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"Carolina Colony" tiles are ready for immediate shipment in an 8" hexagon, a 6x6" and a 4x8" in rustic brown, or flashed red.

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GIANT·MIX "MAKES UP BETTER MORTAR"!

Giant Portland Cement
Since this publication is a review of the work and happenings in the field of architecture during the past year, but published this year, it seems clearer to show both years on the masthead. This we have done and changed to a bolder type face at the same time.

COVER
Following a growing trend in contemporary architecture, two out of the three honor award winners are recessed in the earth. These are the Craig and Gaulden architectural office in a Greenville hillside and the Corkern & Associates’ golf club house rising out of a berm on Hilton Head Island.

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

PERSPECTIVE
News, views and comments about architecture and the architectural profession in South Carolina during 1976.

AWARD WINNERS
From the South Atlantic Regional Council (SARC) and the South Carolina Chapter (SCAIA) of the American Institute of Architects and the Association of School Business Officials (ASBO).

DESIGN FOR SOLAR ENERGY
In two South Carolina residential projects.

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

SCAIA ROSTERS
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
A reprint of portions of the latest issue of The Semester Review of the Clemson College of Architecture.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION SOUTH CAROLINA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
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KEANE/SHERRAVT
The Utley Residence on Hilton Head Island is an energy efficient three bedroom home designed to take advantage of a golf course oriented lot in a resort community where stringent architectural design standards are followed. Materials and colors harmonize with the heavily wooded area and local architectural idiom.

Peace Lutheran Church on Dorchester Road in Ladson is a three module composition reflecting its three primary functions: worship, administration and classes. A one story solution has been proposed for ease of circulation.
DESIGN COLLABORATIVE

The Leisure Ministries Building of Shandon United Methodist Church, Columbia, provides a visual expression of the development of leisure activities of an established city church. Located in one of Columbia's most prestigious residential areas, the facility focuses a multi-purpose space used for sports events, dramas, meetings, and dining. Surrounding the multi-purpose space are areas housing the necessary supporting facilities. A combination lounge/crosswalk, linking the new structure with the existing Education Building, overlooks an entry courtyard with planting and conversation areas.

Bearing Distributors, located in Columbia's Stadium Office Park, uses pre-cast concrete aggregate panels to enclose warehousing and office facilities. The choice of pre-cast tilt-up concrete panels was for the speed of erection and interior finish for warehouse space. Entrance to the 27,000 square foot building is through a two-story lobby covered by a sloped glass ceiling.

A National Guard Armory for Bennettsville, South Carolina, is currently under construction with expected completion in early Spring 1977. Surrounding the central assembly area are offices, classrooms, weapon storage and firing range. The exterior masonry walls are constructed of 8" x 8" brick units and are topped with sloping metal roofs.
LUCAS AND STUBBS

The Dorchester County Library to be constructed in St. George will have dominant brick gables to accent it and blend it with the established residential community. The prominent circular form houses a sunken children's reading area, designed to be attractive and comfortable for the younger readers. The site was disturbed as little as possible, with existing trees framing and becoming part of the total plan.

Trident Technical College at Charleston will add an educational complex containing laboratories, workshops, classrooms, and administrative offices. Courses taught include heating and air conditioning, automotive repair, engineering technology, and many other specialties required by the industrial labor market. A wide variety of work areas are integrated within the plan, with strong emphasis placed on noise control, proper ventilation and adequate lighting.

The Beaufort Post Office is an enlarged new unit for this historic city which had to meet the requirements of high volume use and architectural compatibility with surrounding structures. The low profile design affords a pleasing aesthetic quality, with angular overhangs providing shelter as well as intrigue. Blanched Tabby exterior walls relate to the colors and textures of the coastal region.
SMITH AND FULLER

Timmonsville Vocational Center is a completely new structure which encompasses a guidance and administration area, a sewing and cutting lab and a commercial lab in the front portion of the building. The rear portion of the building houses the industrial shop area with small conference areas shared by each lab area. The building is completely zoned for economical use of the heating and air conditioning in the various spaces.

The Florence City-County Jet Airport has been designed to blend with the existing control tower which has already been built on the site. The new structure utilizes white stone, textured concrete block and a bronze metal roof and is laid out to allow for passenger flow into the building and ease of deplaning passenger flow. It encompasses 20,000 square feet and has a large passenger lobby, a secured passenger holding area, two ticket counters and a commuter passenger waiting area.

