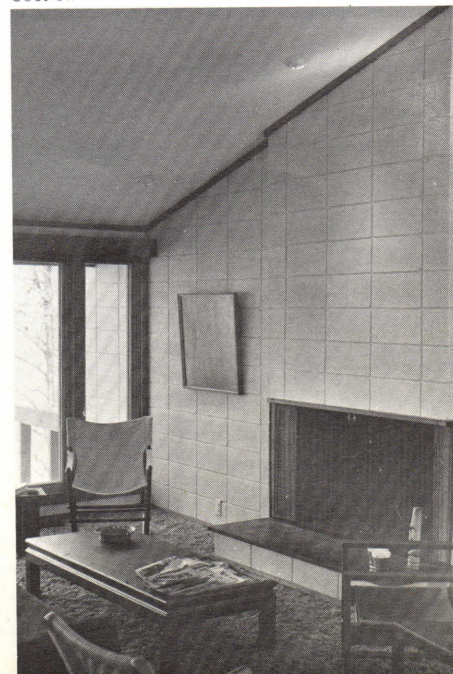
Upper Floor

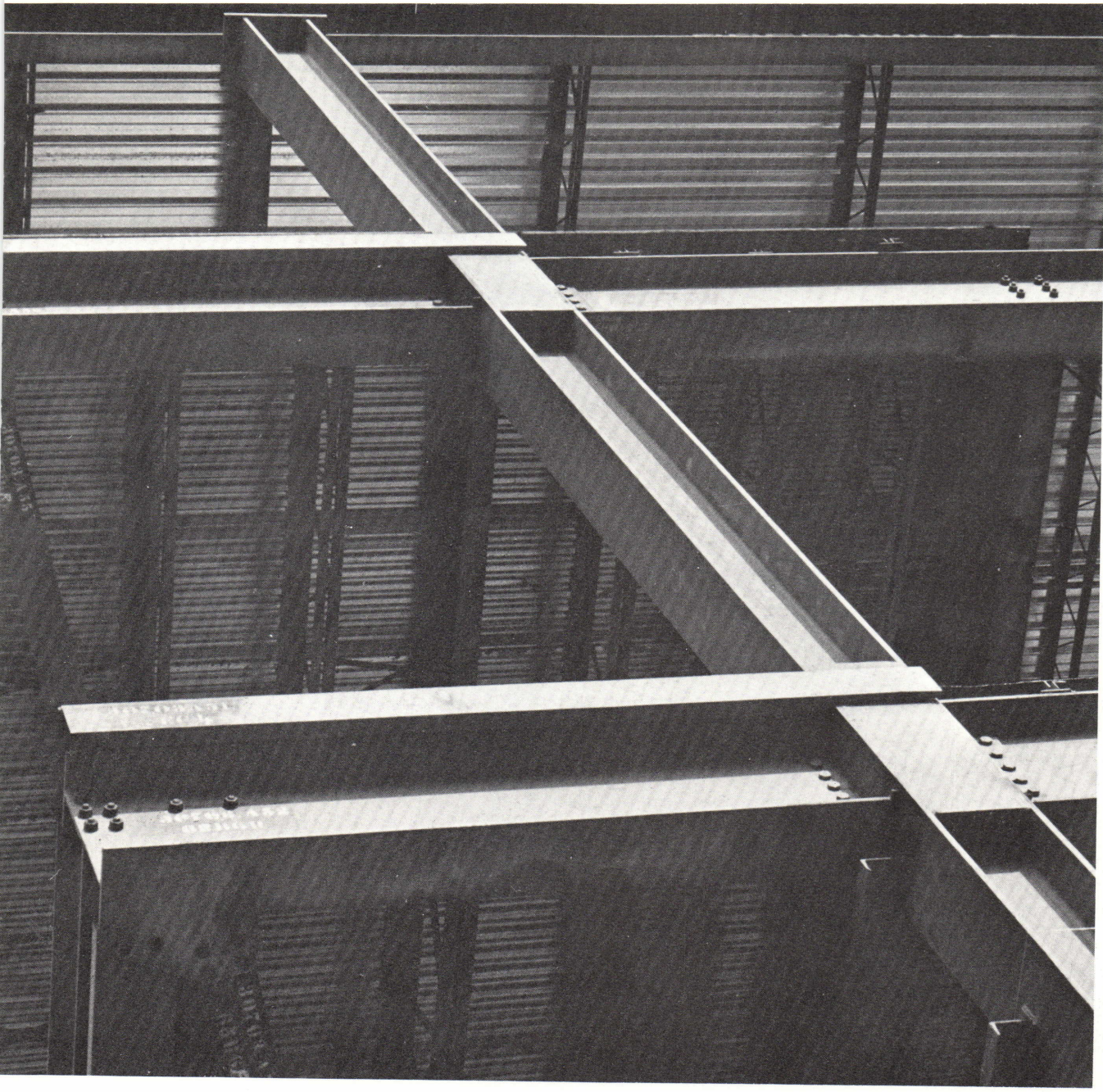


Lower Floor



Section





Reprinted from

THE SEMESTER REVIEW OF THE CLEMSON COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE



The SEMESTER REVIEW is a publication of The Clemson Architectural Foundation. This joint production of students and faculty of the College of Architecture records the results of creative studies, public service, and research in the College, and provides a vehicle for relevant communication and debate.

The Semester Review of the Clemson College of Architecture, a Journal of Educational Thought, Vol. VII, Numbers I and II, Fall 1972

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Editor: James E. Dalton

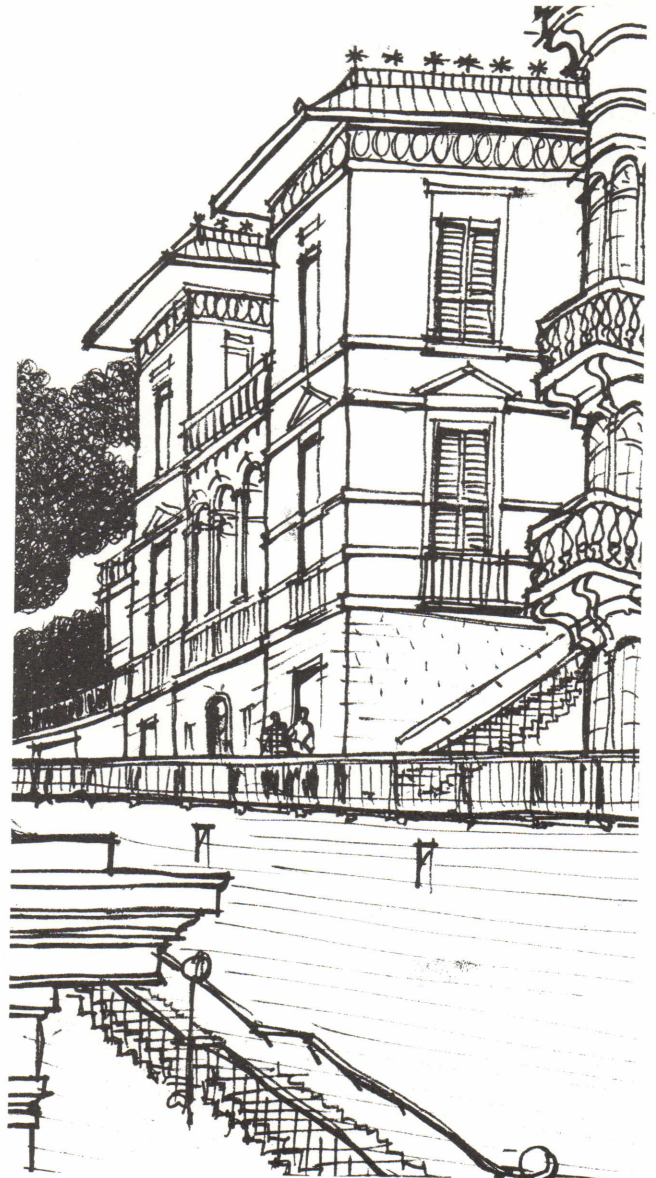
Cover: Construction detail photograph of addition to Lee Hall by Ralph Knowland, Head, Dept. of Building Science.

A GRADUATE PROFESSIONAL OVERSEAS PROGRAM

The College of Architecture embraces professional programs in Architecture, City and Regional Planning; Building Construction, and Environmental Arts. These are all areas of the general field of Environmental Design. Although contemporary environmental design problems are acute in both rural and urban areas, the greatest difficulties and opportunities occur in the major cities.

This College has helped with Research, Design, and Planning problems throughout the state in forty South Carolina municipalities during the past seventeen years. This public service effort has been accomplished within the mission of this College to educate design professionals. Despite these recurring studies, no truly large urban problems have been possible as we have no such metropolitan centers in South Carolina. In the professional lifetimes of our students, however, really major urban areas will confront their activity. Therefore, it is clear that at least a portion of each of our students' professional studies should center in a major urban area before completing the terminal degree. As Clemson is a young and inland college town, the optimum location for such an educational experience would be in a strategically located, ancient, urban port within short travel distances of other significant places.

Considerable preliminary investigation and travel have suggested Genoa as the type of setting and physical location most suitable for the needs of this College. In addition to being a rich, ancient port city, Genoa would provide an excellent environment for our program. It is but a short



drive to Marseille, the French Riviera, the baroque towns of Austria, the cities of Switzerland, and, of course, to the great Italian cities and the south of Germany. These short travel distances would facilitate coordinated field trips which would be a structured part of the study period abroad. Contacts have been set up with professional faculty in Italian universities, and also in Switzerland, Germany, and England.

The University of Genoa has a School of Architecture, and longtime contacts with some of its faculty have indicated the feasibility of a close working relationship between a Clemson College of Architecture Branch and the Universities of Genoa, Rome, Pisa, and Naples. Such resources as the several architectural libraries of other universities could be effectively utilized by our graduate students. The mayor of Genoa has indicated a strong interest in such a Clemson program centering in his city. Genoa has the added advantage of being out of the usual tourist circuit and having a vital economic and professional climate.

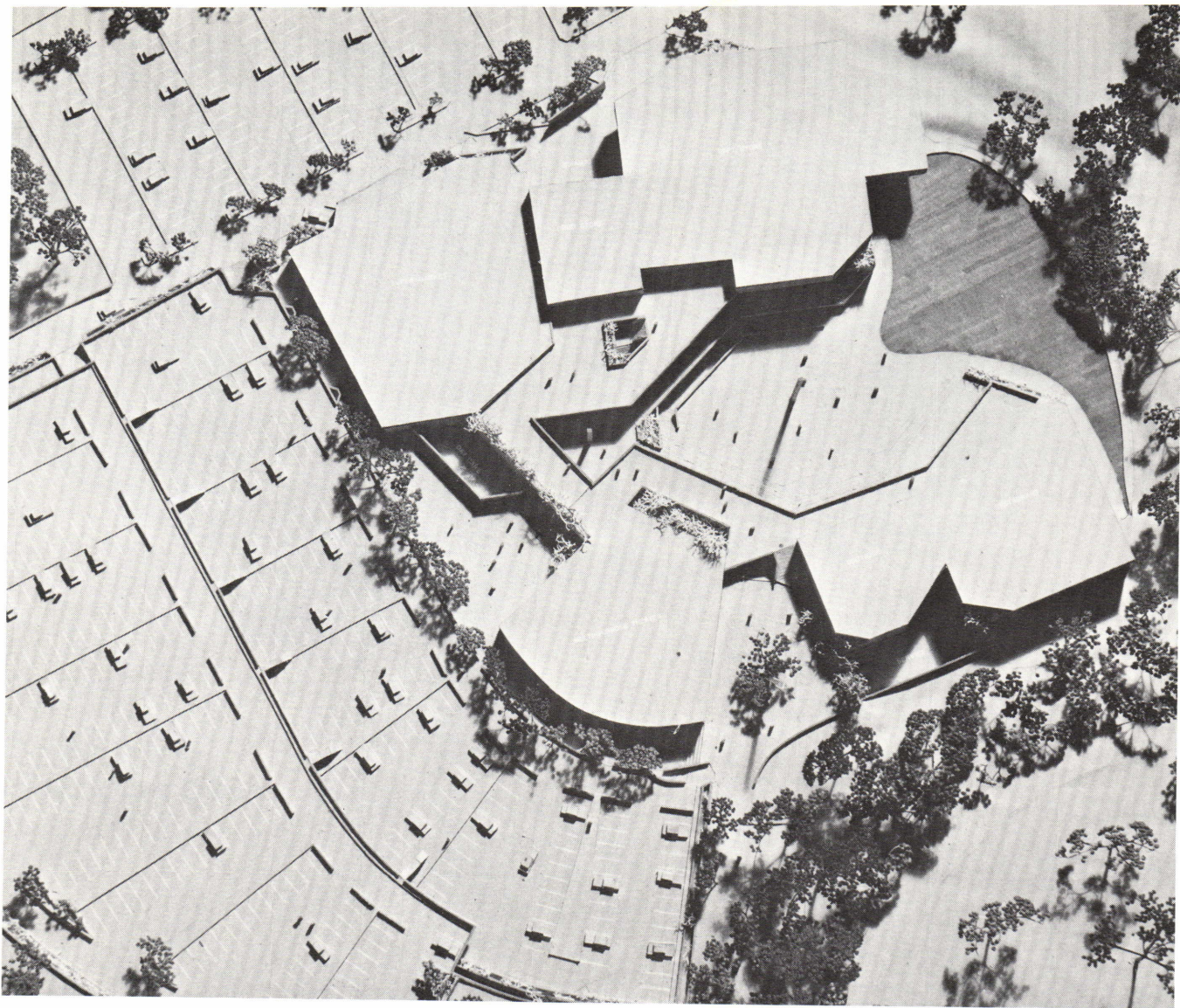
Present plans for the program would include the following:

- (a) Fifth year students in the first graduate year in architectural studies, construction, planning studies, or visual studies would spend half of that calendar (or academic) year in the overseas branch; thus, half of the students at that level would be at Clemson while the other half was abroad, and for the other half of the year the arrangement would be reversed. This would permit a continuing relationship between the fifth year and other levels at the College of Architecture while assuring that all students in the first graduate year have the foreign experience.
- (b) Students in the program abroad would pay the same tuition and fees and receive the same academic credit as they would in Clemson residence. They would be subject to the same University rules and regulations covering their personal and academic years.

