creative /kre-at-iv/ adj 1: having the power or quality of creating 2: PRODUCTIVE 3: created rather than imitated 4: the innovative use of brick by architects who realize its superior qualities.

Perhaps Mr. Webster would frown on our addition to his definition, but after all, dictionaries are designed to help everybody . . . not just architects. At Richtex we can be more specialized than Mr. Webster, so we define things a bit differently. Because brick is our only product, we obviously think it is the best building product you can design into any structure. Our product conserves energy, doesn’t need painting, won’t burn (after all, it’s a product of fire) and frankly lasts a lot longer not to mention its load bearing qualities. Add to all these qualities the wide variety of size and color in the Richtex line, the natural, earthy look of brick and its reasonable cost. You end up with a versatile building product which over the years has been synonymous with solidarity.

Richtex Brick: Old Time Quality and Service

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For example, more South Carolina architects building new homes and remodeling in 1974 chose St. Charles Fashion Kitchens for their personal residences than any other brand. And many architects discovered that St. Charles of Carolina can deliver the best technical design and planning assistance in America to the job site or to your office.

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Put 'em all together and the Mid-State line of tile is outta sight.
1974 SCAIA REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURE

COVER
One of Charleston's most interesting and unusual buildings, built in 1854 as the Farmers' and Exchange Bank, won double honors in 1974 when it was selected as a National Historic Landmark (page 11) and as an honor award winner by the SCAIA following its preservation and conversion into the law offices of Senator Ernest F. Hollings (page 26). Conversion is called the most promising trend in modern architecture by The American Institute of Architects (page 12). Photo by Schenck.

PERSPECTIVE Page 8
News, views and comments about architecture and the architectural profession in South Carolina during 1974.

PREVIEWS Page 15
Some of the new buildings designed by South Carolina architectural firms during the past year.

AWARDS Page 21
Winners in the 1974 SCAIA Honor Awards Program and of the first Art in Architecture Award sponsored by the Chapter.

AS BUILT Page 30
Some of the new buildings designed by SCAIA members and completed during the past year.

SCAIA ROSTERS Page 46
Listings of all fellows, corporate members, associate members of the South Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects and of the firms with which they are affiliated.

CLEMSON SEMESTER REVIEW Insert
A reprint of portions of the latest issue of The Semester Review of the Clemson College of Architecture, which describes the professional overseas design program at the College's Center for Building Research and Urban Studies in Genoa, Italy.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION SOUTH CAROLINA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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ARCHITECTURE / 5
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ROBERT W. CONNER, AIA

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PERSPECTIVE

PATRIOT'S POINT

Few architects have an opportunity to recycle an aircraft carrier, but LBC&W is renovating the USS Yorktown for use as a major naval and maritime museum. The USS Yorktown is only part of the LBC&W master plan for development of Patriot's Point, a South Carolina Bicentennial project.

Patriot's Point will be a major recreational, educational and tourist-oriented complex located on historic Charleston Harbor. The phased development of this project will eventually include a National Naval Museum, a large aquarium, a marina with motel-"boatel" facilities, and a variety of outdoor recreational facilities.

The site is a 500 acre peninsula across the Cooper River from downtown Charleston that has been used since early 1900's as a disposal area for the dredging of Charleston Harbor. The site affords a panoramic view of the River, the Harbor, the City of Charleston, Castle Pinckney, Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie and the City of Mount Pleasant, each of which has an identifiable place in American history.

The objectives of the National Naval Museum are to foster pride in our national heritage and in Navy and Maritime accomplishments. Included in Phase I will be an all-purpose exhibition pavilion, a small combatants display pavilion, a large pedestrian concourse and several decommissioned ships. The USS Yorktown will be the first ship on display, a public opening is scheduled for October 1975.

Initial renovation on board the USS Yorktown will concentrate on the upper decks. The flight deck will be utilized for display of Naval aircraft. The hanger deck, which is approximately 600 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 28 feet high, will house museum display areas. Among the many exhibits to be included are collections of models of Navy and Maritime vessels, models of Naval aircraft, and an exhibit showing the development of Naval weapons from early voyages of Discovery to the Polaris missiles of the space age. Additional features on the hanger deck will be a library with a collection of private documents, artifacts, and other written materials relating to the history of the Navy and Merchant Marine. Several theaters for presenting films depicting various subjects such as oceanography, navigation, history, and past actions and events in which the Navy played a major role, will also be included.

Plans for remaining Patriot's Point development will include: a quality restaurant featuring many notable and popular Southern foods; several ecological exhibits of birds, insects, and plants native to South Carolina; an amphitheater; parks and gardens; scenic walks; and bicycle trails.

It is anticipated that Phase I will be completed in late 1975 and that it will be opened January 1, 1976, the start of the Nation's Bicentennial year.
RECOGNITION

SENATOR HOLLINGS

Citing his outstanding efforts in the pursuit of historic preservation, the
American Institute of Architects made Senator Ernest F. Hollings an honorary
member of the organization at its annual

meeting held in Washington in May. As
chairman of the legislative appropriations
subcommittee of the Senate, Hollings has been in the forefront of
efforts to save the west front of the United
States Capitol—the last remaining original
wall of the historic building. The
AIA also cited Hollings’ work in restoring
a building of rare architectural style
in Charleston, the 1854 Farmers’ and
Exchange Bank, which he converted into
his law offices. Some members of the
SCAIA in Washington for the meeting
presented the senator his membership
plaque. Shown above from left to right are:
SCAIA president H. Harold Tarleton;
Clemson architectural dean Harlan
E. McClure, FAIA; national AIA direc-
tor William A. Carlisle, FAIA; Senator
Hollings; SCAIA vice president Robert
B. Cannon and Clemson architectural
faculty member Joseph L. Young.

TARLETON-TANKERSLEY

In recognition of its excellence in archi-
tectural design the Tarleton-Tankersley
Architectural Group of Greenville
was presented with the Tau Sigma Delta
Silver Medal by the Clemson University
Chapter of the national honor society
in April. The award was made at the
College of Architecture’s Honors and
Awards Day. Tau Sigma Delta awards
gold, silver and bronze medals to in-
dividuals or groups who have shown ex-
ceptional merit in architecture and the


architectural design. The

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ARCHITECTS

IN FICTION

“The Architect as He is Pictured in Fiction” was the topic of an interesting
article in the September issue of the
AIA JOURNAL by Cecil D. Elliott, pro-
fessor of architecture and director of
the graduate program at the University
of Detroit School of Architecture and
Environmental Studies. His study of fic-
tional architects brought him to the re-

dwed

day, on hand for mid-morning conver-
sations, lunchtime family crises, and any
activity that might be useful in ad-
vancing some frail plot.”