Conway High School has been designed to accommodate 1,800 students in a two-story academic area grouped around the educational media center which is two stories high. There is a large open mall area in the center which doubles as an eating area, expansion to the mini-auditorium, a general gathering area and study hall.
PIEDMONT ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS

A Family Life Center for Monaghan Baptist Church in Greenville is the first phase of a four-phase master plan. It will house a multi-purpose gymnasium, kitchen, recreational facilities, and church school space. Future plans call for a courtyard containing an amphitheater and bell tower.

A fire station for the Mauldin Fire Department will be residential in scale to complement the adjacent branch library. Future renovation of the nearby existing fire station into a City Hall will complete the civic complex for this growing community in the greater Greenville area.

A Veterinary school for Tri-County Technical College in Pendleton will contain surgery, treatment, anatomy, post-mortem and clinical pathology lab facilities as well as self-instruction labs and classrooms for the study of farm and small animals. A shelter will house stray dogs.
JEFFREY MARC ROSENBLUM

A Banking Facility for Bankers Trust at Charleston will be a two phase construction project composed of a branch bank, a bank operations center and an office building. An initial two story phase will contain the operations center and branch bank. Later, a six story, sixty thousand square foot office building with a private dining club on the top floor will be built.

R. NELSON CROWE

The Aynor-Conway Career Center for the Horry County Department of Education is being built at a cost of almost two million dollars. It contains 86,300 square feet of heated space and 6,000 square feet of covered walks.

BULTMAN COULTER GASQUE ASSOCIATES

The National Guard Armory at Eastover will be adjacent to the main gate of McEntire Air National Guard Base on Route 76. The building contains the main assembly/drill hall, classrooms, offices, supply and storage rooms, a rifle range and a small kitchen to serve the needs of a national guard aviation company. The site is fully developed and landscaped and provides parking areas for civilian and military vehicles.
ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT AND BOOK BY USC PROF

Two valuable additions to the architectural history of South Carolina were made during the year with the preparation of an exhibition of the works of Robert Mills (1781-1855) and the publication of a book about the buildings of South Carolina College (1801-1855), both by Dr. John M. Bryan, an architectural historian at the University of South Carolina.

A collection of photographs, reproductions of diary doodlings and sketches, original drawings and models, the exhibition was intended by Bryan "to further our appreciation of the multi-faceted mind of Robert Mills." Thirty-two of the one hundred images shown had never been published or publicly presented in any manner. These images traced the career of the first native American architect from his first work, an entry in the South Carolina College competition in 1802, through his retirement from the post as Federal Architect in Washington some fifty years later.

Mills' well known works like the Washington Monuments in the capital city and in Baltimore, the Fireproof Building and Marine Hospital in Charleston and the First Presbyterian Church in Augusta were shown interwoven with his lesser known innovations. These included a bridge across the Schuylkill River in Pennsylvania then the longest single span in the world, revolutionary fireproofing techniques and a hoist devised to raise the figure of Washington, standing seventeen feet high and weighing thirty tons, some 160 feet to the top of the Baltimore column. A small scale working model of this mechanism, built by Bryan using sketches from Mills' notebook, was one of the highlights of the exhibition shown in Columbia, Charleston, Greenville, and Augusta.

Spawned by the restoration and renovation of the buildings of South Carolina College in the area now known...
Russell Maxey

The South Caroliniana Library, its origin investigated but not proven by exhibit or book. as "The Horseshoe", Bryan's 125 page book has been published by the USC Press. It is profusely illustrated with photographs, maps and drawings, many of which are published for the first time after having lain unnoticed for years in various public and private collections. The same can be said for many letters and documents pertaining to the buildings including original specifications which offer great insight into construction techniques of the period.

This material has been meshed most skillfully with a thoroughly readable text to trace the origins of these interesting buildings. Descriptions of "the obstreperous ebullience that is always a part of student life" add vitality to the effort, but are not diverting. As Bryan states in the preface:

"Anecdotes (the Roach-Adams duel of 1833 comes to mind, in which a student was killed following an argument in the Steward's Hall over a platter of food) must not divert us from our primary concern which is the history of the buildings themselves. The principal significance of these structures does not lie in accrued associations. Instead, stylistic characteristics, techniques of construction, the very fabric of the buildings themselves and the documents that record their genesis, these are the things that make the College buildings serve as a mirror of their age."

Origins of the first buildings are traced back to early collegiate buildings of the Northeast and the Federal Style of New England via local adaptation in Charleston. Contributions from known architects of the day, both direct and indirect, are cited including those of Charles Bulfinch, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Peter Banner, Benjamin Silliman, Hugh Smith and, of course, Robert Mills. Though documentation was found for Mills' participation in the design of the first building and the Maxcy Monument, no definite proof of such concerning the South Caroliniana Library as built was uncovered, only several pages of sketches for a far more elaborate building in an unpublished notebook. With these sketches and much visual evidence as a basis Bryan hopes to find just how this building came to have such strong Mills design characteristics as he works on his next project, a Mills biography.