- (c) Excepting the travel expenses, costs to the students, including expenditures for room and board, tuition and fees, would be the same as at Clemson. To assist needy students, the Clemson Architectural Foundation might address such limited student aid as would be necessary to enable all students to take part in the program.
- (d) Faculty members assigned to participate in the overseas program would be selected on the basis of qualification and rotated on the same schedule as student groups, thus enriching and broadening faculty experience. Both students and faculty are most enthusiastic about this study and research program.
- (e) While an increasing number of architectural schools and colleges have established overseas programs, these are generally special events for students with the means to participate. This program, on the other hand, should be structured as a part of each student's academic syllabus, and travel, study problems, and reports abroad would be produced on an intensive basis. Investigations have shown great possibilities for senior Clemson Architectural Foundation members' participation overseas in intensive short courses.

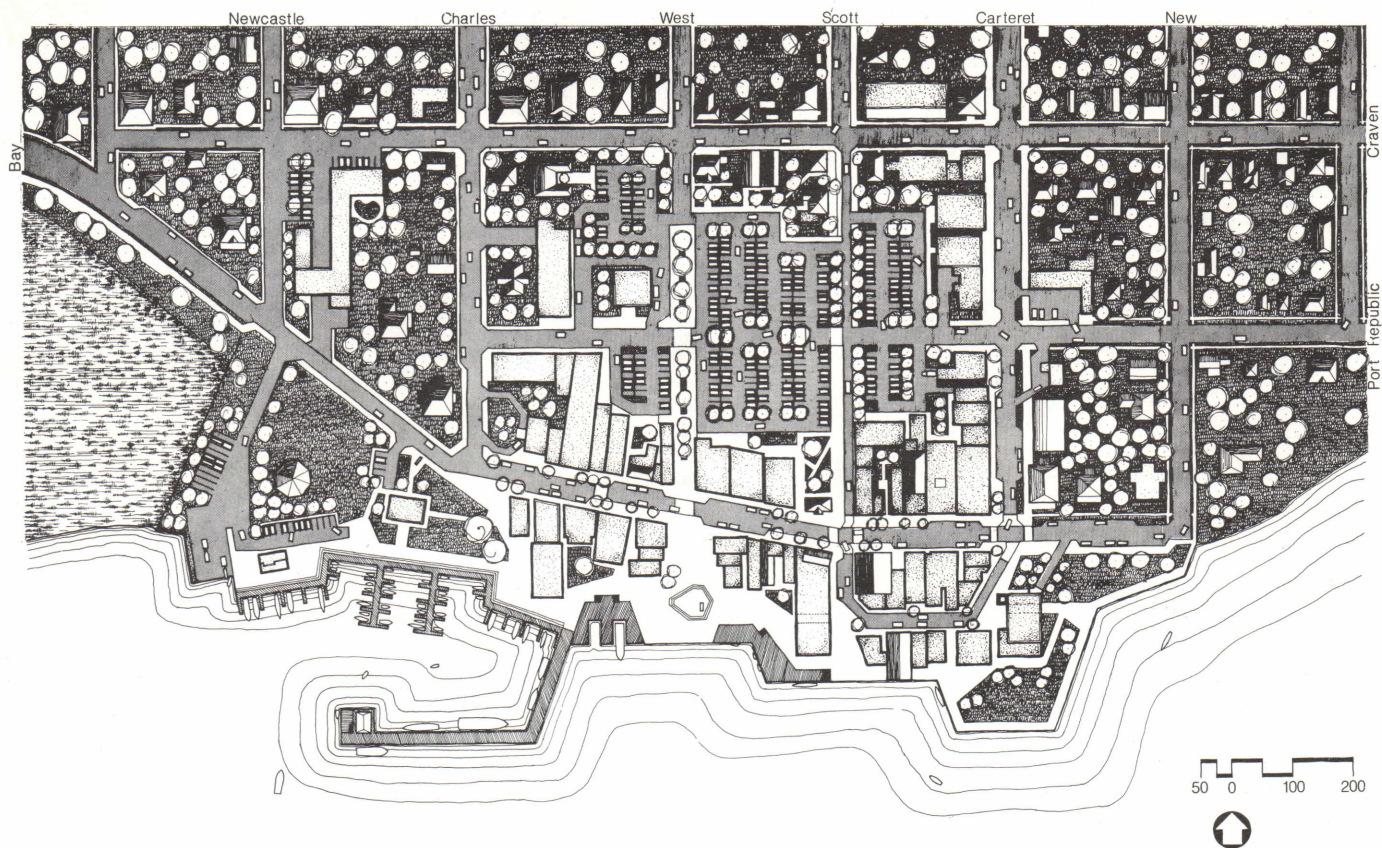
In summary, the proposed overseas graduate program of the College of Architecture, Clemson University, would have a beneficial effect in retaining able students beyond the baccalaureate degree, and it should attract the most gifted students from other universities to apply for admission to our graduate programs. The general positive effect on student and faculty morale is already evident, and this will provide innumerable benefits to the general climate of the College, as well as to the professions it serves. Perhaps most important, an entire and vital area of professional educational experience not presently included in our programs would be effectively developed.

Harlan E. McClure



A shopping center proposal to be built near Furman University.

*Howell Hunter, Student AIA President
Third Year Studio*



Proposed Plan for Town Center

The following two articles deal with a proposal by graduate design students for Beaufort, S. C. Professor David Hutchinson, author of the introductory article and coordinator of the project, was a visiting critic from Lewes, Sussex, England, for

the Fall 1972 semester. The second article was authored by Thompson Penney, a first year architectural graduate student. Mr. Penney received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Pre-Architecture from Clemson in 1972.



The John Mark Verdier House *Figure 1*

Beaufort is a city with a unique treasure of southern American architecture from the latter part of the 18th Century and the first half of the 19th Century. Its character is quite distinct from its larger and better known neighbors, Charleston and Savannah, even though all three cities contain fine examples of buildings from the same period. Beaufort's houses, free-standing on large lots, give the appearance of plantation houses brought into the city. Charleston is a much grander city, more varied and more cosmopolitan, while Savannah is as urban as Washington's Georgetown or London's Chelsea. To English eyes, Beaufort is by far the most American of the three cities, whereas the brick buildings of Savannah, arranged around beautiful squares and along tree-lined streets, give the city a certain English character.

The history of Beaufort begins as far back as 1562, when a Frenchman, Jean Ribault, established the first Protestant settlement in North America, on the tip of Parris Island. He called it Port Royal. In 1629, Charles I claimed the Carolinas for England, and thirty-four years later, Charles II placed the territory under the control of eight of his friends, the Lords Proprietor. The first mention of Beaufort is found in 1710,¹ when the Lords Proprietor "agreed

that a seaport town should be erected at Port Royal in Granville County, to be called Beaufort Town." It was named after Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort,² one of the Lords Proprietor, and was to be sited fourteen miles from the open sea on a bend in what is now known as the Beaufort River. It is probable that the city was not platted and laid out until after the almost disastrous Yamassee War of 1715, when the Yamassee Indians were defeated and driven out from the adjacent mainland.

The city was set out to a gridiron plan on relatively flat land bordering on the river, and modified to fit the outline of the saltwater marshes. The plan remains today. It appears that the original intention was to lay out a public square at the center of the town in a manner common in English town plans of that period. The City Hall stands in one corner of what would have been this central square, while the library stands in another. I think it is a great pity that the original concept was not implemented. In the early part of the 19th Century, the grid pattern shows up clearly in the aerial photograph. If anything is ever done to disrupt the grid, through the major realignment of streets, Beaufort will suffer a serious loss of character. This does not preclude the closure of certain streets to vehicular

traffic because, of course, they may be retained visually and used by pedestrians.

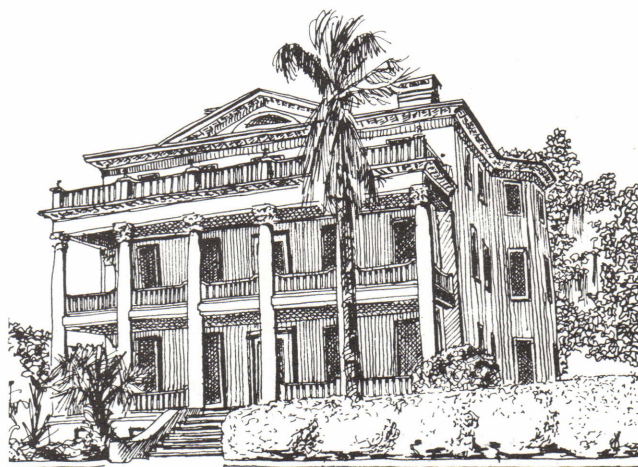
It was not until the Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years' War in 1763 that the communities of the Carolina coast became free from the recurrent danger of Colonial conflicts. The European powers sought control of the West Indies during the 18th Century and, at that time, Carolinians thought in a West Indian context as much as in a North American one. West Indian influence probably accounts for the practice of being common in this region of raising the first main floor of houses above ground level on a brick or tabby³ basement, even though the upper stories were constructed of wood. The Beaufort houses are generally more or less square on plan, with two stories above the basement and with a veranda or piazza⁴ extending across the southern face of the building at both levels. This is usually about ten feet deep, shielding the rooms from both sun and rain, and providing a cool place for people to sit on a summer evening. In the West Indies, the spaces between the columns were usually filled with louvres. The origins of the piazza obviously lie in the galleries of English inns, such as the George in Southwark, London, and in similar French and Spanish examples.

Beaufort houses generally consist of two principal rooms on the first floor, separated by a central stairhall facing across the piazza and the main entrance steps. The rear rooms invariably project out to east and west, to the width of the piazza where this has been extended around the sides of the house. The orientation of the houses and the layout of their rooms were designed to catch the breeze in the hot and humid summer months. Beaufort was a summer retreat from the Sea Island plantations in the antebellum period. During the 18th Century, the historian, Edward McCrady, described Beaufort as "the wealthiest, most aristocratic and cultivated town of its size in America," while in the next century its handsome homes earned it the title of "Newport of the South."

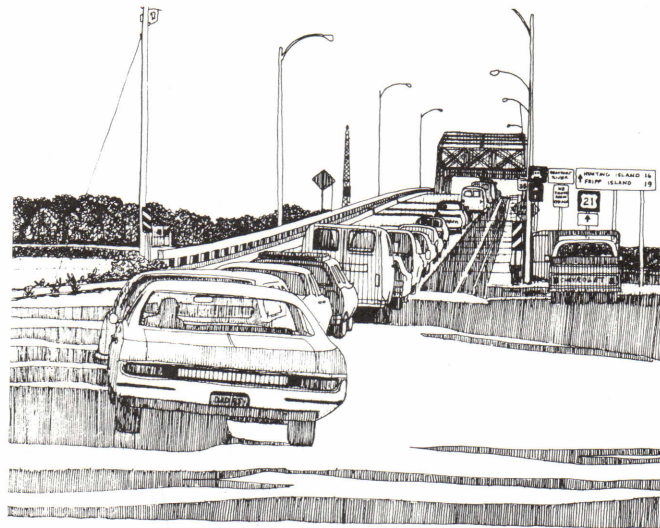
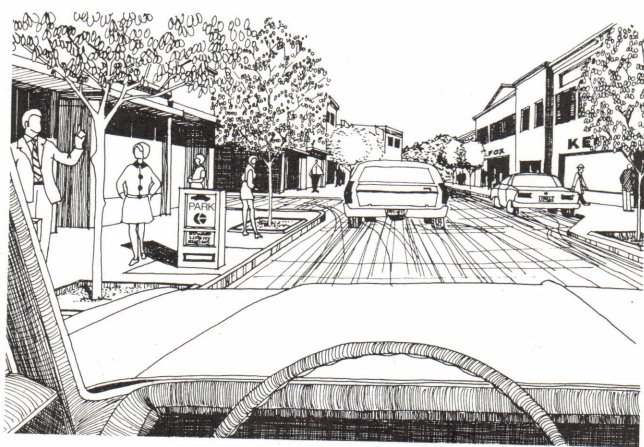
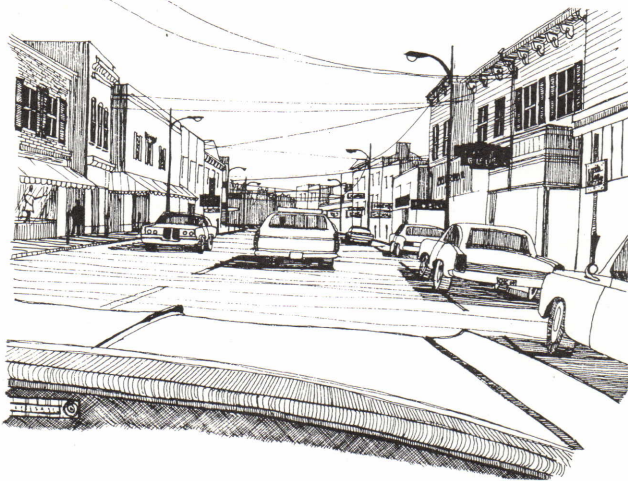
Today, Beaufort suffers from a set of problems which is remarkably similar to those which afflict many English historic towns. Let me start with traffic as the problem



George Stoney House, 1830



William Elliott House, "The Anchorage", Pre-Revolutionary



which generates stronger feelings than any other. An extensive study of traffic in and around Beaufort was carried out during 1971 by the State Highway Department. This led to the drafting of a \$30 million program for highway construction and improvement, which included a proposal to build a beltway around the city with two new bridges. Unfortunately, because of the simple engineering approach adopted, this expensive program totally fails to solve the major traffic problem. At the moment, all traffic going to and from Ladies Island, Frogmore, Hunting Island, and Fripp Island has to go over the Ladies Island Bridge, which spans the intracoastal waterway. The bridge is a swing bridge which opens frequently to let boats through, causing long queues of traffic. The volume of traffic using the bridge will continue to increase even after the \$30 million has been spent, and the amount of river traffic is almost certainly going to continue to grow. In other words, the problem is going to get a great deal worse if the present plan is implemented. All the traffic using the bridge has to pass through the Central Business District, which means that it is a far less pleasant place to shop or to do any sort of business than it might be. This is one of the reasons that the share of trade being captured by the CBD is declining with the passage of time. This decline brings other problems in its wake. In common with many English

towns, and not least my own hometown of Lewes in Sussex, the upper floors of retail premises are underused and often totally unused. When buildings or parts of buildings are unused, they soon begin to deteriorate because a damp patch or a pile of fine dust resulting from insect attack goes unnoticed, possibly for years. If buildings are to be kept in a good state of repair, they must be used to the fullest, and one of the best ways of using the space above shops is for apartments. Lord Esher and Professor Litchfield, in their excellent study of York, England, demonstrated how attractive accommodation could be provided for students in that university city above shops far more economically than in purpose built dormitories. Beaufort has no large student population, but there is a large Marine Corps population and consequential demand for apartments. Apartments can be as simple or as luxurious as the market indicates appropriate. But the provision of apartments must form part of a solution to the total problem of a declining CBD. No one will want to come back there, either to shop or to live, if the problems of traffic congestion are not solved and the derelict backlands are not redeveloped.