Architectural types in the literature of
times past, though, have not been so
pleasant. Seth Pecksniff in the Life and
Adventure of Martin Chuzzlewit (1844)
was one of Charles Dickens’ sneakiest
and most hypocritical characters. Hen-
drik Ibsen in The Master Builder (1892)
makes Halvard Solness “a genuine prac-
ticing architect who comes with enough
heavy Scandinavian neuroses to warp
all idealism and sensitivity.” John Gals-
worthy’s Forsyte Saga (1906) portrays
Philip Bosinney, the lover of the hero’s
wife, as a romantic and sensitive archi-
tect who reflects the old belief that
fiscal irresponsibility goes hand in hand
with artistic sensitivity. In playwright
Sidney Kingley’s mid Depression Broad-
way success Dead End the architect

Gimpy is an incurable and unlovable
idealist. A few years later the Claudia
series by Rose Franklin made David
Naughton a young architect and cave-
man combined who evolves into a stuffed
shirt.

A reader was quick to write that none
of these characterizations were as de-
meaning to the profession as the one
shown in the old television series Mister

Ed whose partner in his stable studio
was a talking horse. After publication
of Elliott’s analysis has come the disaster
movie The Towering Inferno which casts
Paul Newman in more sympathetic ar-
chitect-hero role. But then too, quite
perplexingly, there is Death Wish in
which architect Charles Bronson turns
overnight from a bleeding heart liberal
into a self-appointed executioner of

IN REALITY

Appearing about the same time as Pro-
fessor Elliott’s study was the 1974 AIA
Survey of the Profession based on a
questionnaire answered by approximate-
ly half of the membership. This survey
gave a statistical analysis which showed
the typical architect to be male, about
forty-six years old with a wife and two
children. (Slightly less than one per cent
were female.) He has had five and a half

ARCHITECTURE / 9
years of college and post graduate work. His total average annual income was $26,630, which has been shown to be generally below that of other professionals, though architects, on the average, work longer hours.

IN RECESSION
As usual in times of economic slowdown, the nation's architectural profession unfortunately is being affected more than any other and its members in South Carolina certainly are no exception. By the year's end some firms had no work on hand and others had begun to lay off personnel. Particularly hard hit are those on Hilton Head Island where new construction in the wealthy resort communities has come almost to a complete stop. In other parts of the state federal, state, or local governmental funds provide the major sources of work. State projects offer little relief for the majority of the architectural firms, though. Despite four years of effort by some professionals and state officials involving committees, reports, procedures, and workshops, and of widespread publicity in the news media, a few firms continue to share approximately two-thirds of this work while more than a hundred firms contend for the remaining one third. One state agency planning some major projects recently received resumes from more than forty interested firms and a small 4,000 square foot branch office of another agency was sought by twelve.

A CHANGING IMAGE
This excerpt from a recent South Carolina newspaper story groups architecture with some new and different occupational companions: "A spokesman for the State Development Board, which is sponsoring the trade mission, said private businessmen from South Carolina will call on potential customers in Japan, Taipei and Hong Kong for such goods and services as Livestock, Beef, Fish, Lumber and Architectural Planning."

CHANGES
LBC&W, Inc., got a new president and chief executive in October when Robert T. Lyles succeeded his father, William G. Lyles, FAIA in those positions. The elder Lyles retained his position as chairman of the board of the architecture, engineering and planning firm which has offices in Columbia, Spartanburg and Florence, South Carolina; Greensboro, North Carolina; Alexandria, Virginia; and Rockville, Maryland, and which in 1972 became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Combustion Engineering, a Waltham, Massachusetts, based conglomerate.

J. E. SIRRINE COMPANY of Greenville has formed a new architect-engineer division with company vice-president Harrison S. Forrester as its manager. Other architects in executive capacities are Wren S. Creel, assistant manager, and Richard D. Mitchell, director of design. Other Sirrine divisions are the South Carolina Division at Greenville, the North Carolina Division at Raleigh and the Texas Division at Houston.


Summers & Gardner, Architects, Orangeburg—from J. West Summers, Architect; J. West Summers and Marshall C. Gardner, Jr.

The Triad Architectural Associates, Columbia—a re-establishment of the former partnership of Samuel J. Player and John W. Califf, Jr.

NEW SCAIA FIRMS
Paul E. Allen, Architect, Columbia
Robert Foster & Associates, Greenville
Kurt E. Hermann, Jr., Architect, Hilton Head Island
William Bailey Kauric, Architect, Columbia
Lonnie L. Long, Architect, Charleston
Narramore & Barber Architects, Greenville
George Richard O'Cain, Jr., Architect, Spartanburg
Peter E. Sheratt, Architect, Hilton Head Island
T. Pritchard Smith, Architect, Hilton Head Island
John W. Wells, Architect, Aiken
For complete rosters of all SCAIA firms and members see page 46.

STUDENT PROJECTS
The AIA Student Chapter at Clemson University has planned several projects for this school year which have been primarily geared toward unifying the Clemson Campus. The first of these projects was the Homecoming Welcome Pavilion shown below. It was designed to tie the homecoming festivities together graphically and to be an information center for parents and alumni. The next project is a campus graphics program. The Student Chapter plans to display some type of coloring and graphical dis-
plays on campus. So far potential sites for these displays are the Tunnel from the Loggia to the post office and the laundry on West Campus. These places are often traveled by students and, as of now, are very dull, dreary places. The third major campus project will be the erection of kiosks at several specific places on campus. These would serve as information centers for the entire campus and would cut down on the plastering of walls, sidewalks, and lights with posters, club news, and campus activities. These projects will involve architecture students with the campus and help other students to better understand what architecture is all about.

**PRESERVATION**

**NATIONAL LANDMARKS**

Thirty-one buildings and sites in South Carolina were designated as National Historic Landmarks in 1974 by the Department of Interior giving the state a total of fifty-seven such designations. Designation authorizes inclusion of the landmarks in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the National Park Service. This program is carried out in the state through the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The new landmarks include the Beaufort Historic District whose 304 acres contain 120 buildings of both historical and architectural significance displaying a distinctive style of Southern architecture unlike that of nearby Charleston or Savannah (below). Listed for the first time are two landmarks related to the history of Black Americans—the Robert Smalls (McKee) House in Beaufort County and the Stono River Slave Rebellion Site in Charleston County. Some of these important buildings are described as follows:

**Nathaniel Russell House,** 51 Meeting Street, Charleston. Excellent example of the influence of Robert Adam's light and airy style with free-flying stair, wrought iron balcony are four-sided bay rising the full three stories. Interior carries out the American version of Adamesque delicacy in plaster and woodwork.

**Robert William Roper House,** 9 East Battery, Charleston. Huge brick house probably designed by Edward B. White is among the period's finest. Five-column portico is unusual Greek Revival feature for South Carolina. Privately owned, unaltered, in excellent condition.