MASSACHUSETTS FIRM WINS MUSEUM COMPETITION

Winners in the competition to design new facilities for the Charleston Museum were Crissman and Soloman of Watertown, Massachusetts. Selected by a jury composed of Hugh Stubbins FAIA of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Ambrose Richardson FAIA of South Bend, Indiana; and local attorney and preservationist Robert Hollings, the design was one of many submitted in February by firms from all over the nation with registration certificates in South Carolina. Dean Harlan E. McClure of the College of Architecture at Clemson University, professional advisor for the competition, commented:

The South Caroliniana Library, its origin investigated but not proven by exhibit or book.
"The selection of the winner was unanimous. A fully functional museum of the scale needed by the Charleston facility could potentially be quite out of scale with a sensitive period house of distinction such as the Manigault House. The winning design rather skillfully organized its masses to diminish what could have been potentially a disturbing scale relationship. The building was kept low, and brick similar to that of the Manigault House in color and texture was specified. Even in the matter of content, fenestrations were very large areas of glass facing inwardly. Moreover, there is a circulatory response between the Manigault House and the main entrance to the museum."

NAMES/CHANGES

Robert T. Lyles ended an era in South Carolina architecture when he joined Wilbur Smith & Associates of Columbia in October. His departure from LBC&W left that firm, founded by his father, William G. Lyles FAIA, without a member of the family at its helm for the first time. Mainly known in the past for traffic engineering and planning, Wilbur Smith & Associates has offices in Columbia, New Haven, San Francisco, Houston, London, Hong Kong, Seoul, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Singapore. In addition to their architecture division headed by Lyles, it offers "professional consulting services in engineering, planning environmental sciences, transportation economics, and systems analyses."

Maynard Pearlstine at the end of the year left the partnership of Pearlstine/Anderson in Columbia after several decades of private practice also to join the Smith organization.

Homer Blackwell, executive director of LBC&W, was put in charge of that firm's architectural operations by C-E Tec, a division of Combustion Engineering, the conglomerate which added LBC&W to its holdings several years ago. Blackwell has been with LBC&W since 1950 in the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland.

R. Badger Gasque, an LBC&W veteran of twenty-six years, became a partner in the firm of Bultman Coulter Gasque Associates of Columbia shortly before the end of the year following the retirement of C. Anderson Riley.

Anders J. Kaufmann was selected to organize the architectural division of W. E. Gilbert & Associates of Greenwood after recent practice in Southern Pines, North Carolina, and on Hilton Head Island and teaching at Clemson University.

H. Harold Tarleton, Jr., president and treasurer of The Tarleton-Tankersley Architectural Group Inc., of Greenville, was installed as a member of the Board of The American Institute of Architects in December. He will serve for three years as AIA regional director for the South Atlantic States. He has also been secretary, vice president, and president of the South Carolina Chapter, AIA, and treasurer of the South Atlantic Regional Council, AIA.

The American Institute of Architects, with a membership of 26,000 U. S. architects, was established in 1857—making it one of the nation's oldest professional societies. The AIA's 265 local chapters, together with its headquarters staff in Washington, carry on an active program of service to the architectural profession and to the public in areas pertaining to the built environment.

CREDIT REALIGNMENT FOR USC PROJECT

After the appearance of the article concerning the USC Auditorium in the last issue of the Review, the following statement was received from William N. Geiger, Jr.:

"In reading the 1975 SCAIA REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURE, I notice that you have incorrectly listed the Architects and Consultants on the University of South Carolina Auditorium.

The correct title is:
Geiger/McElveen/Kennedy Architects/Engineers/Planners
Curtis & Davis Consultant Architects
George Izenour Theatre Consultant"

Drawings for the project have since been completed, but funding for its construction has not yet been forthcoming.

AIA CRUSADE FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

On a national level the American Institute of Architects has been carrying on a crusade for energy conservation in buildings. As a part of this crusade, a full page advertisement (opposite page) was run in the Washington Post on June 23. Response to this ad was rapid and positive. Requests for the AIA's energy report, "A Nation of Energy Efficient Buildings by 1990," poured into Institute headquarters from corporations, government agencies, private organizations and individuals. Legislation proposed in the ad has since become law. Architects in South Carolina are working on energy conservation in private residences and multiple housing. Two of these projects are shown on pages 23 and 24.