Beaufort survived both the Revolutionary War and the War Between the States because it was valuable to the combatants. But in recent years, the city has turned its back on the waterfront which has become derelict and been turned into parking lots, and the *raison d'être* of the city has been forgotten. A golden opportunity (almost literally) exists for the revitalization of this area. Beaufort is one of the few cities whose center borders on the intracoastal waterway; therefore, it could attract considerable business from this route down the east coast to Florida. At the moment, people sailing down the waterway do not realize what they are missing by not stopping to explore Beaufort because once they have coped with the hazard of the Ladies Island Bridge, all they see is a slum. If the waterfront can be revitalized to attract people from the waterway with boatels, ship's chandlers, good shops and restaurants, and provide a home for one of the local shrimping fleets, then this would also attract people to the town to look at boats, to eat seafood, and to buy equipment for their own boats. Once people have been drawn back into the town, they will make use of the other facilities which already exist,

providing the conditions in the rest of the town are as good. A coordinated approach to the revitalization of the derelict waterfront and backlands, the solution to the traffic problems including the provision of adequate car parts, and the conservation of the historic district is vital if effort and money are not to be wasted. The fact that different agencies at all levels of government work in isolation and are all too frequently only concerned with their own particular problems is very much to be regretted, but these difficulties have to be overcome by those who have the best interests of historic towns at heart.

Beaufort was lucky because it survived relatively unscathed until after World War II, but then the landmarks began to fall. The first effort toward conserving the city's heritage was made with the formation of the Committee for Preservation of the Lafayette Building, a group dedicated to saving the late-Georgian house of Bay Street, built by John Verdier and illustrated in Figure 1. It is known as the Lafayette Building because the Marquise Lafayette visited the Verriers in this house in March 1825. It is a startling building to encounter in the main shopping street, and is truly worthy of its place as a landmark in the history of conservation in Beaufort. The house is now the headquarters of the Historic Beaufort Foundation, which was formed in 1967 to continue the work of preservation. One of its first projects was to commission a survey of the older parts of Beaufort by Dr. Carl Feiss and Mr. Russell Wright, in order to identify those buildings in the city which are of architectural or historical significance. The consultants produced a detailed report which included recommendations or preservation policies and which also formed the basis of a very well produced illustrated booklet, "A Guide to Historic Beaufort," published by the Foundation.

There are several important buildings with uncertain futures. One of the constant problems is that of finding money for the repair and modernization of old buildings, and in an attempt to do this the Foundation is considering setting up a revolving fund. The other major headache is that of finding new uses for old buildings. Figure 1 illustrates a house now used as an office, but very often the only possible use for a large old single-family house is to turn it into apartments. There is often considerable local resistance to this because people think that it will reduce



The George Stoney House

the quality of a neighborhood. It might, if it is badly done, but a derelict building would be worse. There are plenty of examples of large houses converted into apartments with great care and attention to detail where the results are quite excellent.

The safety of Beaufort's heritage is far from being assured. Fortunately, there are now people in a position to influence events who realize that one of the city's greatest financial assets is not just its inheritance of historic buildings, but also the city's riverside setting and its history, its plan, and the beautiful oak trees covered in Spanish moss.

These assets must be cared for and developed along with the usual facilities which are necessary for a healthy business community, such as the highway network and car parks. Uncoordinated highway plans, preservation plans, and beautification plans are no longer acceptable.

David Hutchinson

1 Smith, H. A. M., Beaufort - The Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers. Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. 9, p. 181.

2 The local American English pronunciation is *Biu*-fort whereas the normal British English pronunciation is *Bo*-fort.

3 Tabby is a concrete formed of a mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions which when dry becomes very hard. Oyster shells were used in the preparation of tabby in Beaufort.

4 Piazza normally refers to a square or marketplace in an Italian town but the word seems to have been used to refer to a covered gallery around an open space and hence a colonnade in front of a building in the early 17th century. Its use in this sense is now obsolete in British English but it is still applied to the veranda of a house in American English.

BEAUFORT URBAN DESIGN PROPOSAL

In an effort to expand the educational experience of the architectural student into related professions, the fifth year design class undertook an urban design study for Beaufort, South Carolina. Sponsored by the City of Beaufort through the Clemson Architectural Foundation, this project proved to be a unique design opportunity with unlimited, exciting potentials.

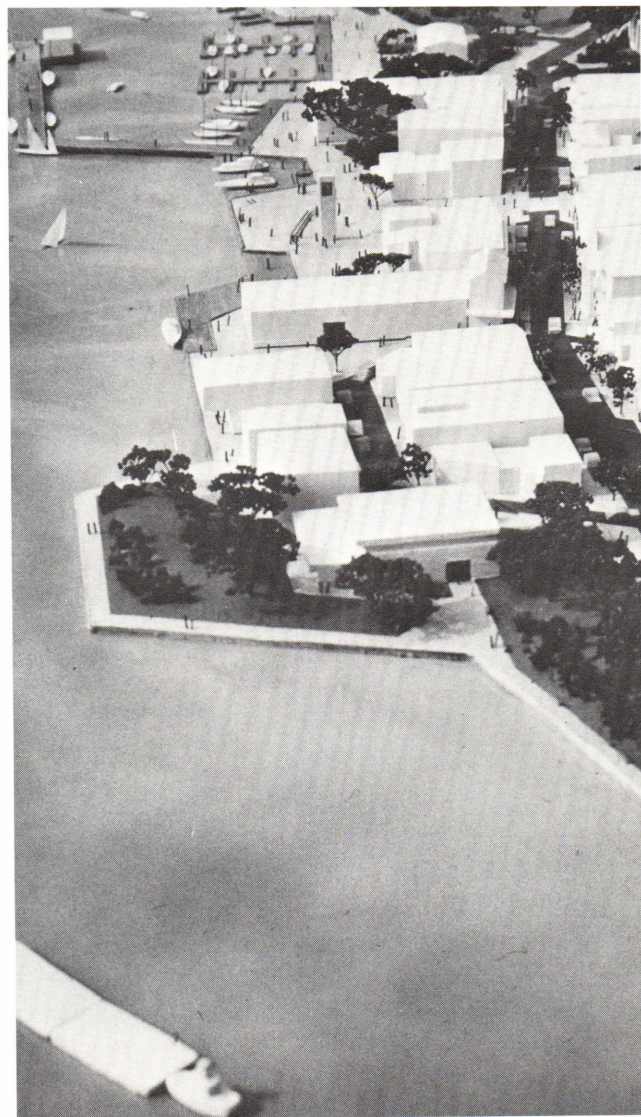
Beginning in August, the class started by assimilating and analyzing all previously prepared studies and plans for Beaufort's development, including such topics as historic preservation, transportation, land use, population, economy, and neighborhood analysis. Concurrent with this was firsthand research into the attributes and deficiencies of the city, as well as interviews with the local government officials and townspeople. The totality of this input was used as a basis for the design decisions and recommendations. Preliminary plans were made and presented to Beaufort officials. A plan was decided upon and all energies were focused upon its finalization.

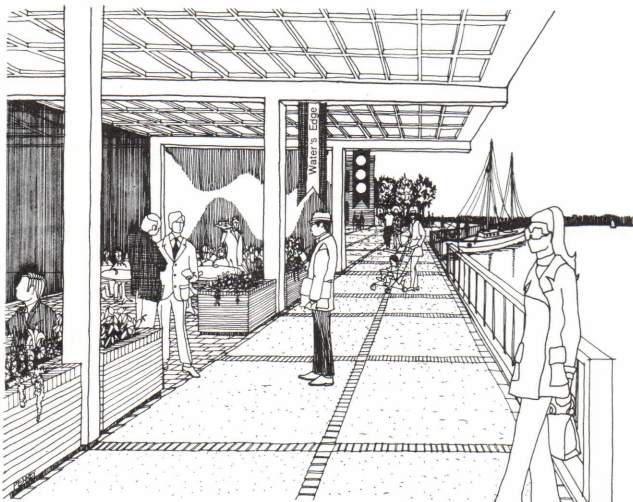
On January 18, the finalized plan was presented to the City of Beaufort, at a public meeting, in the form of a slide presentation with verbal explanation supplemented with a model of the proposed CBD/waterfront development and a 285-page report prepared by the class.

Following the class presentation was a presentation by Lockwood Greene, architects and engineers, of the cost feasibility of the class proposals. This report supported enthusiastically the feasibility of the students' proposals, with minor modifications.

The extremely large turnout of the townspeople received the proposed plan very well, and enthusiasm for starting progress into the development and betterment of Beaufort was felt by all.

The finalized plan had many sweeping and exciting changes and proposals. One major aspect of the plan was a complete overhaul of the South Carolina Highway Depart-





ment's proposed transportation system. This system included major additional construction of a beltway system around Beaufort and the addition of a bridge across the Beaufort River, allowing constant traffic over the river. The beltway system was a very inefficient use of existing highways as well as a poor solution to the traffic problems. The bridge, due to its size and location, would have not only damagingly split the peninsula of Port Royal, but overshadowed the pleasant town of Beaufort. The class proposals included a replacement of the beltway system with a thru-system, suggesting improvements for much of the existing highways, and a tunnel under the Beaufort River. The tunnel's location is at a natural division between the city of Beaufort and the peninsula of Port Royal.

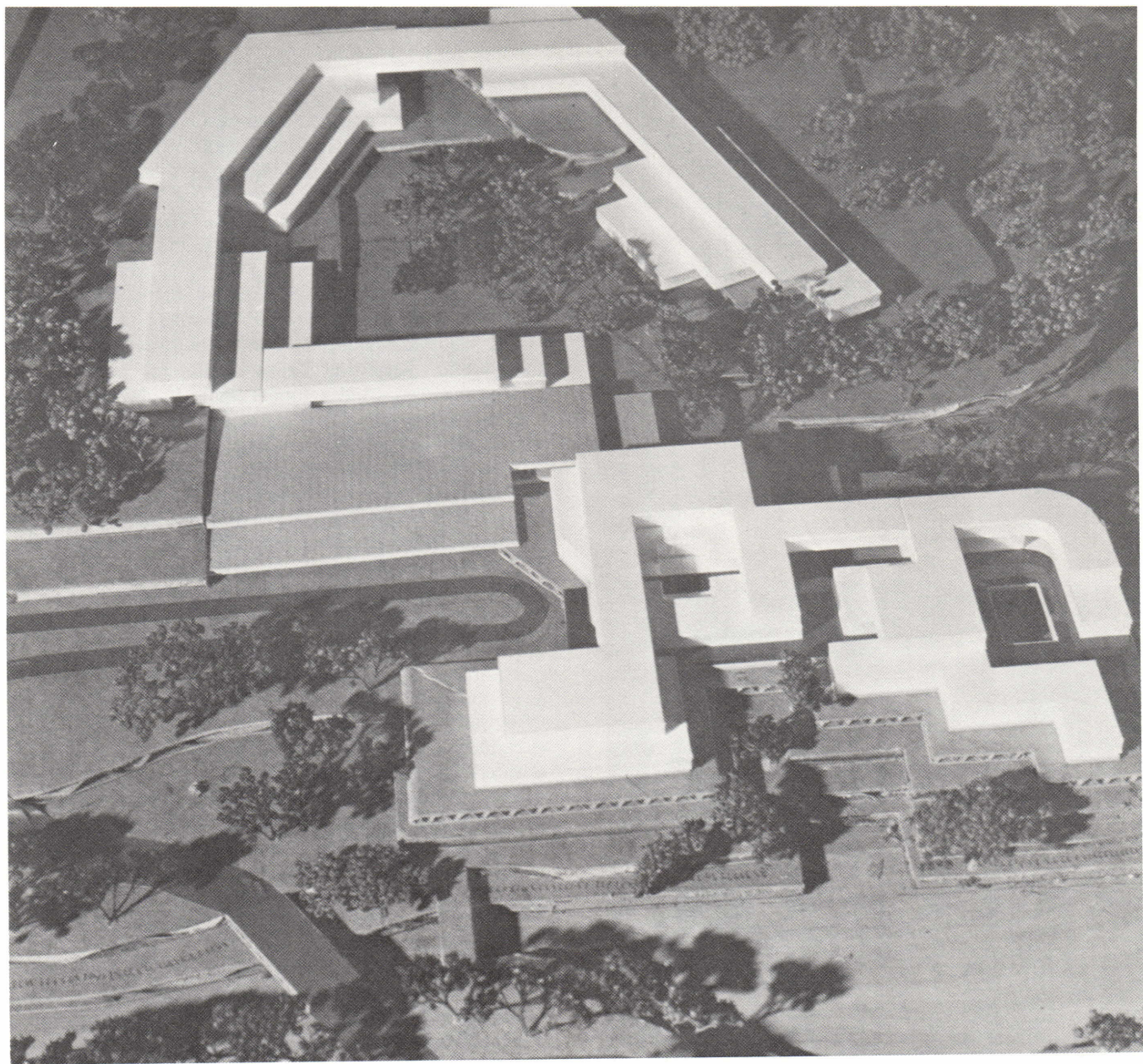
This proposal would cause the least amount of damage to land area as well as preserve the scale of the city. Because of the efficiency of the proposed tunnel, the elimination of the existing Ladies Island Bridge is made possible. This bridge is not only an eyesore but greatly increases the traffic congestion in the CBD as well as divides the CBD from the historic area — "The Point" — a major tourist attraction.