**St. Philip's Church,** 146 Church Street, Charleston. Stuccoed brick church designed by Joseph Hyde and completed in 1836, features Roman columns. An octagonal spire designed by E. B. White, was added in 1848-50. The imposing tower is in the Wren-Gibbs tradition.

**Fireproof Building,** 100 Meeting Street, Charleston. Believed to be the oldest fireproof building in the U.S., this solid masonry structure was built in 1822-27 and designed by Robert Mills. Clean lines reflect the influence of Benjamin Latrobe and English architects John Nash and Sir John Soane. Occupied by the South Carolina Historical Society.

**Lancaster County Jail,** 208 West Gay Street, Lancaster. Three-story, stuccoed, gable-roof, 1823 building in Palladian style reflects innovations of architect Robert Mills. He omitted the dungeon, placed prisoner cages in middle of room for air circulation, and debtor cells on first floor. First-floor windows and doors are in recessed arches. Still in use as a county jail.

**Lancaster County Courthouse,** 104 North Main Street, Lancaster. Design, attributed to Robert Mills, designer of the Washington Monument, features window arches, recessed panels and door reminiscent of the courthouse designed by Mills. Still in use, this 1826 building has fine woodwork and vaulted ceilings.

**Farmers' and Exchange Bank,** 14 East Bay Street, Charleston. Possibly the only example of Moorish style evolving from one aspect of English Regency architecture, this 1854 bank has long been recognized as an important example of American architecture. It probably reflects Washington Irving's "The Alhambra," an illustrated Spanish tale popular in the day of the bank's designers, Edward C. Jones and Francis C. Lee, of Charleston. Now a law office (cover and page 26).

**Parish House of the Circular Congregational Church,** 150 Meeting Street, Charleston. Small Greek Revival temple, built about 1806, shows Robert Mills' talent for retaining classic stateliness despite reduced design space. Graceful twin stairs and wrought-iron railing are notable. The 1892 church is one of Charleston's few adaptations of Henry Hobson Richardson's Romanesque style. The Parish House is still in active use.

**William Blacklock House,** 18 Bull Street, Charleston. Three-story brick house with hipped roof is one of the city's largest residences and an excellent example of the Robert Adam style. Full restoration is underway. Used by its owner, the College of Charleston, as a reception center.

**Church of the Holy Cross,** Sumter County, Episcopal church built in 1850, in Stateburg, is a major example of antebellum religious architecture and Gothic Revival cruciform design by Edward C. Jones of South Carolina. Part of the nation's largest complex of pise de terre construction: tamped earth, dried in wooden molds to brick solidity. Church, still in use, has rare organ, carved walnut pews, stained glass windows, tile floors.

**Marshlands,** 501 Pinckney Street, Beaufort. Arcaded cellar of this two-story, clapboard house indicates West Indies influence. White house has dark shutters, pale pink cellar arches, and red sheet-metal roof. Built about 1814 for Dr. James Robert Verdier, discoverer of a yellow fever treatment, it exemplifies early Beaufort style combining Adamesque and Barbadoes features.

**Market Hall and Sheds,** 188 Meeting Street, Charleston. Impressing building with Doric columns, front portico, double stair flight, and elaborate iron work is reminiscent of a small Roman temple. One of many significant buildings designed by Charleston architect Edward B. White, 1842-79. Now a museum, the Hall is publicly owned.
You’re looking at the most promising trend in modern architecture.

This magnificent office building was once Boston’s magnificent City Hall. It came dangerously close to becoming magnificent rubble. Who saved it? Some concerned ad hoc groups, a quickly-formed development
corporation and an architect who gave the doomed building a new lease on life.

The architect is part of a new, mushrooming school of architects who have also converted an old library into New York’s healthiest theatre; a Salt Lake City trolley barn into a shopping complex; an abandoned cannery in San Francisco into 50 thriving shops called The Cannery.

Just five years ago, it was common to handle an obsolete masterpiece in one of two ways: Bulldoze it down and truck it away. Or declare it a landmark for the tourist trade.

Then came the fuel shortage, the materials shortage, the money shortage. Suddenly it was practical to compare the cost of building something new with the cost of keeping something old.

Something old often wins, because often the building’s shell is perfectly sound. (New heating, cooling, electrical and fire systems are transplanted into it.) But even if conversion tallies up higher-priced, there are reasons to do it, anyway:

Conversion bucks the trend of inner city decay and preserves entire neighborhoods. (At one zoning hearing, the audience actually applauded an architect for recommending overhaul of a familiar building instead of another sleek high-rise.)

Then there’s that urge in all of us to say: “It’s beautiful. Don’t let it die.” Conversion preserves a building without mummifying it. The past means more when it seeps un-selfconsciously into our lives.

Conversion is no snap. Building codes and zoning laws were never designed to deal with it. The shell sometimes rejects the “transplant.”

But conversion is catching on in spite of its problems. It’s a brand new challenge that architects relish: how to make a silk purse out of a silk purse.

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Charlotte Division
Box 16262/Charlotte, N. C. 28216 704/597-8255
PREVIEWS

LUCAS AND STUBBS ASSOCIATES
New projects are being planned for two of Charleston's venerable military institutions. An information center for Forts Sumter and Moultrie will be located on Sullivans Island to serve as a starting point for tours of these forts and of Charleston Harbor. Reflecting the character of the forts, the center will contain an auditorium, exhibition areas and a rooftop observation plaza. An 88,000 square foot physical education building for the Citadel will include a natatorium, gymnasium, handball courts, classrooms and offices.

RILEY BULTMAN COULTER
Construction has begun on Jordan Hall, a 100,000 square foot building containing the laboratories and supporting facilities for the biological sciences program at Clemson University in three stories and a penthouse. Soon to follow will be the five story College of Nursing building designed for future horizontal additions. Both structures are of reinforced concrete sheathed in face brick, and cast stone on the latter.

CRAIG AND GAULDEN
The firm's new office structure, now being completed on the first of twelve sites in the Washington Park development in Greenville, will be set into the face of a hillside and completely covered with earth except for the north elevation. The insulating qualities of the earth, the orientation and the special glass will reduce the energy consumption in half.
Three of the many state projects undertaken by this firm are shown here. The campus plan approach has been taken in the design of the east campus facility for the Department of Youth Services. Included in the plan are four twenty bed cottages, one seventy two bed intensive care unit and such common facilities as buildings for academic and industrial training and for recreational needs. A central courtyard is the focal point for the design for the men's dormitory at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg. In addition to twenty four rooms for two students, each floor has adjunct facilities such as a resident supervisor's apartment, a training room and television and visitors' lounges. The 100,000 square foot headquarters building for the Employment Security Commission will house six floors of offices. A precast concrete skin will enclose its steel structure.

The main office of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Spartanburg is being located on Main Street on the most strategic piece of property in the center of a ten block "financial district" where six other financial institutions are already situated. There will be 36,000 square feet in a basement, ground floor, mezzanine and top floor. The exterior will be precast concrete with exposed aggregate.