(Continued on Page 42)
The U.S. Senate has taken the first step toward making this a nation of energy efficient buildings.

One week ago the Senate overwhelmingly approved a bill to stimulate the application of known but largely unused techniques that can dramatically reduce the energy now wasted in the built environment.

Today, these same issues are up for an even more crucial vote in a Senate-House conference.

The Senate-passed legislation should be accepted. It would authorize the federal government to:

- Guarantee loans for energy conservation investments in homes and larger buildings.
- Repay a part of such loans.
- Make grants to low-income homeowners for the insulation of their dwellings.
- Pay a quarter of the cost of residential devices for harnessing such renewable energy resources as sun and wind.

In addition, the bill would authorize the development of standards, to be embodied in state and local building codes, to facilitate the design and construction of energy efficient buildings.

For these initiatives, the Senate has earned the whole-hearted thanks of the 26,000 members of The American Institute of Architects, and of every other American who still believes there's an energy crisis.

By 1990, measures like these could yield a savings of 12.5 million barrels of oil a day!

We of the AIA know this from the findings of a two-year study during which we calculated the energy lost through the nation's traditionally profligate, energy-intensive methods of design and construction.

The study was grounded in three convictions, drawn from our collective experience in the design of every conceivable kind of structure, from airline terminals to zoos:

1. At least one third of the nation's total energy is consumed by the built environment.
2. The energy used in the construction and operation of new buildings could be reduced 60 percent through energy-conscious design.
3. A saving of at least 30 percent could be achieved by making existing buildings more energy efficient.

The savings are manifestly feasible. Within 15 years they could amount to as much oil every day as the nation's 104.7 million passenger cars now use every three days.

That's as much energy—12.5 million barrels of oil a day—as the projected 1990 production of any one of the prime energy industries—domestic oil, nuclear fission, or coal.

The cost? We estimate up to $1,045 billion over 15 years; a sum significantly less than the value of the energy now being wasted.

Clearly, then, it is in the public interest to propose as a key element in a comprehensive national energy policy:

A nation of energy efficient buildings by 1990.

The current and seemingly abundant supply of foreign oil must not blind us to the urgent need for such a policy. We must still move aggressively to reduce our dependency, not merely on overseas sources but on fossil fuels.

To do this we will obviously need more than legislation.

Successful execution of a national policy will require the cooperation of that broad segment of the economy responsible for the built environment—financial institutions, developers, the building trades unions, engineers, the designers and manufacturers of building materials, and, of course, architects. It will also require the enthusiastic support of the federal establishment, beginning with the White House. (The present Administration has been far too obsessed with the supply side of the energy crisis.) The cooperation of state and local government is essential.

No one can go it alone.

No single institution or profession should or could carry out this strategy singlehandedly—or even try to dominate the process. But the AIA is ready and eager to coordinate the effort. We have no illusion that our extensive research and careful deliberations contain the last word on energy conservation in the built environment. We're interested in other ideas; we have more of our own to share.

If you'd like a summary of our study report; if you want more information about the policy we're proposing and would like to help develop it further and put it into effect—write:

The American Institute of Architects

1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

(Return in the Washington Post, June 23, 1976)
LBC&W, Inc.
REGIONAL POSTAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER PROTOTYPE
Florence
SARC and SCAIA Honor Awards

The U. S. Postal Service requested a prototype design using a pre-engineered structural system in order to minimize construction time and cut project costs. At the same time they were seeking a design which was as handsome and contemporary as possible within the confines of their somewhat limited budgets and time frames.

The program called for approximately 50,000 square feet of building with potential expansion to 60,000. These facilities consist of administrative offices and a small patron service area across the front of the building backed by a vast workroom of automated and semi-automated mail processing equipment which operates 24 hours a day. Adjoining this great space of approximately 35,000 square feet are minor work rooms and employee services. The rear and one side of the building are lined with loading docks sized to facilitate all types of mail trucks from tiny neighborhood runabouts to giant semitrailers.

A "slab on grade, steel bent, metal roof" structure was chosen as a base on which to develop the prototype. Bay sizes, spans, column sizes, etc., were laid out to conform with the various systems on the market. Porcelain finish, flush surfaced, foam filled metal panels were chosen for the exterior skin. Floor to ceiling butt-joint, tinted glass was used in the lobby areas along with a quarry tile floor and very light grey vinyl covered walls. The Postal Service permitted the development of new designs for counters, writing desks, display cases, etc., rather than require that their standard designs be used, as is normally done. These are basically plywood, faced with plastic laminate—white in most cases—a primary color in others. Throughout each of these buildings primary colors were used as accents.
Due to the relatively low site, the structures were raised on berms, which afforded golf cart storage under the upper level pro shop. The buildings were designed to be phased. The first phase contained a combined men's and women's locker room, which will be converted to women's lockers when the men's locker room is built in the second phase. The third phase calls for a large dining facility to provide food service and membership social areas.