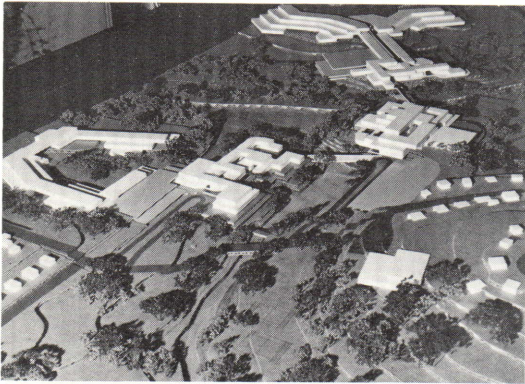
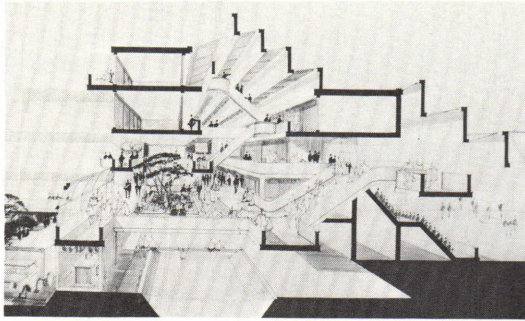
Another major aspect of the proposal is the redevelopment and revitalization of Beaufort's overlooked asset, the CBD/waterfront area. Included in this development are an expanded marine facility, revitalization of the CBD along a waterfront plaza and bulkhead with the inclusion of new specialty shops, restaurant and magnet, and introduction of public green spaces that link the CBD with the historic areas.

The proposals for the CBD included street furniture systems, graphic systems, and paving and planting systems.

The proposals also touched on social economic, and educational recommendations.

Since the presentation of the proposals, the City of Beaufort has raised over \$2 million of donations, matching funds, and governmental grants toward the execution of this redevelopment.





A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SERVICE EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX

The Greenville County School District Board of Trustees voted unanimously on October 12, 1971, to request the Greenville County Planning Commission to study the possible joint usage of public school facilities within the school district of Greenville County along with various other public, municipal, and community social service agencies.

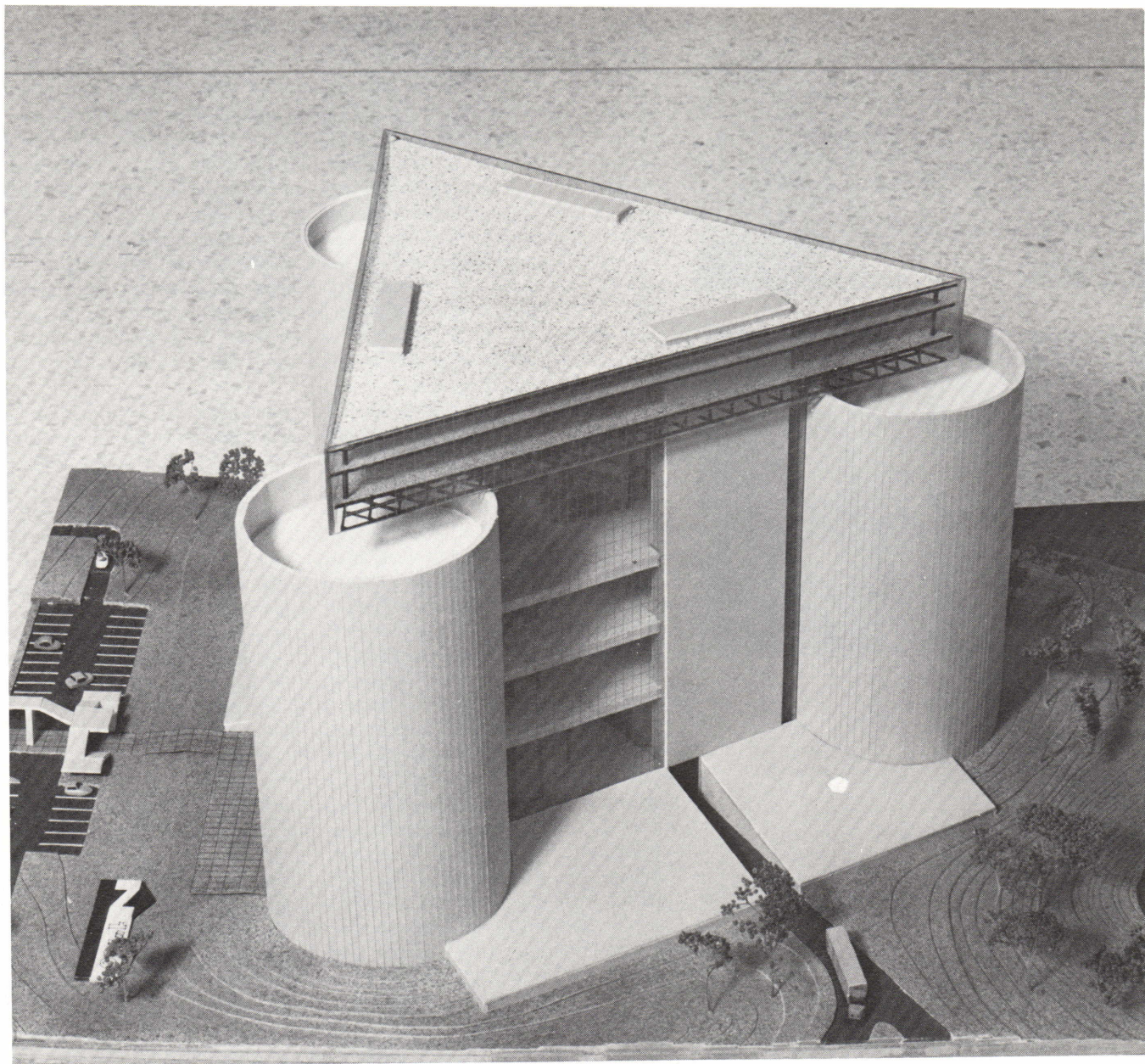
The results of the study brought out that within the public school system there was a need for a new type of educational organization, known as the community-service-educational program. By opening up school facilities to this community educational program, many cities have been able to decrease the rate of juvenile delinquency, to decrease the amount of vandalism of school property and grounds, and to increase citizen participation and interests relative to the schools and local governmental agencies.

Before the design process was begun, investigations were made into the problems of functioning educational systems, the trends of future instructional practices, and the effects of applied psychology on the individual learning experience. With this information as background data, the variety of social and educational needs within the community being recognized, the Parker Study Area of Greenville, South Carolina, was used as the vehicle for an analysis and development of a comprehensive educational facility. An educational program was prepared together with a summary of spatial requirements for the facility, and the criteria for the design were established. The architectural development was undertaken as a schematic master plan, placing priorities on massing, interior-exterior relationships, circulation, and servicing.

The design philosophy focused upon the problems of physical and social unification, of isolated portions of the study area located within and adjacent to the flood plain of the Reedy River. A variety of functions were incorporated by organizing them along an "academic street," which allowed the facility, by linking activity nodes over the river and rail lines, to bridge these physical barriers. Free pedestrian movement was maintained around and through the complex to reinforce the green-strip park developed along the river, and to connect West Greenville with the downtown cultural and business district.

The facility is designed as a series of stopping points along the pedestrian spine, rather than a terminus to the movement adjacent to the river. The result is a school and community center that becomes a part of the community rather than a single building in it. The complex emphasizes, through its programs, its organization and its operation, a unity with the Parker area rather than a separation from it.

The following is a synopsis of a 1973 Master of Architecture thesis by Brooks Robinson Prince.



A nuclear power plant at Lake Keowee

the ceaselessly changing regulations, as one executive told us, "You'd need a full-time Vice President of Environment!"

Architects: The Corporate Vice Presidents of Environment

Architects are trained to be just that. We're running this ad because we'd like more of you to know it.

To begin with, the old "lonely genius in an attic" image has to go out the window. When you hire an architect today, you hire a team of specialists headed by an architect — planners, engineers, physical scientists. Because the first questions that have to be answered are hardly architectural:

Have the regional land-use guidelines changed?

Do your emissions and effluents meet present standards? Will they meet future standards?

How will your plant affect the water table? Would water recycling be cheaper in the long run? Will noise generation plague you under future noise standards?

The architect sifts through the maze of governmental agencies set up to protect the environment. He finds out what's on the minds of all the local citizens' groups. When a conflict arises, he serves as mediator.

And through it all, he has a very particular advantage: he speaks the language of the environmentalist.

The whole idea is to recognize possible trouble spots before designing, so they don't become money-draining hassles after construction begins. If you'd like to know more about what architects can do for you, there's an entertaining way to find out. We'll send you

a handsome booklet called "TEN BUSINESSMEN TALK ABOUT THEIR

ARCHITECTS." No charge — just drop a card to the American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

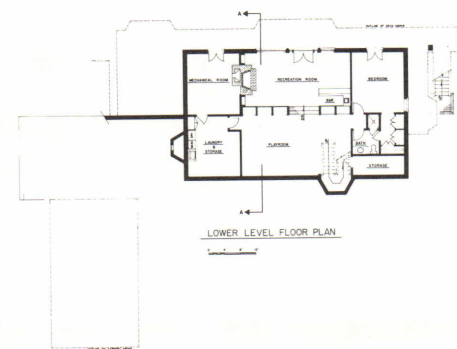
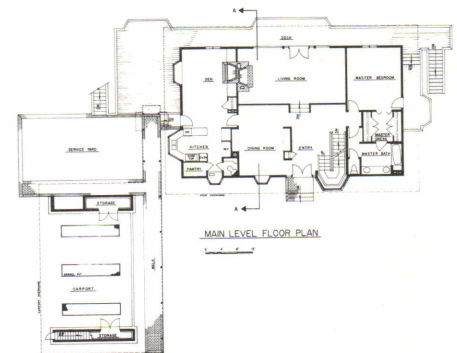
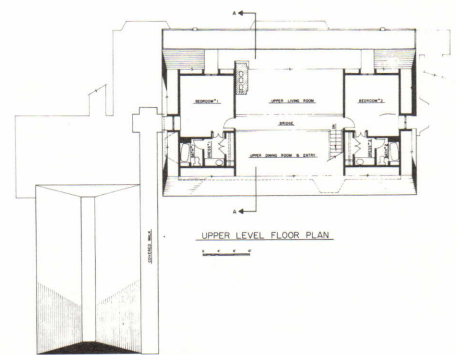


"Good Morning. I'm suing you for \$20 million."

Nature strikes back.

Government, citizen groups, public opinion are all on her side.

And business is often the target. Almost every company planning construction has felt the pressure. So much so that to keep up with



FORRESTER RESIDENCE Greenville

J. E. Sirrine Company

Harrison S. Forrester, Vice President for Architecture

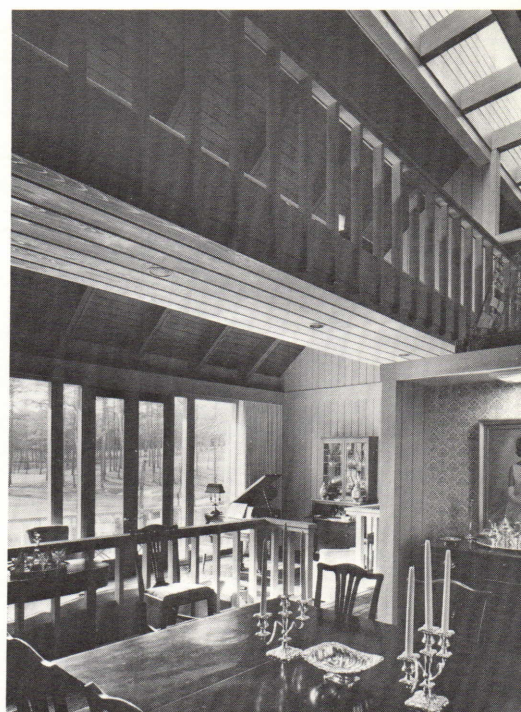
This residence is located on a pleasant, gently sloping, wooded site with a scenic view overlooking a stream, several ponds and the well-kept greens of a golf course. Basically, all elements in the house relate to a two story living, dining and entry space that is bisected by a bridge connecting separate bedroom

suites at the upper level. Flanking this space at the main level is a kitchen, family room combination and a master bedroom suite. The level below contains recreational and sitting spaces, an additional bedroom, and utility facilities.

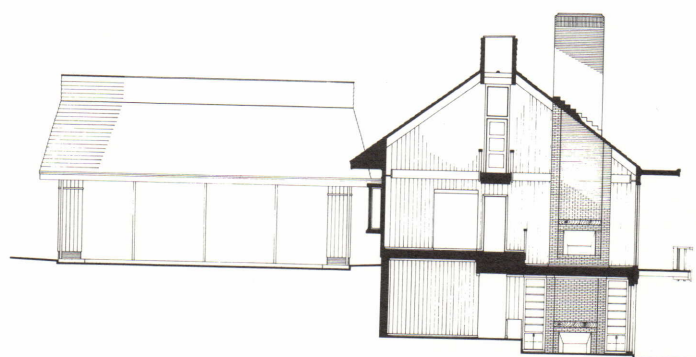
Other features include decks that relate to the main and lower level activities; an open stair connecting the three levels; a steeply-pitched, modified hip roof clad with heavy wood shakes; and a skylight that runs along the longitudi-

nal axis of the house. The form of the faceted bay windows is recalled in the kitchen, stairwell, and upper and lower decks producing a theme which gives unity to the whole.

The use of materials is restrained, limited primarily to glass, wood (cypress) and brick, employed both externally and internally. The structural system is essentially post and beam supported by perimeter bearing walls at the lower level.