This two story Atlantic Casualty Building at the end of Trenholm Road outside of Columbia will have approximately 20,000 square feet of leasable office space. Designed around a central core housing public areas, it features a window arrangement which will allow flexible interior partitioning as well as a variable pattern on the exterior.
LBC&W

A new prototype design has been developed for new U.S. regional postal distribution centers. Being constructed in three Southeastern cities, these designs utilize a pre-engineered structural frame and smooth-faced metal panel siding and are planned for quick erection in order to minimize construction costs. Each building will have 50,000 square feet with potential expansion of another 10,000 consisting of a customer service area and administrative offices backed up with workrooms for automated and semi-automated mail processing. Dockside Condominiums will be built on the Cooper River north of downtown Charleston and will feature an eighteen story tower set on a one story parking structure forming an elevated plaza at its base around which will be three two story buildings. There will be 121 condominium units in the tower and 21 on the plaza. A river front promenade and marina will also be developed.

PIEDMONT ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS PLANNERS

This United States Army Reserve Center with command control and medical facilities for three hundred men will be located at Fort Jackson. It will contain 37,000 square feet, mainly in office and meeting space, and will have a commanding view of the sprawling reservation. Its brick exterior with precast concrete window sections will complement the other new structures in the fort's overall expansion program.

JEFFREY MARC ROSENBLUM

This joint project by two Jewish organizations in Charleston, the Community Center and the Hebrew Institute, is an effort to conserve facilities with both using the auditorium, gymnasium, locker rooms and two kosher kitchens of the Community Center. The Hebrew Institute will be a school with preschool, nursery and kindergarten programs and grades one through nine. The total 48,000 square feet will cost $1,600,000.
TARLETON-TANKERSLEY

St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Greenville and St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Gaffney are both multi-purpose first units of comprehensive master plans. Both are exciting structures making strong statements to the communities which they serve while using basically low budget materials. The prototype Stevenstore has been developed for selling products of J. P. Stevens Company directly to the public. It may be built in a variety of sizes, but will retain the same essential character. Community Bank's main downtown office in Greenville will overcome a confining site by carrying banking functions up and over drive-in window lanes. The main banking floor is at ground level, connected visually to the upper mezzanine area through the use of a sky-lit open well.

HENRY D. BOYKIN

The Kershaw County law enforcement center will be built adjacent to the court house in the county government complex in Camden. Its first phase of construction will be a two-story jail facility of 10,000 square feet with a security entrance sally-port. The second phase will be a sheriff's department building with a security bridge to the court room area of the court house.
NEAL ARCHITECTS, INC.
A marina and restaurant and a property owners' club have been designed for Keowee Key, a new resort development in the north western part of the state. A harmonizing compatibility between the two buildings have been achieved through the use of similar materials, vertical cypress siding and cedar shingles, and roof lines.

VICKERY ALLEN BASHOR
Located near the intersection of US 17 and the Ashley River, the Charleston Hilton initially will be seventeen stories high with 375 rooms and meeting space for 1200 and banquet capabilities for 1000. On the 17th floor there will be a full service restaurant as well as numerous private dining and conference suites. On the ground floor will be lounges, restaurants and a coffee shop along with a retail shopping arcade. Construction will utilize poured in place concrete finished with a buff colored textured coating.
Three interesting water oriented projects have been planned for the Lowcountry. A recreation pavilion and lodge for a national corporation will be set on a point in Lake Marion near Santee. A residence on a handsomely wooded site overlooking the inland waterway near Charleston is sited to take full advantage of grade changes, solar orientation and the waterway view. A vacation home on the seacoast has materials of stucco and cypress to blend with the site and an orientation to take advantage of the sun and the view. These splendid pen and ink sketches are the work of Jody Smith, a talented young Clemson graduate who is associated with the firm.
Biennially the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects sponsors an Honor Awards program in which a jury of architects from other parts of the country select the work of architects in this state which they consider to be worthy of recognition. 1974 award winners are shown herein along with the winner of the Chapter’s first Art in Architecture Award, sculptor John Acorn’s “Tree of Life” (above).
In recognition of the important interdisciplinary relationship of art and architecture the SCAIA in 1974 presented its first Art in Architecture Award in the form of a five hundred dollar check to sculptor John Acorn for his work entitled "Tree of Life". Honorable mentions went to Bill Buggel for his mural in the Columbia Chamber of Commerce building and to Phil Whitley for his mural and sculpture in St. John's Lutheran Church, Clinton.

Acorn's sculpture, an eight foot circle of cast aluminum and bronze, was done for the Beth Israel Synagogue in Greenville designed by architects Potter & Lee. It previously had received an award in the national 1972 Religious Art in Architecture Exhibition and Competition. The "Tree of Life" is a physical record of significant events in the lives of members of the synagogue. Births, deaths, marriages and other such happenings are recorded by inscription upon the leaves. Each leaf can be removed, engraved and returned to its original position. An important design consideration was the clustering of the leaves in varieties of numbers to accommodate various needs. For example, one family might use an entire branch of the tree. Cast in aluminum, the center shaft or trunk is formed by the Hebrew letters for the words for tree and life, sculpturally interpreted in organic forms.

Presently an associate professor in the College of Architecture at Clemson University, John T. Acorn has been a member of the faculty there since 1961. He has also been a visiting artist at the Penland School of Crafts in Penland, North Carolina, and artist in residence at the McDowell Colony in Peterborough, New Hampshire. Now residing with his wife and three children in Pendleton, he is executing a major commission for the South Carolina National Bank in Greenville. He has won numerous awards in regional and national art exhibitions and has been appointed to the South Carolina Arts Commission. With a B.A. from Montclair State College in Montclair, New Jersey, and a M.F.A. from Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, Acorn was appointed a Fulbright Scholar at the Hochschule Fur Bildende Kunst in Berlin, Germany.
COLUMBIA ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Six Patio Homes
Sea Pines Plantation
Hilton Head Island

HONOR AWARD

This project provided three different houses, each repeated on the six adjoining "patio" lots in the Sea Pines Plantation resort community. As a speculative venture, the houses called for certain general requirements of size, flexible space allocation, and functional relationships which eschewed a too personal or particular solution. Working within these limitations a harmonious relationship was to be provided among the six houses themselves and between the houses and their collective environment. Privacy was the primary consideration in dealing with zero side lot lines and in keeping a reticent profile on the street elevation. A series of enclosed courtyards and balconies within were intended to open the house internally to elements of surprise and light while maintaining external privacy. The rear of all six houses faces a lagoon and golf course. Large areas of glass, exterior decks and swimming pools visually and physically define the rear patios as points of concentration and activity. The exterior materials, textures and colors—wood shingles, wood siding, stucco, and oyster shell drives—were used for their subduing low maintenance qualities.
This project included restoration, renovation and additions to a former bank building of national historic significance which was in an advanced state of deterioration (page 11). Owners of the building had sought permission to demolish the structure before the architects were called in to determine the feasibility of rehabilitation for use as law offices. Although a considerable portion of the building had rotted badly, it was found to be feasible. No changes were made in the building's main facade where only restorative work was permitted. The interior was divided into several basic areas such as reception-secretarial, vault and records, library and offices. An existing skylight was utilized as a unique diffuser for artificial lighting strips behind translucent panels in the second floor library. Skilled artisans were used to duplicate many wood and plaster moldings and cornices. A spiral stair in the entrance foyer adds interest to this narrow space and provides an alternate entrance or exit for the second floor offices.
PEARLSTINE/ANDERSON
Pavilion and Bath House
Baker Creek State Park