The architect also designed the rain shelters, cart bridges and golf cottages for continuity and compatibility.

The awards jury termed this project "an expression of an orderly concept and a straightforward arrangement of diverse and varied functions in a remarkably small and ordered building."
The architects' own office is an energy conscious design which developed from the steep site. To cut a shelf for the structure and cover it over with earth was a logical solution. The building is on reclaimed land (formerly a junk yard) developed by the architect-owners into a twelve site office park near downtown. The single exterior elevation is a system of poured concrete beams and walls with wood texture finish and six panels of insulating glass. The saw-tooth layout is a summer shading device to minimize sun load on the air conditioning system. The prestressed concrete double T roof sets a sixteen foot structural module. Interior partitions of public areas and corridor have a carpeted nailing surface for hanging renderings and photographs. Natural cedar trim at the ceiling carries throughout the building and matches the wood of built-in drafting spaces. The angles of the plan provide useful design by-products. In the drafting room a variety of booth shapes avoids the monotony of repetitive cubicles usually found in drafting rooms. In the offices the angles produce three areas: drafting, desk and small conference.
READ BARNES

ANGEL OAK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Johns Island

ASBO Merit Award

Flexibility to be open plan or traditional is the outstanding feature of this school given an Architectural Merit Award by the Association of School Business Officials. Selection was made by an awards jury of architects and school business officials from across the country. The variable teaching environment is made possible by the breaking up of the facility into a cluster of geometric pods.
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.


Subscription rate $6.00 per year. The Semester Review is distributed free of charge to Clemson Architectural Foundation members, Clemson architecture students, and all accredited schools of architecture,
An aerial view taken in June 1976 during construction of Village A of "The Village System," a Health Care Facilities Planning Design Studio project directed by George C. Means, Jr., AIA. Architects: Tarleton-Tankersley Architectural Group, Greenville, S.C. Graduates of the studio who contributed significantly to the project include John Wells, John Thompson, Paul McClanahan, John Currie, Glenn Moore, Donald Lindsey, Peter Bardwell, Ben Rook, and George Black.
THE WORLD, EDUCATION, AND SERVICE

— by Harlan E. McClure, F.A.I.A.
Dean, College of Architecture

It is trite to say that our earth is finite, its resources limited, and its population growing alarmingly. Politicians say these things, but act as if to show the words are merely a careful preening of electoral feathers.

During the last three decades, we have varied in matters of national policy from bellicose overcommitment to near isolationism — this in a world that suggests both postures to be a silly ignorance of our complex and growing interdependent global society. Polarities in position cannot ignore recognizable and universal trends.

The socialist states of the East cannot forever decree a damper on the consumer demands of their people. These demands are a contemporary fact throughout the world, and all people are in daily touch (to some degree) with living styles everywhere. In the West, a less bridled and expanding search for creature comforts has caused economic problems here, but more particularly in western Europe. This is especially true of Great Britain and Italy, where expensive politically imposed social benefits, limited productivity, and a popular desire for consumer goods have caused those countries to become relatively uncompetitive in the Common Market. The net results to them have been tragic deficits in balance of payments. It will require strong and decisive measures to rectify this, just as our own economy is now responding favorably to a reluctant but forced restraint.

It all points up to the salient fact that no nation, including our own, is an island. We — one and all — must export and we must import commodities, people, and ideas. This is a central fact of our time. Each nation should be producing and marketing its best products — material, cultural, and human.

Dean McClure serves currently as Vice Chairman of the South Carolina State Board of Architectural Examiners and as Grand Chapter Master of Tau Sigma Delta, the national honor fraternity for architecture and the arts. He is Architectural and Planning Consultant to the Redevelopment Commission of Charlotte, N.C. During the past year he was a member of the Honor Awards Jury for the Mississippi State AIA and for the Georgia State AIA, as well as the National Steel Institute Honors Awards Jury. He is a Past President and Secretary of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and Past President and Secretary of the National Architectural Accrediting Board. Dean McClure was Professional Advisor to the Charleston, S.C. Museum Competition.
Quite clearly, our educational processes should reflect the present world condition, and we should train students for their place in it. Rapid change is also characteristic of our time; this occurs in social affairs, the economy and technology, and the student must be conditioned for a lifetime of adjustment and change. Despite the fact that change is often yearned for, it is also dreaded and resisted. The more complex the society, the more frequently this dichotomy occurs. This moves us closer to our current activities in the Clemson College of Architecture.