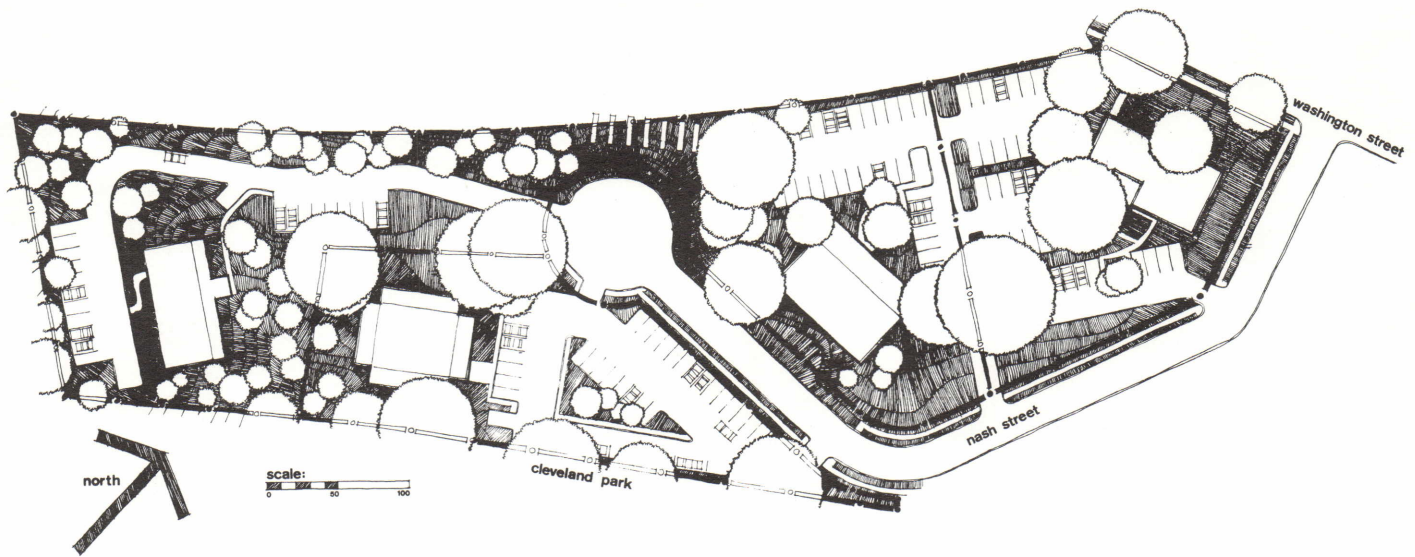


Gordon Schenck Photos

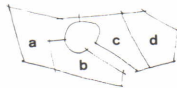


SECTION A-A





washington park
developed by coal yard associates



parcel	a	121 acres (approx.)
	b	.86
	c	.84
	d	.89

OFFICE PARK AND ARCHITECTS' OFFICE Greenville

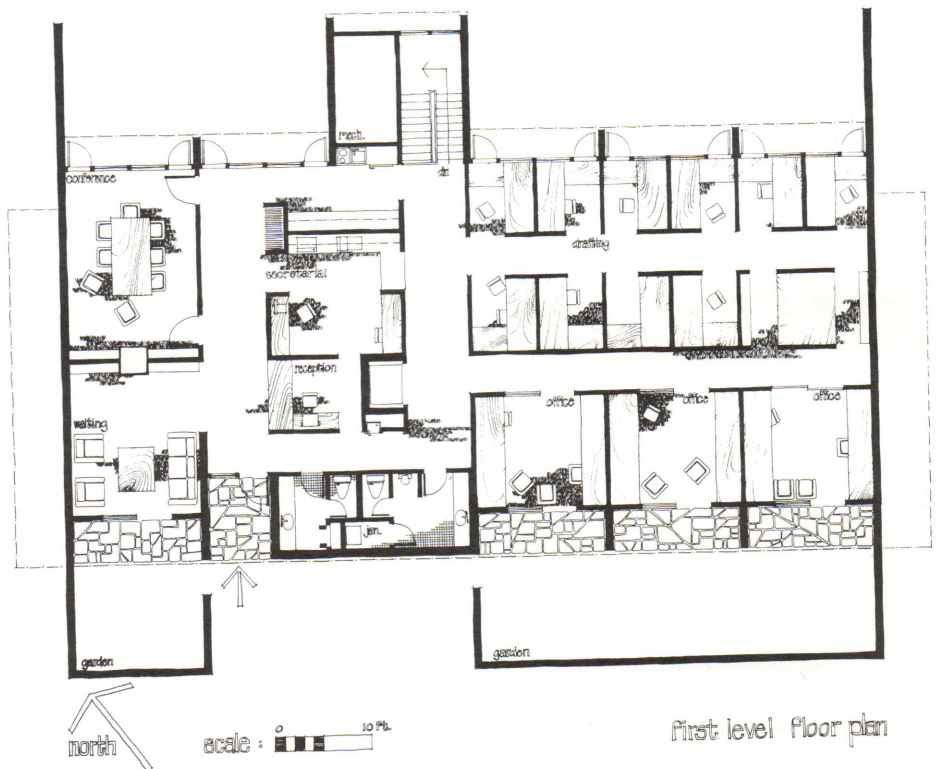
Craig and Gaulden

The architects' own office will be the first of several buildings to be located in an office park designed by the architects.

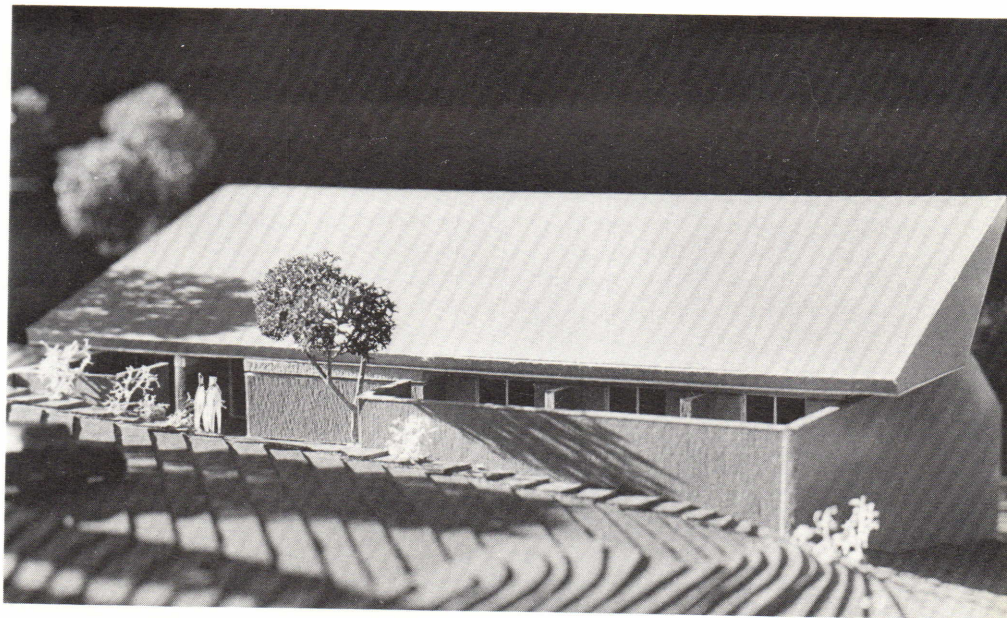
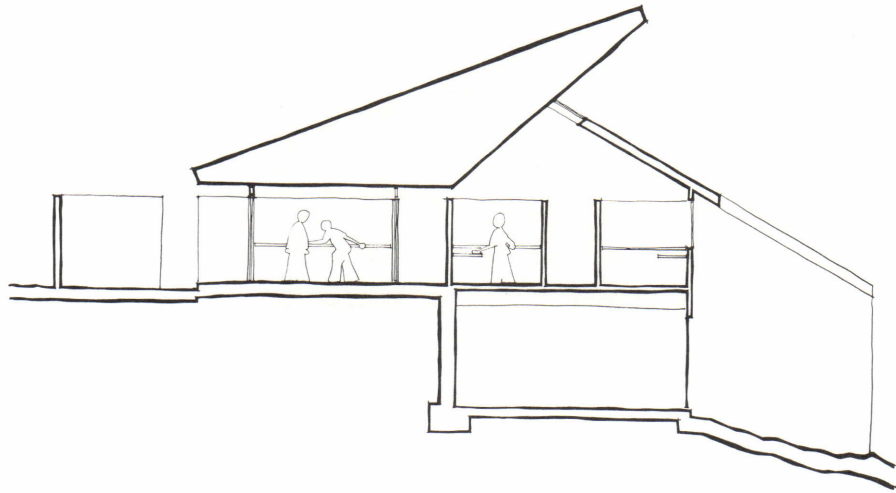
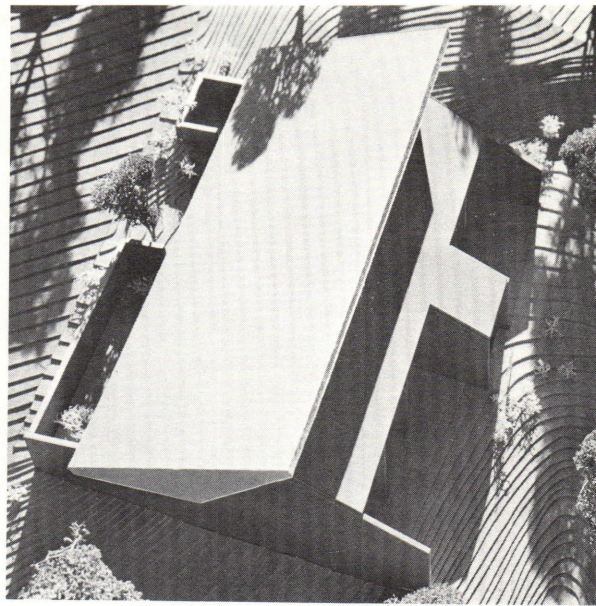
A four and one half acre site bordering Cleveland Park will be reclaimed from its long time use as a coal yard. The site design builds upon the natural beauty of numerous large trees and repairs the scars from previous use.

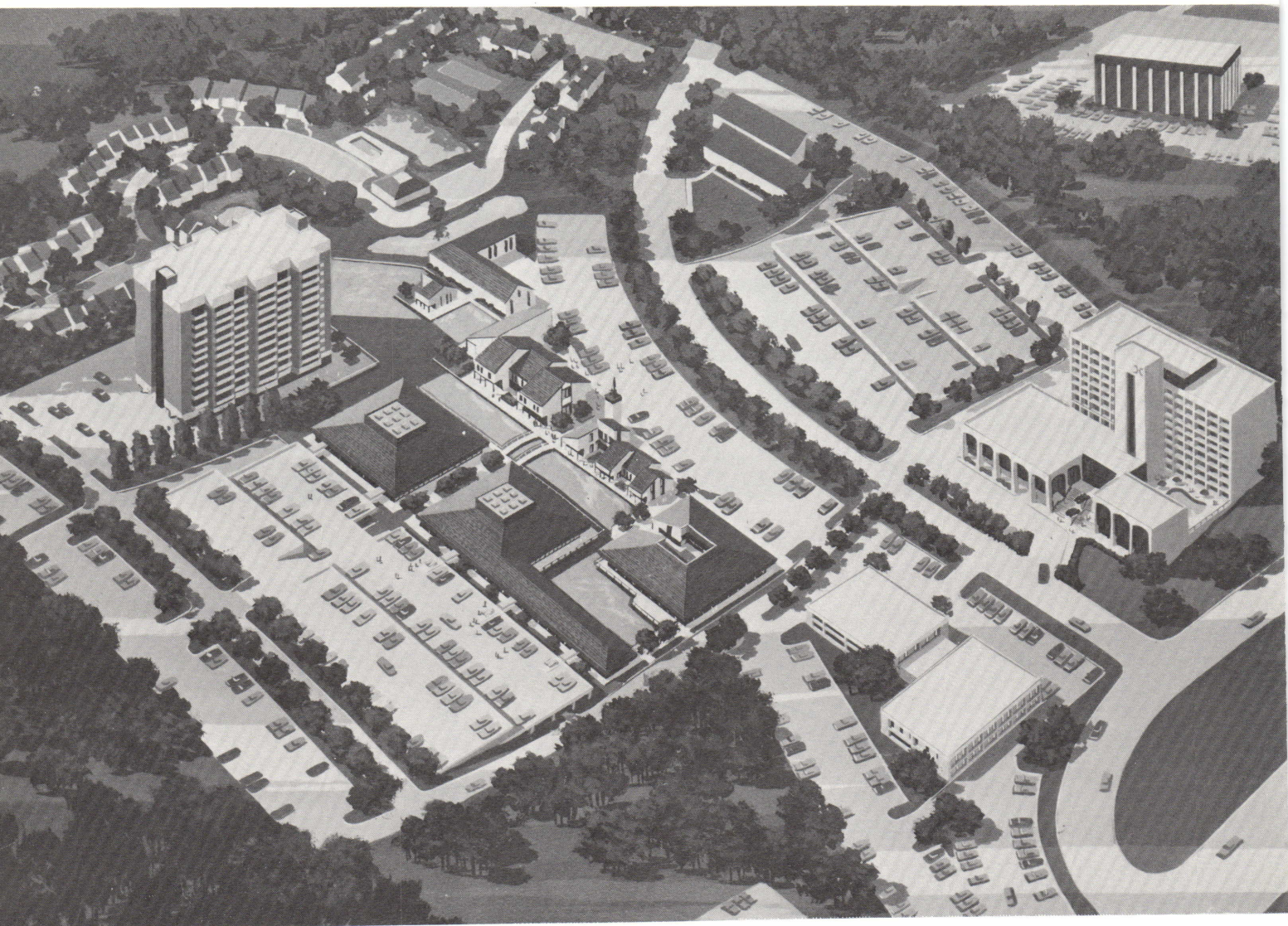
The office building will employ natural wood and brick exterior walls and gables. The roof planes intersect at a skylight running the full length of the building and an overhanging upper roof will reflect natural north light into all work spaces below.

First stage construction will provide 4,000 square feet allowing future development of 2,000 square feet on a lower level.