HONOR AWARD

This pavilion and bathhouse by the side of a lake, is sited to provide beach access for bathers and an overlook across the beach and lake for visitors. The building is designed to separate bathers from visitors, with a canteen placed to serve both. Materials are rough-formed concrete and stained woods and masonry units. The building blends in color with the natural surroundings with enough interest in its form to provide a focal point for park visitors.

Photos: Russell Maxey
These two important structures have been completed recently in Columbia. The twenty-two story Bankers Trust Tower reaches one hundred feet above any existing office building in the capital city and is capable of housing 3,500 people in eighteen floors of office space. Its total 330,000 square feet cost ten million dollars. The base of the tower is set back nineteen feet on Gervais Street to allow an allee of trees to soften its facade of dark bronze metal and glass. Benedict College’s Learning Resource Center (library) has been set at the heart of the campus, sheathed in reflective glass to mirror its other buildings, present, past and future, and its activities. Behind this glass all of the functions of a modern campus learning center have been included.
THE IMPORTANCE OF AN OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE

It has been abundantly clear since World War II that we live in one small world in which all men are neighbors, yet each of us carries within him his separate inheritances: his genes, handicaps, talents, aspirations, fears, private hobbies, and limitations.

Most people have their own personal brand of provincialism, but we were once far more introspective as a nation. As recently as two or three generations ago, this country offered possibilities of open land which could be wrested from the wilderness by those with ambition and drive. The emerging sciences were viewed as a panacea to save mankind from his primitive burdens and ageless pains. We were told by George Washington himself to beware of foreign entanglements, and settling the continent absorbed our energies.

This illusion was lost during World War II with the realization of the very finite and limited physical resources of this globe, this “Space Ship Earth.” Science too has now been seen as sometimes the root cause of problems rather than an eternal solution. Balance is seen to be needed in matters of policy. Every thinking man has come to realize that a societal system based on waste is inherently wrong, and our society has been conspicuously wasteful. Happily, in the last few years, a dormant collective conscience has been aroused.

This is the new world of the college student, and it is not surprising that the gulf that exists between real conditions and achievable ideals has caused some confusion and cynicism in the thinking of people of all ages.

In concert with the architects of the state, the College of Architecture has believed that order can be brought out of the environmental chaos which surrounds us by the wise use of our natural resources and by prudent physical programming and design. Accordingly, with strong professional support, our College has gradually developed professional education at undergraduate and graduate levels for planners, architects, building constructors, and visual designers. Each of these professions is concerned with the total task of making our world a better place in which to live.

The architects of this state were far from affluent when they formed the Clemson Architectural Foundation in 1956 to help upgrade our professional programs for the environmental design professions. They have steadfastly given to this cause in perhaps greater percentage terms than other chapters in this country. That is quite a record, and the search for excellence still continues with support. As one educational plateau is reached, means must be found to vault the school to the next higher level. This has required the College to clarify its goals and to undertake those studies which become resources to the state and its professionals for attacking “real world” problems.

The state has served as a laboratory for our educational programs, and the “real world” projects undertaken have had a catalytic effect on popular acceptance and demand for the professional design services. Thus, projects undertaken in urban design, planning, housing, and public health act as springboards for the implementation of contracts for practitioners of our state for the next phase of physical development.

In the last 18 or 19 years, we have also learned that we must deliberately compensate in our educational programs for some of the things that are not available for educators in Clemson or, indeed, in South Carolina. Among these are very important environmental lessons that can be learned in major cities, and particularly in the Old World where civilization has been continuous for millenia. The need to use such examples became particularly apparent to me when involved in the urban design student project for Beaufort, South Carolina. That old town, with its fine historic buildings and wonderful setting, had once been oriented to the Beaufort River and its waterway traffic. In the 1920’s, with the advent of trucking, the town changed its focus to motor transportation, with a resultant neglect and decay of waterfront structures, and with an injection of heavy traffic coupled with other serious problems at the core. In looking for examples of good urban waterfront design, it became necessary to use European examples in lectures. We attempted this with slide presentations, although it was evident that it would have been much more
effective if the students had been able to learn those lessons by actually experiencing the design of an ancient port city – walking through old streets and sensing the form and sequence of public spaces, and a fine waterscape in an old port with its quays, seawalls, activity, and vitality.

We knew that if building construction students could compare our American techniques and methods with those being employed in Europe, education would be accelerated. It seemed desirable for our graduate students in city and regional planning to study, experience, and actually work on projects in cities which had known a continuity of life over many centuries. Such cities seem to retain a concern for old values, yet are confronted as we are with contemporary problems of transportation, population growth, and myriad industrial problems.

After a good bit of investigation and discussion, we made a recommendation to the Clemson Architectural Foundation that it establish an Overseas Center for Building Research, Urban Studies, and Continuing Education in Genoa, Italy. When on a lecture tour of Italian universities, just a year ago, my wife, Ginnie, and I had the opportunity to explore a selection of possible sites which would be available for adaptation to these purposes. It narrowed down to a property located at Via Privata Piaggio 14 in Genoa, Italy, which seemed most suitable and was available at a good and realistic price. It was an optimal city environment for our needs – an ancient port city, close to the core of Europe. Italian colleagues said that it would take several years to set up such a program, but they did not anticipate the energetic work of the president and the Board of the Clemson Architectural Foundation, and the tireless efforts of some good Italian friends. We were able to get occupancy of the property selected on August 1, 1973, and the first group of 11 graduate students took up residence at the Center later that month.

In every academic program, one should be able to learn from each episode and apply this experience to refining the offerings to the succeeding groups. The fall students were all architects, and it was intended that the next group should include planners and building science students, as well.

After the first group returned home in late December, some necessary remodeling was accomplished in the facility, enabling a group of 18 students to make the trip to Genoa at the beginning of the second semester. This group includes students involved in terminal and thesis projects, and each of our disciplines in the College is represented. Building construction students enrolled were recently able to take a field trip to the University of Stuttgart for an international conference of building constructors, and thus are in touch with leading professional builders and construction scientists from all over Europe. A broader range of visiting lecturers has been scheduled at the Center this term, bringing in lecturers from various Italian universities and professional offices. Intensive projects in planning and design for the port area of Genoa are currently underway. Ambassador John A. Volpe, of the American Embassy in Rome, has visited Genoa and praised the program in an address to Ligurian journalists.