The philosophy of "one professional world" is basic at the Clemson College of Architecture and was the principal reason for the establishment of the Clemson Architectural Foundation Overseas Center for Building Research and Urban Studies in Genoa, Italy. Our Center is quite different from almost all we have visited. It is a true work center for advanced education, research, public service, and continuing professional education. Our students live there, work there, and travel from there. Leading professionals from throughout Europe have lent their talents gladly to come and lecture, or serve as short-term critics or jurors. Six groups of students have now been in residence, returning with enthusiasm from an exciting and rewarding experience.

There is a new and challenging opportunity for service at the Center.

In early June, we had the opportunity to confer with representatives of the construction industry in northern Italy. They have invited the Clemson Architectural Foundation to develop a major international construction management conference at the Genoa Center. Tentatively, this would occur between semesters in January, 1977. The Center, with its staff and facilities, will be an optimal locale for studies which will assemble leading construction people from Milan, Turin, and Genoa with colleagues from South Carolina and neighboring states. There is much that both groups can learn from each other; thus, this becomes a new venture in International Continuing Education.
A LIBRARY RESOURCES CENTER FOR RICHLAND COUNTY, COLUMBIA, S. C.

by James Metz

TRADITIONAL: CONTEMPORARY: POTENTIAL:

- PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE - PRINTED MATERIALS
- ADULT EDUCATION - MEDIA RESOURCES
- NO HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY OR DIPLOMA PROGRAM PRIOR TO 1945 - DUAL LIBRARY STACKS
- INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS - OPEN STACK APPROACH
- VOLUNTEER CHURCH & COMMUNITY PROGRAMS - PROGRAMS
- 1964 NATIONAL ADULT PROGRAM - SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR MENTALLY & PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
- NEEDED FOR V.A. LOANING & ACCREDITING

PROGRAM CONCEPTS

SERVICE AREAS / FACILITIES

- MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY & COLUMBIA HIGH ADULT ED. CENTER
- BRANCH LIBRARY
- PROPOSED BRANCH LIBRARY
- COMPREHENSIVE ADULT CENTER
- HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY
- SPECIAL ADULT PROGRAMS
- 1975 URBAN AREA BOUNDARY

KEY AREAS / STRUCTURES

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- PROPOSED STRUCTURES

- RICHLAND CENTER SPACE REQUIREMENTS:
  - ADULT MEDIA RESOURCES: 20,500 SQ FT
  - YOUTH MEDIA RESOURCES: 4,300
  - EXTENSION & BOOKMOBILE SERVICE: 4,000
  - TECHNICAL SERVICES: 4,000
  - AUDIO-VISUAL: 2,500
  - ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES: 4,300
  - CLOSED STACK STORAGE: 6,500
  - ADULT EDUCATION & COMMUNITY INTEREST: 23,000
  - PUBLIC ASSEMBLY: 3,700
  - MECHANICAL: 4,000
  - CUSTODIAL: 1,000

PLUS NON ASSIGNABLE SPACE (25%) 22,200
TOTAL SQ FT 100,000

Mr. Metz received his Master of Architecture degree in the spring of 1976 and is currently employed by Reid Hearn & Architects in Columbia, South Carolina.
"HANDS ON STEEL"

Each semester, the American Institute of Steel Construction provides limited funds, upon request, to accredited schools of architecture throughout the country. The purpose is to introduce to students the importance of steel as a construction material. Since the funds are unrestricted, many exciting and challenging projects are allowed.

1975-76 was the first school year since 1971 that the College of Architecture participated in the program. During the Fall 1975 semester, a special studies course was organized, directed by Professors Gayland Witherspoon, head of the Department of Architectural Studies, and Charlie R. Mitchell of the department's faculty. Offering three credits at the 400 level, the course was intended to help these students become more aware of the infinite ways in which steel may be used. Integral parts of the course were films, case studies, and discussions of a general nature, with the primary emphasis placed on the design and construction of a special object. The students completed designs of a variety of subjects, ranging from furniture and sculpture to landscape design elements. Selection of one for construction was difficult. Despite the ever-present time and budget constraints, it was hoped that the chosen project could relate to existing architectural functional elements in or around Lee Hall so that all of our students could watch and enjoy the construction progress.