First level floor plan





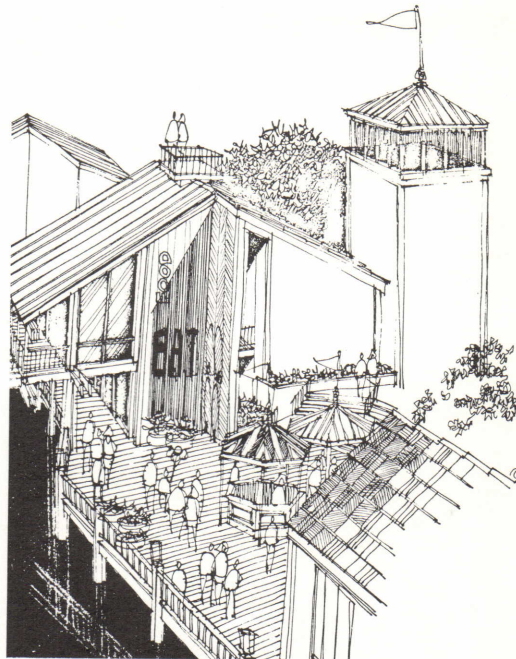
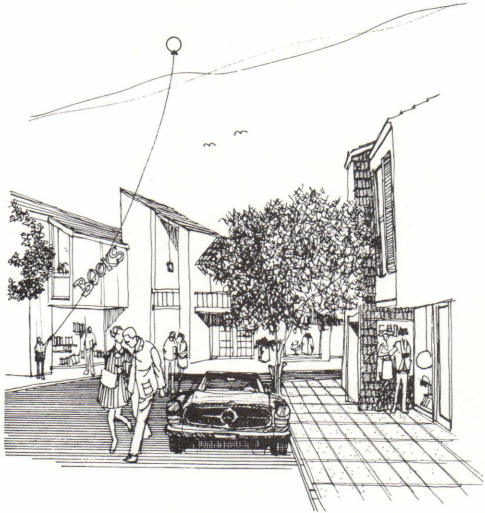
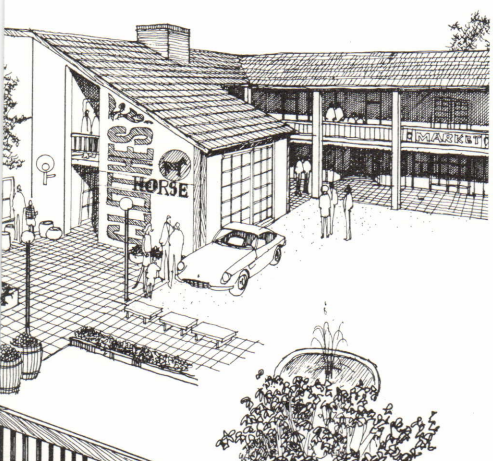
OFFICE, COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT Greenville

Vickery/Allen/Bashor

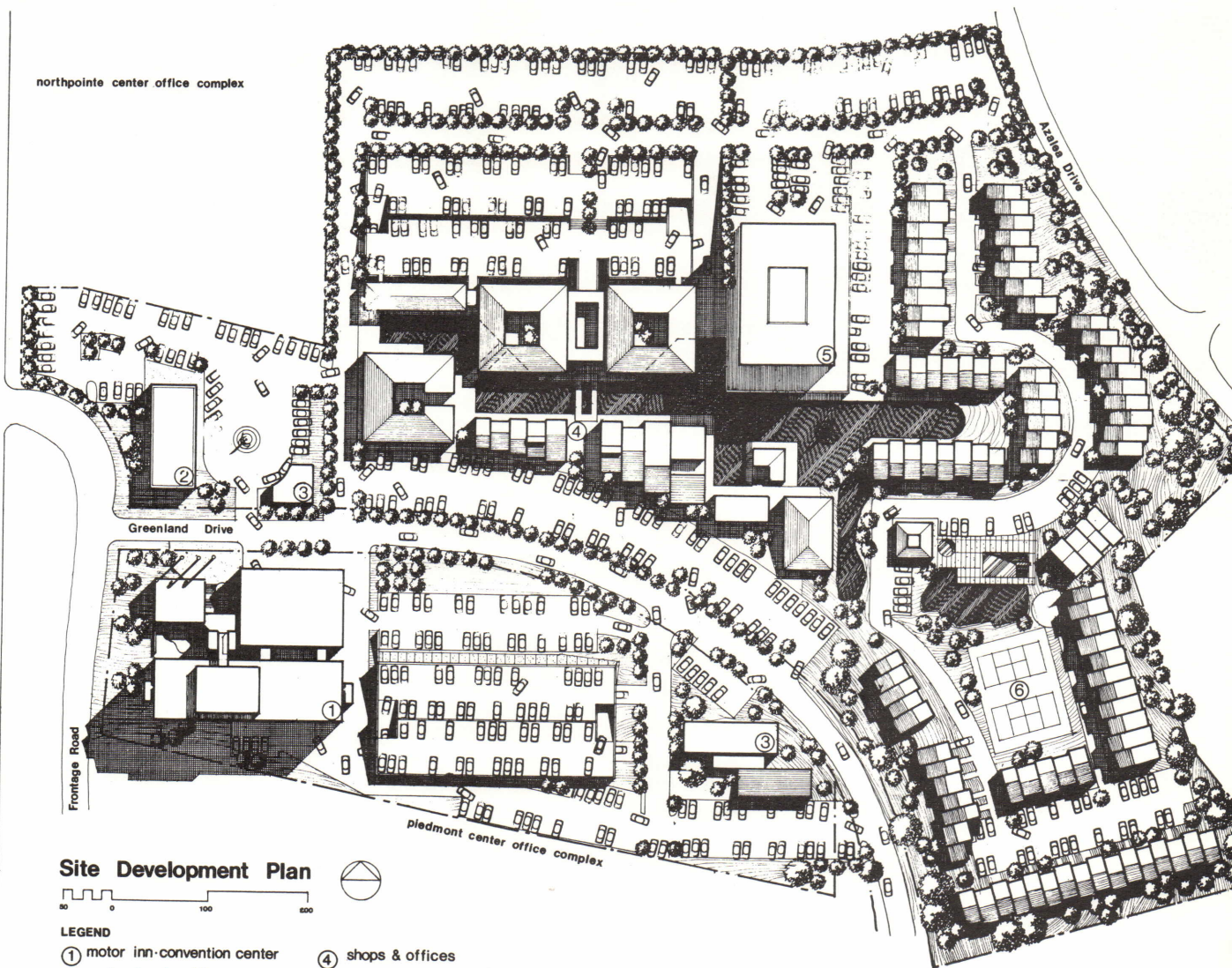
Eighth Colony Square will serve, not only its 1200 inhabitants, but also some 7500 other persons living and working within walking distance and those commuters who pass its site on Greenville's busy Pleasantburg Drive every day in 40,000 automobiles.

Working, living, shopping, entertainment and overnight facilities will be provided within the boundaries of this project. There will be a 250 room motor inn and convention center, professional offices and a branch bank, 100 townhouse condominium units, 200 luxury apartment units and small shops and offices.

These small shops and offices are a most interesting aspect of the project. Clustered around a small lake, they have the scale and character, on paper of a small village. They will include a multi-use facility with shops, offices and walks fronting on the water; small restaurants with sidewalk dining overlooking the water and two story buildings with small retail stores and boutiques below and offices above all opening off of open galleries.



northpointe center office complex



Site Development Plan

80 0 100 200

LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① motor inn-convention center | ④ shops & offices |
| ② professional offices | ⑤ luxury apartments |
| ③ branch bank | ⑥ townhouse condominiums |

VICKERY
ALLER
BISHOP ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS - PLANNERS



DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT Greenville

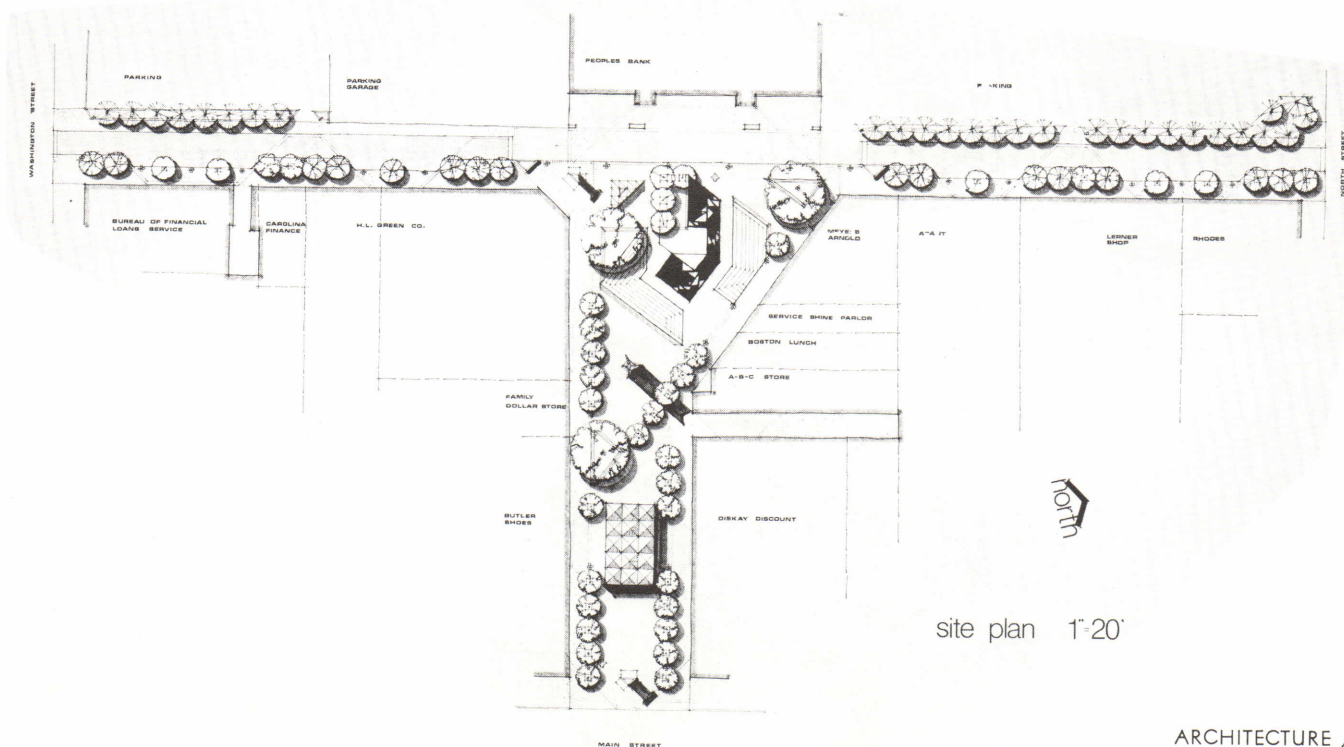
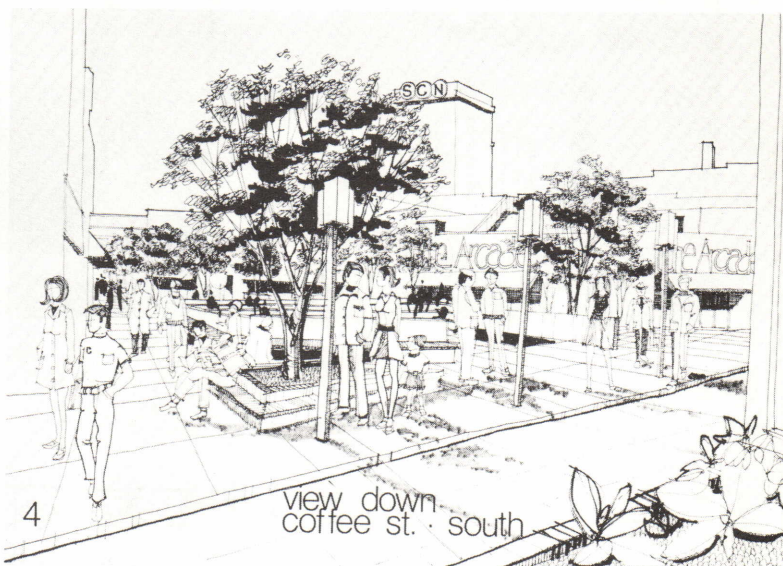
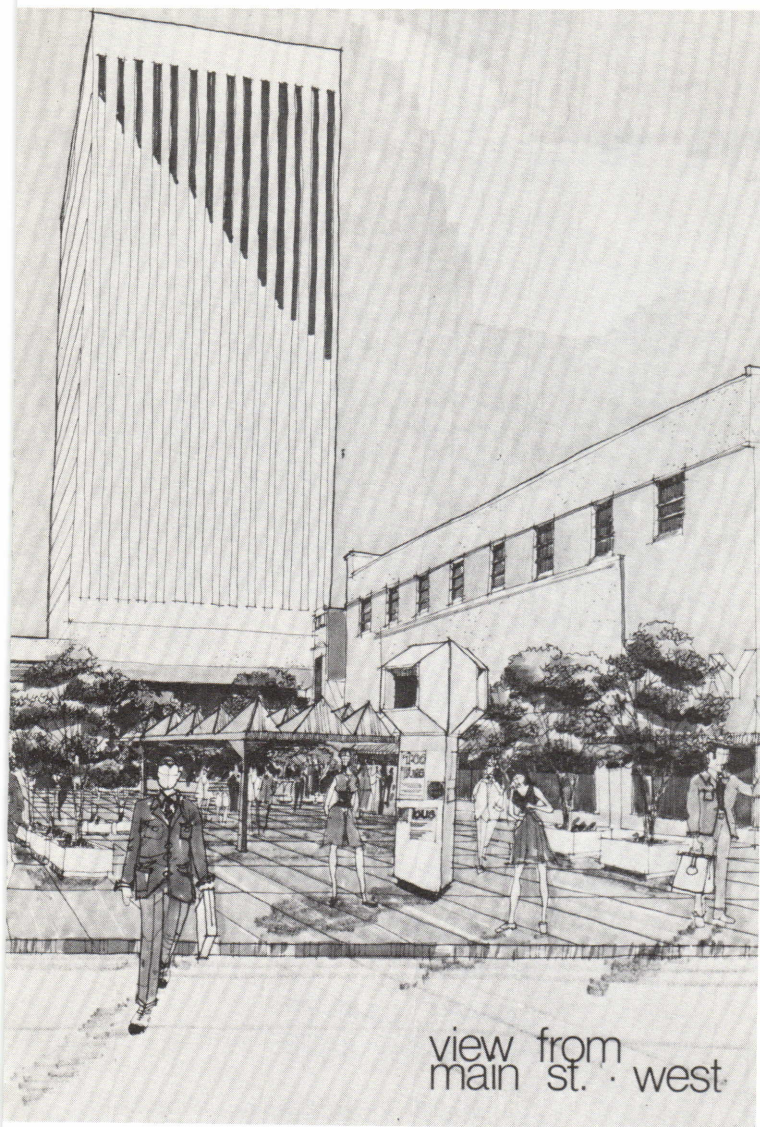
James A. Neal & Associate