Perhaps of equal importance in the effective utilization of this Center will be its use as a continuing education facility for the practicing architects, planners, and constructors in our state. Initially, a conference for architects and planners is being arranged for early summer of this year, and a short course for constructors is being planned for later in the summer. Every effort will be made to develop this exciting and stimulating type of experience, which our professionals will not want to miss.

Actually, the best people to describe the new Center are the student participants. It was expected that the first group would be pioneers and would have a few discomforts as the facility was "shaken down." This was accepted with good grace, however; they realized the debt they would owe the Clemson Architectural Foundation. This special issue of the SEMESTER REVIEW, written by them, will explain the sequence of experiences and the richness added to their studies because they were a part of this activity.
To the casual observer, the richness of history and architecture contained in Genova may not be significant to our western civilization. Considerable interest may be aroused, however, when they are related to each other, but a basic knowledge of her past is necessary if one is to understand what exists there today.

The underlying reason for Genova’s being is that it has one of the few safe, reasonably-sized harbors in the Mediterranean, and this stretches along a rocky and treacherous coastline. Coupled with the fact that it has access to the inland through two river valleys, this has made it a trade center since the time its history has been recorded. When the Romans colonized the area, they found a mixed breed of inhabitants, which they called “Genuati.” They established a fort here, and the area played an important role in both the Punic and Carthaginian Wars. Eventually, the Genovese were given citizenship.

Following the decline of the empire in the middle of the 7th century, the Ligurian coast suffered from invasions by the Lombards, from the north. These people were tolerant of the Genovese, as were the Romans before them, and they were given freedom to function as they pleased.

The city’s movement toward self-sufficiency began here. As the merchants extended their trade routes, minor battles developed over trading routes. Ruled by a viscount and bishop, this focus on the sea helped the city become increasingly independent of the surrounding countryside. At the end of the 10th century, a commune was established with a council from the new class of merchants, and freedom-sharing governing powers were formed with the viscount and bishop.

The economy of the area then turned strongly to the sea. The Saracen pirates were defeated early in the 11th century and trade routes were expanded more quickly out into the Mediterranean. By the middle of the 11th century, the landowners (who had been all powerful in the middle of the 10th century) turned to commercial activities and trade, and at the end of this century Genova came into her own, internationally. As a result of her role in the First Crusade, she was granted trading bases in the captured Holy Lands, and this — along with other minor successes in the 12th century — established the city firmly in the eastern Mediterranean.

A result of this enlarged commercial activity can still be seen in her architecture. The arcade that stands today along the port was built as a trading and business center in the early 12th century, as were many of the family palazzos which are still found in the old part of the city. With their original ground level arcades, no grounds — but only small squares — were used for the transaction of the family business. They also served as their living quarters.

Although Genova was reaching her peak as a major power in the 12th century, all was not going well. Beginning with the first council of merchants and continuing throughout her history, a rivalry existed among the leading families for positions of power. The start of the 13th century saw the city asking foreign power to mediate in the rivalries and maintain authority in the city. Later, this supreme civic authority was elected from among the citizens, and again it created rivalry.

The apex of Genovese power was reached in the 13th century. Foreign trade bases were consolidated, and moderate expansion took place at home along the coast. With the introduction of a wool industry, the middle of the century brought prosperity for all the inhabitants. Trouble and disagreement still existed among the nobility, but at the end of the century, Genova was able to extend trade peacefully into the Black Sea, and to defeat arch rivals Pisa and Venice. In the latter part of the century, Genova had trading bases covering the Mediterranean, and expeditions going down the coast of Africa up to England.

Period of Decline

Decline accompanied the ascension of power. The latter part of the 13th century was clouded by Moslem expansion that extended into the 14th century and eventually claimed the Holy Land trading bases from the Genovese; however, this setback was offset somewhat by the acquisition of new bases in Constantinople. The Venetians were again creating trouble abroad, and external pressures were causing problems at home. Family rivalries continually
kept the city disunited, and although the Genovese had profited from foreign trade, very little found its way into the city's coffers. Rights to the city's foreign income often had to be rented, sold, or given to powers abroad for protection, mediation, repayment of loans, and other assistance. While the Genovese were rich, Genova was poor, and internal fighting prevailed. The first doge was installed during this century, and defeats at sea and control by French governors marked the end of the century.

Payment of tributes to the Turks introduced the next century. The city declined rapidly as a political power, but she retained an extensive monetary status. The wealth of the leading families no longer emanated from trade but rather from banking and industry, and especially shipbuilding. Family rivalries for power positions continued, as did calls for foreign intervention. Much had been lost in the eastern Mediterranean, but new markets opened in the west—especially in Spain.

The end of her independence came at the close of the century. Corsica, her last colony, had been in rebellion since the beginning of the century, and by its close control had waned. The cession of Corsica to France was her final act as a republic. Due to lack of support, the inefficiency of the oligarchy had become so great that France also imposed a democratic government on the city. A few years later, in the beginning of the 19th century, Genova was annexed to France. Genova was not to see her independence again.

In 1814, she was annexed to the King of Sardinia by the Congress of Vienna. A few years later, many of her citizens played important roles in the unity of all the Italian states, and it is at this point that the history of Genova enters the history of Italy.

Today, the city is witnessing growth. The port is being improved and is recognized as one of the most modern in the world. Land access, by both highway and rail, has been vastly improved. The lack of good industrial sites is being solved by expanding up the river valleys, filling in the sea, and cultivating smaller industry. With continued successful leadership and creative planning, Genova could regain its status as one of the trading and business centers of the world.
Genova began to establish a special relationship with Spain during the middle of the 15th century. She supported Spanish objectives, sought Spanish help, and gave technical advice on maritime activities in addition to managing a great deal of Spanish trade. This special relationship was possible only because of Spain's hostility to investors of political consequence. Genova was one of the few republics with sufficient funds and insufficient power. As trade routes shifted in the 16th and 17th centuries from the Mediterranean to the New World, Genova retained partial significance through her alliance with Spain. The prosperity of this period of decline can be measured by bearing in mind that the palazzos on Via Garibaldi were built at the end of the 16th century, and those on Via Balbi were built in the 17th century.

The demise of Genova as a separate entity occurred in the 18th century. The rise of the great nation-states of this period shifted emphasis away from the smaller ones. With no vitality, no state treasury, and the decline of Spain, Genova had no major importance. There was still money in private hands, as records indicate that a considerable amount of money was loaned to the major powers of the period; however, she had no means to defend her neutrality and had to depend upon the mercy of external powers.
Throughout history, the prime consideration of architects in the design of buildings has been how people move through buildings. The problem of circulation presents itself anew with each project. In Genoa, vertical circulation is an important factor which is necessary for movement through her buildings and through the city itself. Genoa is a city which offers numerous examples of magnificent and sophisticated staircases, the development of which may be attributed to the need for efficient means of vertical circulation.