The design submitted by Student Mike Leaf seemed most appropriate and was chosen for erection. His concept was an arrangement of pipes and cables forming a discontinuous compression member tower, the proposed placement of which was to be near the portico of Lee Hall Annex. With careful planning, the funds were sufficient to provide materials of suitable scale for this important focal point. The structure was completed by the students and will remain in place until an appropriate replacement is available.
DESIGN FOR SOLAR ENERGY

Keane/Sherratt has made an effort to design two outstanding housing types for use in a stringently controlled and environmentally sensitive area on Hilton Head Island. By coordinating the houses with their surroundings, both natural and man-made; by allowing the outside to come in through the careful use of glass areas; by blending the mechanics of the solar energy heating and hot water system into the visual design of the houses; by adding energy and building efficient techniques to the houses, the architects feel that these homes will not only represent a long-term savings for the homeowner, but also prove to be indeed a very practical and saleable investment.

Houses No. 1 and No. 2 are “patio” homes to be built on smaller lots utilizing the “zero lot line” concept. These homes offer the advantage of lower initial land cost and grounds maintenance.

Houses No. 3 and No. 4 are ocean oriented second row lots. The plan for these locations utilized a two-story scheme with large overhangs to take advantage of the potential views, ocean breezes and to create large shaded areas as well as provide a good-looking and practical plan.
DESIGN FOR SOLAR ENERGY

William Bailey Kauric has designed a forty unit apartment project, one of three which received grants from HUD for solar energy residential demonstrations. The project is being built in St. Matthews.

This grant funds the installation of 12 apartment units contained in three separate one and two story 4 unit garden apartment buildings. One of the three buildings is to be equipped with instrumentation for nationwide distribution of technical data.

The solar system consists of an integrally mounted roof system of collectors heating hot water for domestic hot water and space heating backed up by a conventional heat pump heating and air conditioning system. Hot water storage is provided by underground insulated tanks. It is estimated that up to 70% of the annual heating needs may be provided by the solar system—a substantial saving in energy, afforded also by basic design considerations for conservation.

The St. Matthews project, built to specifications qualifying for Section 8 subsidies, is oriented to rental of apartments to lower and middle income families. Apartments range from one to four bedrooms. Elderly and handicapped facilities are provided. The project will be completed by December 1977, with solar equipped apartments coming on line by September. Objectives of the residential demonstrations are to determine the economic and performance factors for developing the market and the solar equipment industry to affect measurable impact on national energy independence.
LUCAS AND STUBBS
An office building for the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Charleston has classic lines complemented by the extensive use of semi-reflective glass in this 77,000 square foot general office building. The exterior window wall is designed to withstand 180 mph winds in order to insure uninterrupted use of the facility during severe weather conditions that frequent the coastal region. The top floor of the building serves as an overhang, while providing a prestigious location for executive offices. An open plan interior assures maximum space utilization and optimum flexibility for a variety of uses. The building was sited to afford the best possible exposure to a planned expressway while providing convenient access and visibility from the existing road. Future plans call for a second building of identical design, which would represent the first major twin office complex built in the Charleston area.

Belle Isle Condominiums has live oaks, azaleas and Spanish moss undisturbed by its seventy-two units which overlook Winyah Bay. Clean, simple lines dominate the design of the 2 and 3 bedroom units, which are finished in stucco and wood on the exterior. The only paved areas in the entire complex are 3 tennis courts and the main access road, which leads through and around the grounds.

AS BUILT
Kiawah Beach and Pool Pavilion will be a focal point of activity for the visitors to the Inn. While primarily a pool-side facility with snack bar, cocktail bar and dressing rooms, it also serves as a major access point to the beach and is planned to accommodate special functions. The central raised deck by the pool will be used from time to time as a bandstand and, on the side opposite the pool, the pavilion will serve a barbecue and lawn party area without interrupting the pool activity.

The client wanted it to be an unimposing landmark from the beach side. The program called for separating the bar from the snack bar and providing it with a view of the ocean. Other physical problems lay with reducing the effects of blowing sand and taking advantage of the coastal breezes while providing protection from occasional strong winds. The heavy woods on one side of the site and dunes on the other work as natural breaks and, when gusty winds become uncomfortable in the pavilion, the slatted doors may be closed, however needed, to control the wind. Fully closed, they still allow air to circulate through the building. Wood walks and decks help control blowing sand.

The basic structure of the building is all exposed heavy treated timbers with bolted connections. The principal supporting members are 4 x  6 columns around the perimeter and the four center poles jetted deep into the sand and extending through to the roof.
Oristo Golf Club is located in a jungle-like setting on Edisto Island. Its program called for the design of a golf club facility which would serve both the general public and a limited number of private members and would be built in two phases.