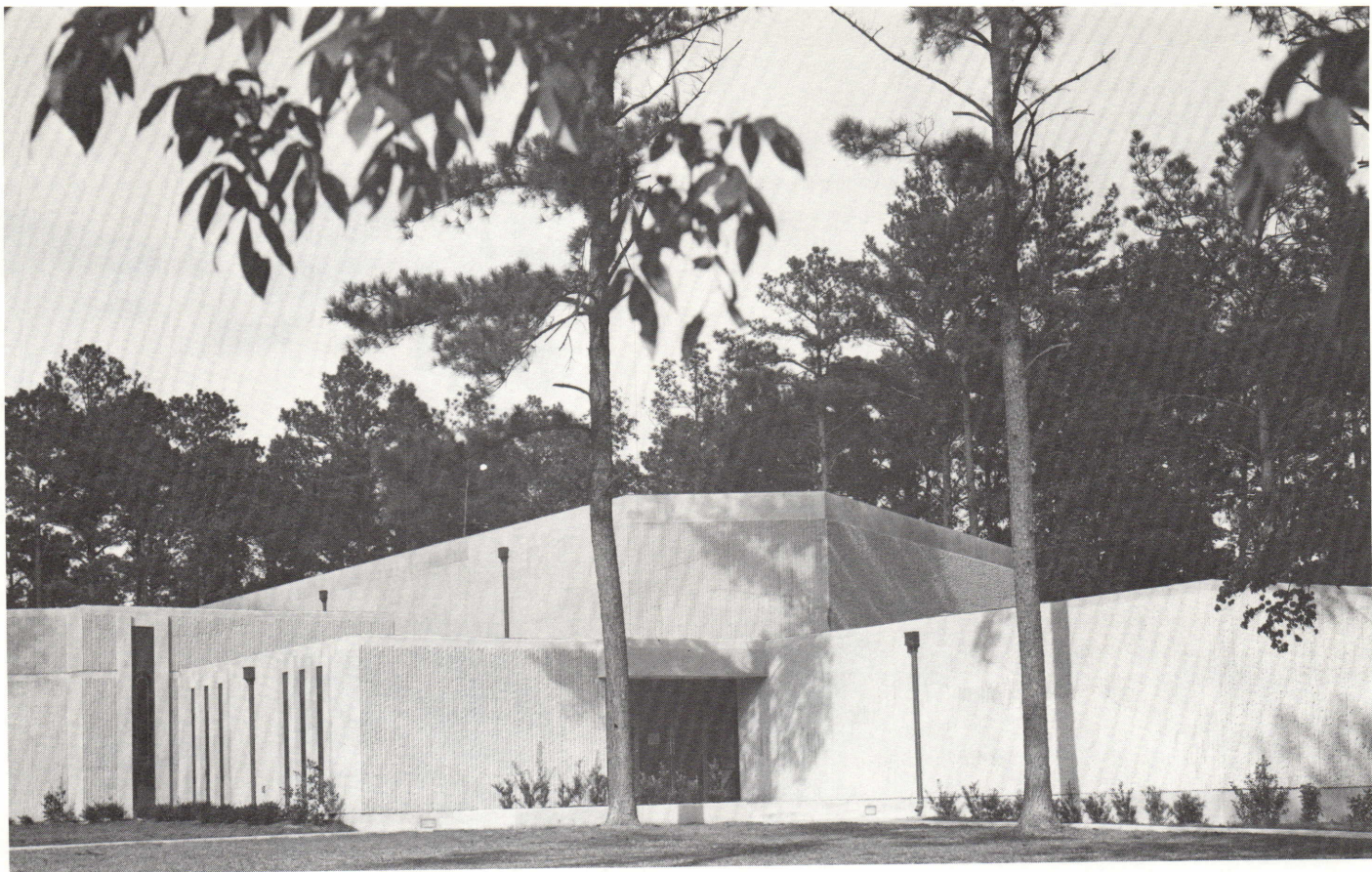
The Coffee Street Mall, located in downtown Greenville, will be a pedestrian walking mall, incorporating elements of movable tree planters, fixed benches, effect lighting, information kiosks, and a large plexiglass shelter. These lead the pedestrian to a large triangular, central space, highlighted with a pool and raised amphitheatre.

The amphitheatre area will be a multi-purpose space to facilitate small or medium sized performances, as well as maintaining a scale sympathetic to people walking through and sitting around the pool. Brown tinted asphalt pavers and concrete, emphasizing the triangular

building lines, will provide a varied walking surface throughout the mall. Design concepts suggest the use of brightly colored awnings, refinished facades and cafe eating facilities. With a construction cost of \$180,000, federally funded through the Greenville Redevelopment Authority, the building facade treatments will be the responsibility of the individual merchants and property owners.

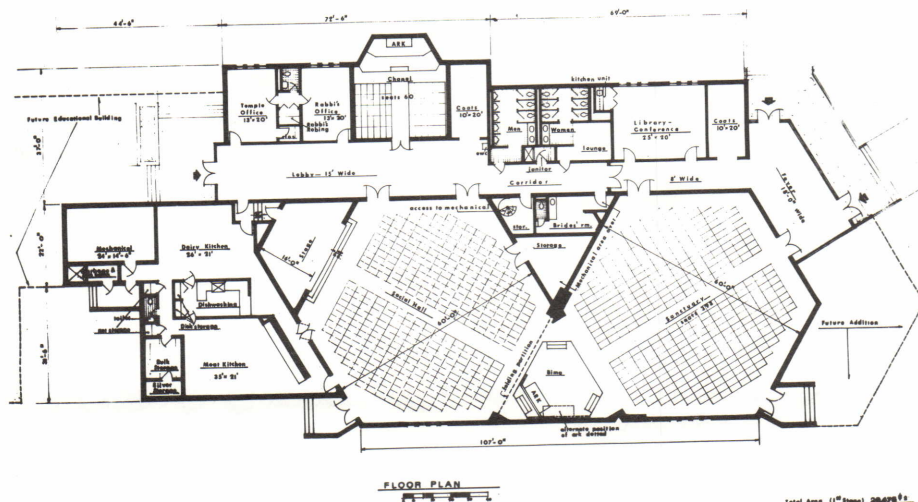
The Coffee Street Mall will provide a needed accent to the downtown area and should stimulate further improvements throughout the rest of the City.





BETH SHALOM SYNAGOGUE Columbia

LAFAYE, LAFAYE
AND ASSOCIATES



This 20,000 sq. ft. building is the third home (and the second by this firm) of this congregation which was chartered officially in 1912. It is constructed of reinforced concrete with the exterior walls of a ribbed textured finish. This building contains a sanctuary to seat approximately 400, a chapel for 60 and a social hall which will seat 400 for overflow congregations, as well as offices and a kitchen. An additional classroom wing will be added in the future and landscaping includes paved parking for 165 cars.

Cine Graphic Photos

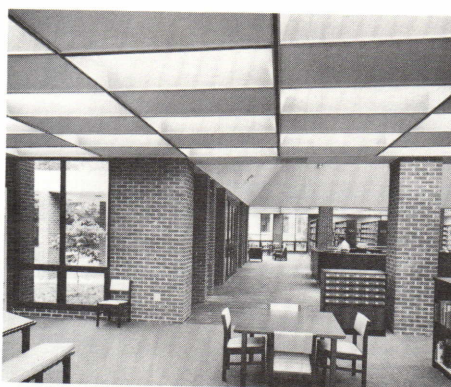


AS BUILT

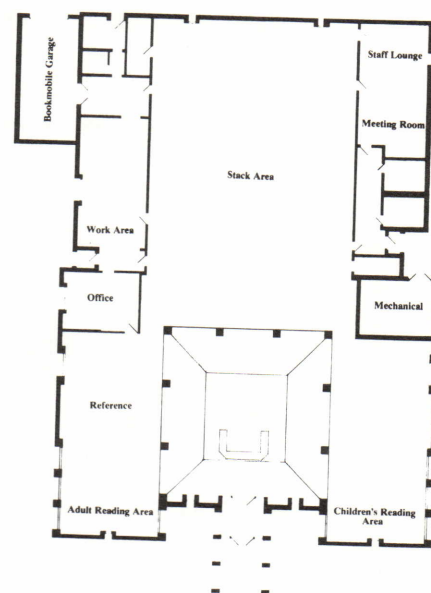


KERSHAW COUNTY LIBRARY
Camden
HENRY BOYKIN

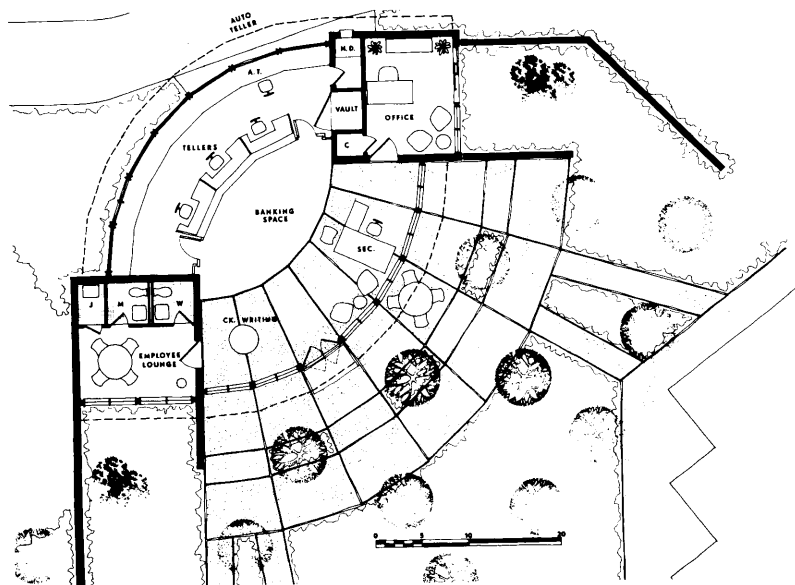
Combining several local libraries into one facility this building is comprised of several service areas: adult and children reading areas, reference and periodical sections, a work area, a meeting room and a staff lounge. The meeting room has a separate entrance and may be used when the library is closed. Carpet covers the floor except for a traffic area of brick paving around the main desk. The ceiling over the main desk is raised to trap sound and to enhance the feeling of expanse. Bright colors are used on furniture, shelving and walls which are not brick, repeated from the exterior. The 13,200 square foot building, furnishings and site cost \$378,000.00 which came from local sources and the Library Services and Construction Act.



Russell Maxey Photos



Floor Plan



**FARMERS & MERCHANTS
BANK**
St. George
JEFFREY ROSENBLUM

The design criteria was to establish this bank as a pavilion within an urban park. The bank was oriented so that all views would be directed toward its own landscaping, and away from the highway traffic. The plan of the building stretches into the site uniting building and site with long walls, which also direct interior views outward. Curvilinear form is carried into the patio too, making the building and the site work as one.



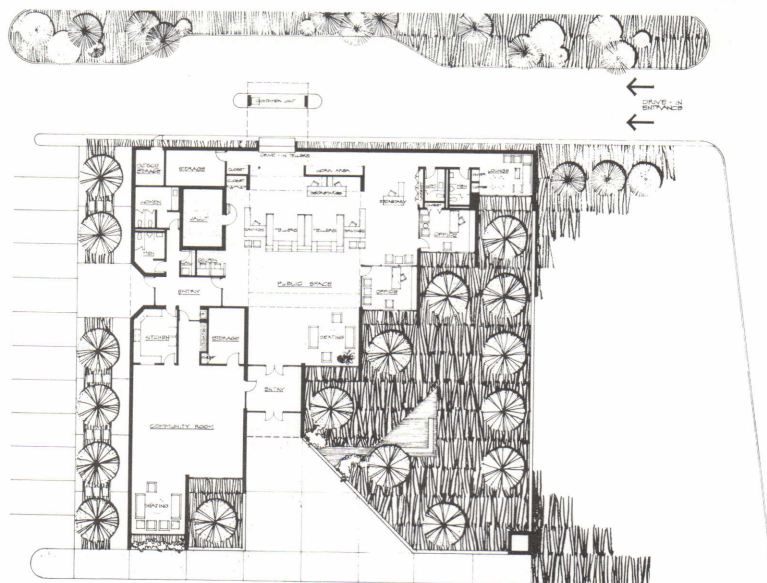


FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS

Easley

FREEMAN, WELLS & MAJOR

A large shopping center parking lot to the rear and adjacent to the corner site, dictated that the building be focused toward the busy intersection. The design solution is a perfect square, half of which is given to a landscaped platform, which provides a buffer from the intersection as well as a controlled view from the offices and seating areas. The walls on the shopping center sides are solid masonry. In addition to the savings and loan space, offices and employee facilities, a large community room has been provided for public use.

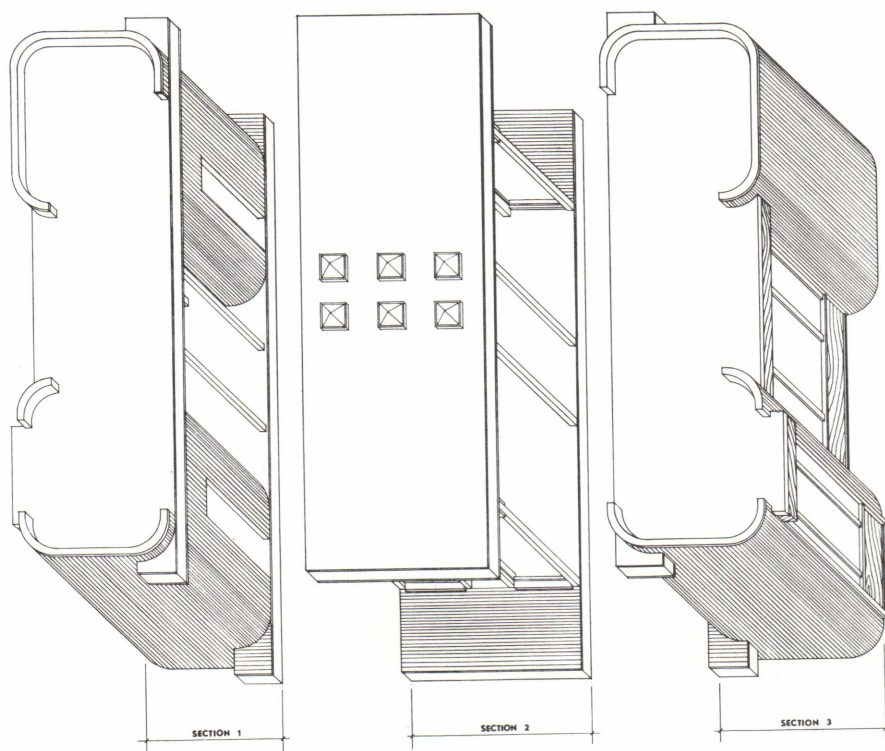




Gordon Schenck Photos

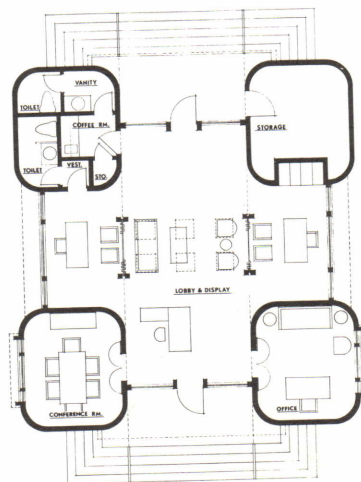
OTRANTO SALES OFFICE Charleston LUCAS AND STUBBS

Now located in a new residential development on an old plantation site near Charleston, this demountable sales office has been designed in three modules which may be unbolted later and relocated in future developments. This unique design features wood construction with vertical siding used on the exterior and curved at corners for unusual effect. There are approximately 1700 square feet of interior space.