Genoa is built on a hillside which rises abruptly from the Mediterranean Sea. Rising from one plane to another has always been necessary for movement through the city. The simple demand for steps and stairs has led to a very fine development of staircases which may be considered an art. The staircase has naturally developed as a dominant feature of the house entry. Because space in Genoa has always been confined, this entrance area of the portico was incorporated in the house as part of an inner courtyard or vestibule, with some space allotted for a formal staircase. This process was at its height in the 15th century and continued through the 16th and 17th centuries when many new palaces were constructed in the old town center. These palaces offer us the finest examples of the grand staircase as part of an elegant formal entry to the Genovese house.
During the semester abroad, a study of these staircases was undertaken, attention focusing on the design of the staircase as a spatial element which reinforced the entrance and lends to the experience of entering a building.

One of the finest examples of the grand staircase may be found in Palazzo Tursi. One enters the building through an atrium, ascending a flight of balustraded stairs which leads past the vaulted portico into a grandiose courtyard, ending in the Roman arches which give access to the grand staircase, at the far side. The grand staircase leads up to a wide landing on which has been placed a statue of Mazzini. From this landing, two further flights — at right angles to the first and going in opposite directions — lead to two more landings from which another set of flights double back to reach the loggia on the first floor. As one climbs up the steps, the effect of airiness and space is intensified by a stream of light coming down onto the staircase from the loggia above. This type of staircase is a development of more simple and far less elegant attempts made for centuries past by Genovese housebuilders to resolve the problem of fitting a grand staircase in a cramped space. Originally, not much thought was given to the decorative possibilities of a staircase, but in this palace (and in many big buildings from the 16th century onwards), the staircase became a principal decorative feature.

A notable example of the atrium-staircase-courtyard sequence may also be found in the Palazzo Bianco. Inside, we find the same arrangement as in the Palazzo Tursi; a flight of steps leads from the atrium into a fine courtyard,
which is less grand, however, than in Nicolo Grimaldi's regal abode, although the staircase arrangement from the courtyard to the upper levels of the palace returns to a more usual model where the stairs are contained in one of the lateral sections of the building.

Another palazzo possessing a grand staircase which follows the design of that in Palazzo Tursi is the Palazzo dell'Universita. Here again, a spacious atrium contains a flight of balustraded steps leading to the courtyard level. Not necessarily architectural, but definitely impressive, are two imposing lions crouching at the foot of the balustrade, on either side of the steps.

An example of the decorative element of a staircase may be seen in Palazzo Spinola. Here, the barrel vault over the steps, and the ribbed vaulting over the landings, are highly decorative and colorful. This decorative technique is also carried out in a highly sophisticated manner throughout the entire vaulting over the atrium.

To relate a knowledge of staircases to the problems of present-day architecture, one must realize the potential uses of steps and elevation changes in creating spaces. A historic device for creating pedestrian precincts, stairs have been neglected in recent urban development. Changes in elevation have been treated as a functional problem in circulation, and the opportunity to create sense of place neglected. Today's architecture should make better use of the staircase as a design element, taking advantage of the opportunity to create solutions which go beyond the mere satisfaction of the vertical movement problem.
THE CENTER

The Clemson College of Architecture Center for Building Research, Urban Studies, and Continuing Education, is located on Via Privata Piaggio 14, above the city in the Rhigi district of Genoa, and commands an excellent view of the harbor. The surrounding neighborhood generally consists of single-family apartments, and several small shops within walking distance provide a total sense of community to the area.

The Center itself occupies a triangular-shaped lot with the building at its base, and the gardens occupying the remainder of the site. A stairway adjacent to the Center follows the natural slope of the land, allowing it to be entered on several levels.

Built in the 1920's, the architectural style of the Center is Classical Revival with minor Art Nouveau detailing in the interior.

At present, the interior is undergoing extensive remodeling in order to adapt the villa to its new function as an overseas center for design.
The expectations that accompany the prospect of a study period overseas are many, and the mind is excited to visions of learning situations not easily accessible in this country. As we recall our expectations of such a program, it is agreed that they were fulfilled beyond our predictions. Not only were we exposed to a culture different from our own, but we were able to become involved and participate in a rather unfamiliar way of life. The social and architectural attitudes we encountered will certainly add to our understanding of the cultures of our own and European countries. A mode of living exists abroad which is based on older and more proven social patterns, of course, and much may be learned by our studying the relationships of people living in these patterns.

One of the more striking examples of the contrast between American and Italian cultures can be taken from the ordinary, everyday routine of shopping. In Italy, hundreds of small shops are within easy reach of the home,
each providing essential and diversified items. One needs only to step outside his apartment building or villa to locate what is needed. In America, with the separation of residential areas from commercial districts, such convenience is not usual. On the other hand, the average small shop owner in Italy is not as enterprising as the small shop owner in America. This is only one example, to be sure, yet our observations have given us new criteria with which to weigh certain situations, and a basis for comparing our methods of procedure with others.

Perhaps one of the first considerations for one about to enter a foreign study program is the fact that the field of study will be in the midst of some of the most important historical examples of architecture and engineering in the world. We saw firsthand how European attitudes of preservation retain life in an old building. Change is welcomed, but a more intelligent approach to rehabilitation and adaptive use is practiced, preserving the historical heritage of the structure. Most towns maintain an active historical center which contributes to the town as a whole.

A valuable, but more academic, aspect of our study period abroad has been our contact with European leaders in design. The ones with whom we were privileged to meet and visit — lecturers, practicing architects, builders, etc. — contributed enormously to our understanding of the profession and its challenges and problems.

It would probably be presumptuous for us to speculate on the total value of our overseas study experience, at this point. We cannot delineate every gain or say that we would have performed this semester in a manner other than we did. We may spend years in the profession before we realize the extent of what we have absorbed. Time will give us the perspective to more validly judge, but we are deeply appreciative of the opportunity to enlarge our professional and cultural expertise via this exceptional learning experience.
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JEFFREY MARC ROSENBLUM
An extremely limited site, parking requirements and autoteller circulation dictated a building plan for the Medical Center branch of the Bankers Trust in Charleston which would cover the least amount of ground possible. Raising the building and using cantilevers to eliminate columns proved to be a feasible solution. All structural elements were exposed.

CHAPMAN, McMILLAN & SATTERFIELD
In its 18,600 square feet the headquarters for the National Beta Club in Spartanburg includes offices, records storage, and printing and shipping facilities on three floors. The plaza, entrance lobby and stair are designed to provide a sense of formality in keeping with its headquarters function. Above the concrete foundation exterior walls are buff brick.