ISOMETRIC VIEW

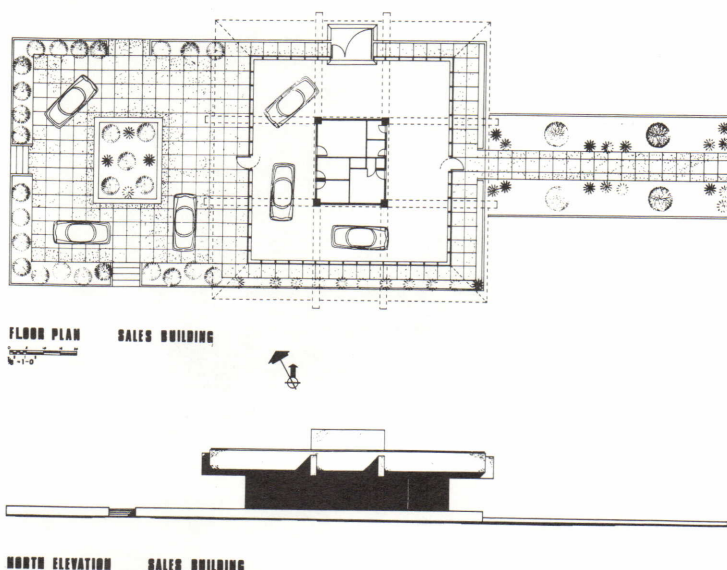
THE STRUCTURE MAY BE SEPARATED INTO
THREE SECTIONS IN ORDER TO BE MOVED

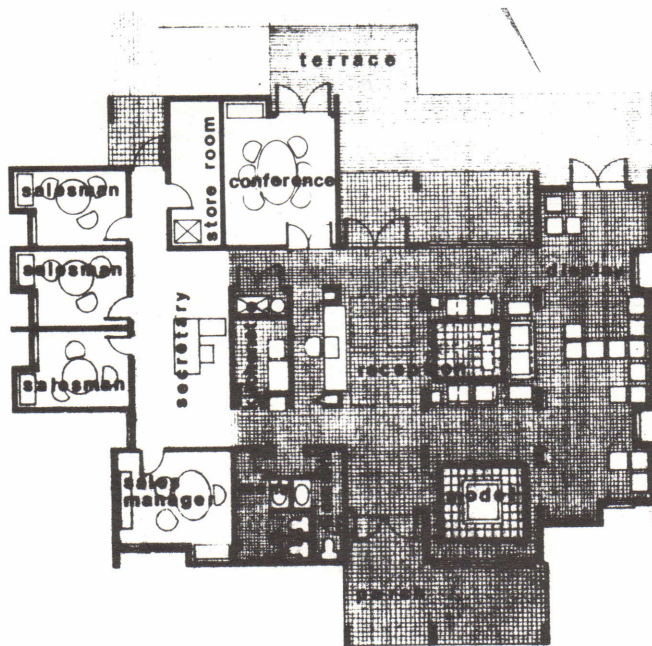
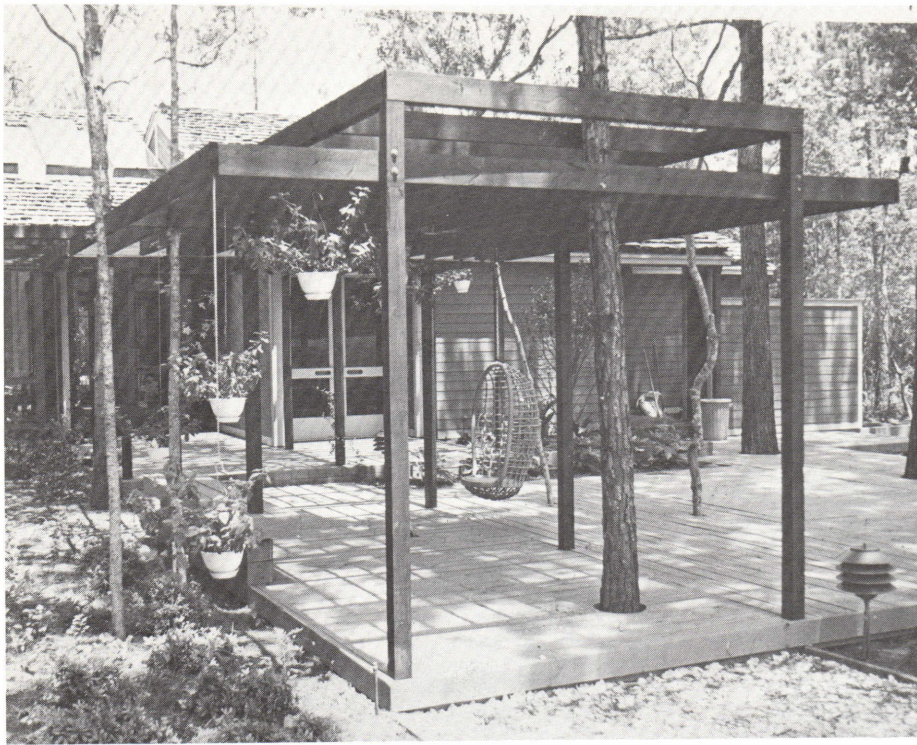




JOE KING OLDSMOBILE
Spartanburg
LOCKWOOD GREENE

This auto sales and service complex, featuring a glass cube showroom which "floats" over its own landscaped plaza, overlooks a busy interstate artery and a nearby regional shopping center. Structurally the showroom is a steel building with four cantilevered trusses which form a massive "tic-tac-toe" configuration. The roof is cantilevered thirty feet from the four sides of a twenty-four foot square central structural core sheathed in black reflective glass. A total glass wall system around the sales area is inset eleven feet back from the edge of the roof furthering the "floating" impression.





RECEPTION CENTER HILTON HEAD PLANTATION Hilton Head Island

SEA PINES COMPANY

Frank Genzer, Chapter Associate
Design

A contemporary adaptation of low country design elements, this 2000 square foot hospitality house and sales building has a raised, almost formal, porch reminiscent of ante bellum days. This feeling is reinforced by a central hallway and generous, high ceilinged major rooms. A home-like character is reflected in wood interiors, brick flooring, generous wood decks and a trellised gazebo. In keeping with the philosophy of blending building with landscape, encouraged and practiced by Sea Pines, the building was sited with special attention given to existing vegetation.



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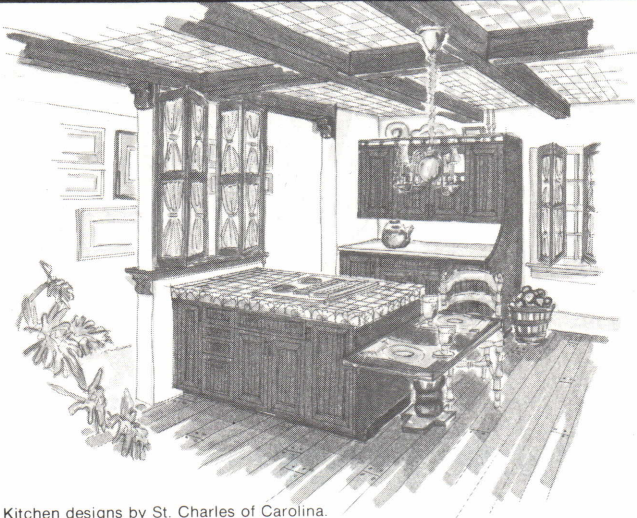
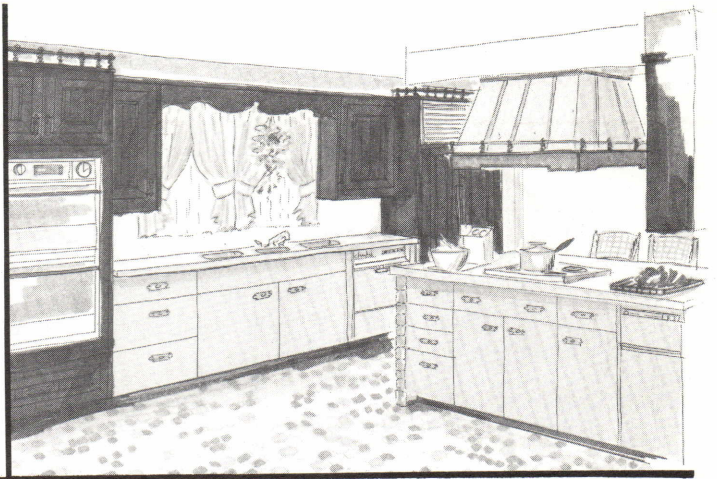
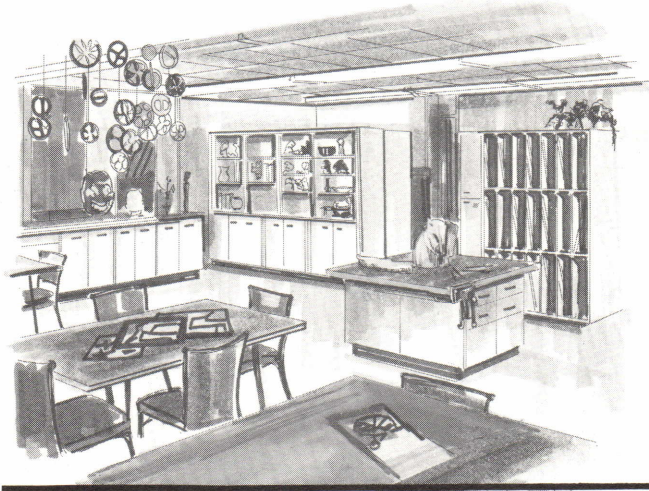
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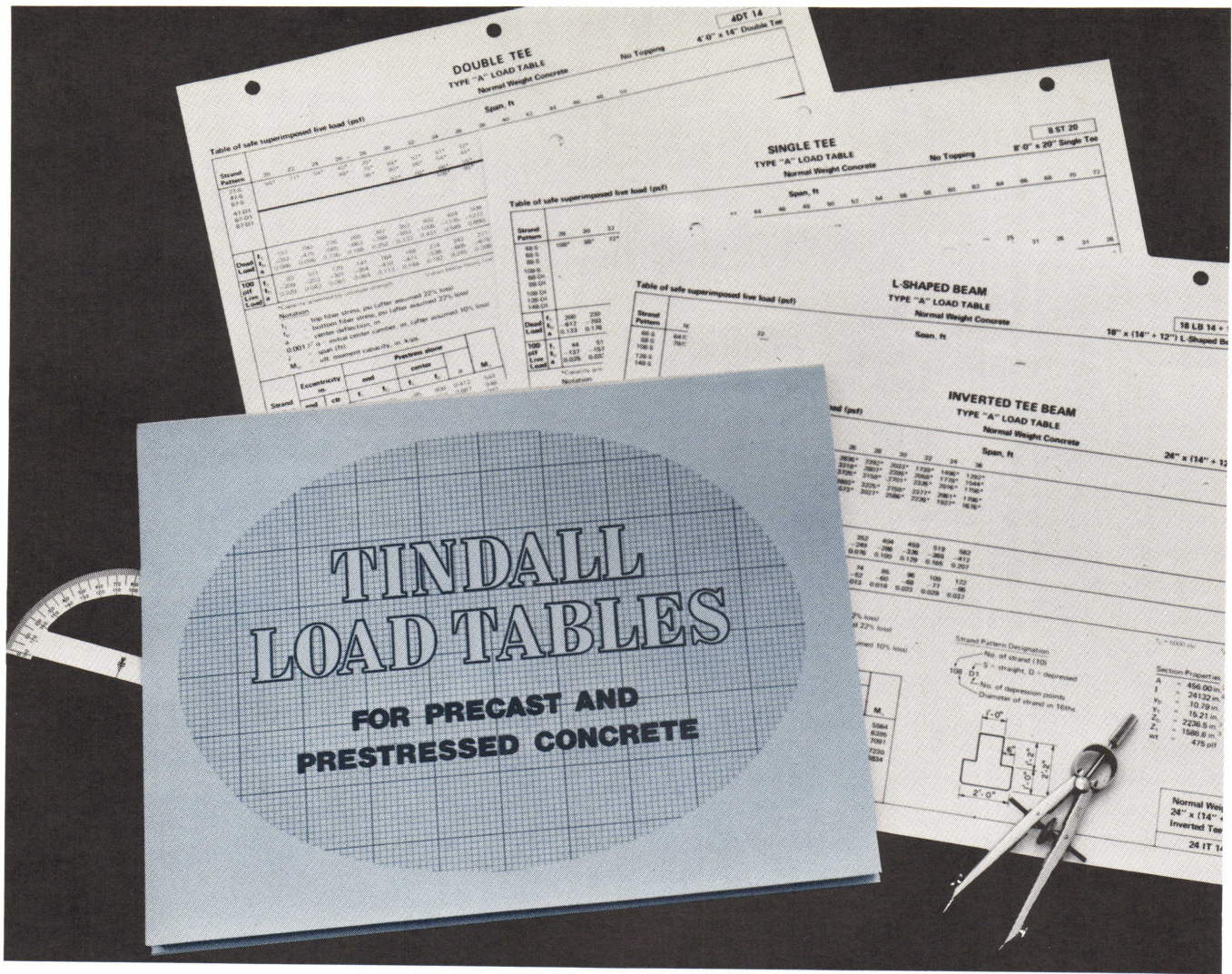
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