GILL, WILKINS & WOOD
Dual level pedestrian decks connect the Allied Health Center with the campus of the Florence-Darlington Technical College. This 85,000 square foot structure, costing $2.5 million, houses business offices, book store, laboratories, classrooms, auditoriums and student activities. The latter area opens out onto an informal plaza cominated by an elliptical pool and fountain. Housing the governmental operations of Florence City and County, the new city-county complex is a $5 million project containing 170,000 square feet of offices, jail facilities and courts. An earth brown brick plaza surrounds the site and a controlled palette of horizontal and vertical warmtone precast cladding has been used on the structure.
The administrative office building for the Greenville County school district has almost total flexibility inside for close coordination and sharing of spaces with only division heads having fully enclosed offices. It also houses a board room with public seating for 200 and a fully independent computer.

In Duke Power Company's customer service center at Fountain Inn simple massing is used to increase the building scale with the symmetrical form of the site reflected. In our Saviour Lutheran Church in West Columbia a cruciform plan allows the congregation to worship in intimate relationship.

Chester High School consists of a series of octagonal pods arranged around central administrative facilities. Uni-strut space frames provide flexible teaching spaces within each pod and cantilevered covering for exterior circulation with straight fascias to unify the pods. It has 62,340 sq. ft.

Located in an old transitional neighborhood, this recently completed office building for the Caine Company in Greenville was sited to have as many fine trees as possible. Real estate, insurance and property management departments are housed on two levels. A steel frame is faced with concrete.
LUCAS AND STUBBS ASSOCIATES

An Episcopal camp and conference center on Seabrook Island is one element of a master plan which has placed buildings and roads so as to minimize any impact on the "jungle-like" site. The clubhouse at Snee Farm, a prestige development near Mount Pleasant, contains full country club facilities.

CORKERN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

The information center for Moss Creek Plantation, just across the bridge from Hilton Head Island, is intended to project an image for the development of privacy, seclusion and a respect for nature. It houses the sales and marketing departments and serves as a greeting area for interested visitors.

PRATHER THOMAS CAMPBELL PRIDGEON

In a naturalistic setting on fifteen heavily wooded acres off a country road near Wellford the Campbell residence features natural materials to complement the surrounding landscape. Two branch banks using identical floor plans have been built in Spartanburg with different exteriors for different locations.
Located on, and oriented to, the East Campus Mall at the University, this new classroom building consists of 186,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The reinforced concrete structure has nine levels with the lower level containing a 400-seat auditorium. Included on the upper levels are tiered academic case rooms, seminar rooms, reading-reference room, administrative and management areas, computer room, and an educational television-behavioral science laboratory. Exposed textured concrete, bronze and glass have been used on the exterior and are continued into the interior in the main student areas.
GETRAUDE DILLING
Ingemar Falkehag Residence
Mount Pleasant

MERIT AWARD

This home is a residence for four built on a creekside lot. It has been the architect's major concern to obtain close relationship to the environment, placing priority on the living area and screened porch, both with large brick fireplaces and extensive use of old pine flooring, rough-sawn pine walls and brick walls and both dominated by the view of marshes and the creek. The kitchen for the hospitable Swedish family needed to be very centrally located. The sauna and powder room required the only hall. In order to keep sleeping areas at a minimum all bedrooms open to an inside balcony, overlooking the creek with its live oaks and spanish moss, through the two story living room. The master bedroom and study also have access to a balcony within the screened porch, leading to an exterior stair.

Photos: Architect
The location and characteristics of the site were the primary factors in the design solution of Raintree Apartments. This site, a heavily wooded and rolling terrain with a stream bisecting its length, is located in a suburban and primarily single family residential area. A dominant influence was the proximity of Interstate Highway 26 which borders the development on one side. Preservation of natural site amenities insulating the apartments both visually and acoustically from the interstate was the motivating parameter in the design solution. The fullest use of existing grades, trees, and streams as well as the orientation of unit entrances pathways and low level lighting established a sense of privacy for each unit as well as the project. Muted brown colors and wood textures were used to subdue individual buildings with the total project environment. The adaptation of buildings to various existing site conditions created a wide variety of apartment types among the 138 total units. These include two types of one bedroom flats, a two bedroom flat, a one bedroom townhouse, a three bedroom townhouse and two types of two-bedroom townhouses.

Photos: Gordon Schenck
CRAIG AND GAUDEN
Cherokee County Public Library
Gaffney

MERIT AWARD

This building serves as a headquarters library for a South Carolina county, providing space for a book collection to serve the county seat and facilities and storage space for a bookmobile based at the library. Located in a transitional residential area, the simple design is a good neighbor to surrounding houses as the architects have attempted to provide good architecture within a limited budget. Load bearing brick is both the exterior and interior finish. Recessed bronze glass panels set in dark bronze colored frames complement the buff brick color. The windows provide a pleasant visual tie for patrons to the tree covered surrounding area and also entice passersby to come into the building by showing the entire public area. All furnishings, and library equipment were designed or specified as part of the architect's service. The 15,000 square foot building was completed in November 1972 at a cost of $302,700 including furnishings and equipment.
MERIT AWARD

The client desired that this building be compatible with the existing administrative building across the street, but at the same time, not dominate or overpower it. The site for the new building had extreme changes in elevation from one side of the site to the other, while at the same time the large pilot mill and greige mill (as shown on the plan) had to be able to double in expansion to the rear and on grade level. The resulting solution by the architect was to create a basically L shaped plan, which placed the labs on the second level and directly adjacent to the pilot or greige mill that each supported. In this way, these two mill areas could expand with the service and mechanical areas fitted between the two mill areas and close to the lab and office portions of the building. By placing the offices on the first level, the change in grade was gracefully handled and the offices were facing the front where visitors would approach. Employees entered from the rear and high side, which completely shield the employees parking from any main view. The curves, brick color and pattern, stone sills, horizontal glass, and landscaping were all introduced into the design to compliment the administrative building.
FREEMAN, WELLS AND MAJOR
First Federal Savings and Loan Association Branch Office
Easley

MERIT AWARD

This building, fronting on a heavily traveled city by-pass, is located on the corner of a proposed shopping center site. When the building was designed, the plans for the shopping center were incomplete, but indications were that the savings and loan site would be enveloped on two sides by a large parking lot. The design solution evolved into a square configuration, divided into two triangular shapes. The building was sited so as to place blank walls facing the shopping center, and to focus all views onto a landscaped planting area, which also serves as a buffer between the building and the street traffic. An identification pylon completes the square form. The building was designed to be as maintenance free as possible. The exterior walls were built of engineered masonry which allowed openings to be spanned without unsightly steel lintels. The roof system consists of steel joists supporting metal deck, insulation and built-up roofing. The interior floors are primarily carpeted and walls are either exposed masonry or vinyl wall covering on wall board.
As of December 31, 1974

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