The solution recognizes the basic separate functions of pro shop, lockers, and lounge areas by providing separate structures for each, joined by a complete network of walkways with easy access to all areas. The first phase includes golf pro shop and manager's office, locker and shower facility, a small restaurant and lounge and cart storage and maintenance facility.

The site, with its access from the north side, is a twenty to thirty foot high, densely-foliated ridge running east and west and slopes sharply to the north and gradually to the south. The developer and the architect both recognized the importance of preserving this naturally beautiful site and pole construction was selected for its adaptability to the steeply sloping site while minimizing site disturbance.
A branch facility for the Greenwood Savings and Loan Association is located on a corner lot fronting on a busy urban by-pass and adjoining a lumber yard. A solid masonry wall faces the lumber yard and the front elevation steps back at a forty-five degree angle to screen the entrance from the unsightly commercial area. Parking is provided at the side and rear offering convenient access to the building while leaving the front open for planting. All views from the building are of landscaped areas. A community conference room is separate from the savings and loan operation, but both are accessible from the same entrance. The interiors are open for natural light.

R. NELSON CROWE

The Anchor Bank of Myrtle Beach was completed in 1975 at a cost of $207,000. Its 4200 square feet of interior space is dominated by a raised center roof with clerestory windows over the main banking room. Teller spaces and offices are located beneath lower perimeter roofs.
**ALEXANDER AND MOORMAN**

The Houndslake Country Club includes kitchen facilities, dining rooms, lounge and bar, pro shop, locker and shower rooms, cart storage and maintenance areas. Accessories include swimming pool, tennis courts, and tennis pro shop. By working with the golf course architect in the planning stages, a site was selected that would give a good view of the ninth and eighteenth greens, and good access to the first and tenth tees, as well as provide a pleasant view of the building while approaching it. The building consists of approximately 22,000 square feet (12,000 on upper level and 10,000 on lower level), and is basically of load-bearing masonry.

A branch office for Security Federal Savings and Loan of Aiken has tellers' counters, drive-up window, vault, offices, conference room and meeting room. The site is located in the "Y" intersection of two major thoroughfares, and is very close to two major shopping centers, one located east of the site and one located west of the site. The visual reference to the site was blocked when approaching from the south by a service station. To solve this problem the project and the grade immediately around it was raised.

A Public Safety Building for Aiken serves approximately 25,000 people. The building includes the city recorder court, police and fire departments, building inspector's offices, city records section, detention areas, recreation room and kitchen, dormitory, a six-bay apparatus room, and communications center. The site is half of a block located in the Central Business District. Adjacent to this site on the North is the United States Post Office, and on the South side is a junior high school. The problem of possible unpleasant scenes being visible from the junior high school side was solved by placing a masonry screen along this property line, and a drive-in type portico with roll-up doors located at both ends to provide both screening and prisoner security during prisoner transfer.
The Sullivan Residence is located on a wooded site sloping down to the Chanticleer Golf Course near Greenville. Its program included requirements for privacy from the street, a view of the golf course and the use of rustic materials.

The Perone Residence has a spectacular panoramic view of the Blue Ridge Foothills, toward which all major living spaces are oriented. A prominent cylindrical form dominates the rear facade. Materials include cypress and cedar.
The McAfee Residence has a challenging sloping site which dictated an unusual entrance approach consisting of a series of stepped, railroad tie terraces and a grade level deck at the rear which touches the Green Valley Golf Course.

The Teachey Residence is composed of a series of strong open volumes which extend outward to incorporate exterior views at several levels. The design evolved into an expression of shed and cylindrical shapes.
A City/County Office Building for Dillon was located adjacent to the existing county courthouse since it formed a major part of the county's space requirements. The new structure represents an answer to fulfill the space needs of the city and county governments and to relate to the neoclassic courthouse. The three story exterior is a blend of sandblasted, poured-in-place and precast concrete. The windows are bronze tinted insulating glass in bronze frames.

The Main Office of the First Federal Savings & Loan Association in Spartanburg is located on a severely sloping site which permits placement of the drive-in window structure separate from and below the customer parking, thereby eliminating the usual traffic conflict. Since customers reach this facility almost exclusively by automobile, entrances with parking were placed at either side of the building. Exposed aggregate panels were used.
As of December 31, 1976

Each member is listed with firm and city by category. Those members whose firms bear their names alone are listed only with their cities. The full name of each firm having a fellow or a corporate member as a principal is listed according to the city in which it is located along with complete address and telephone number.

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>State Department of Education</td>
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(S. C. Department of Archives and History)

BARRIER FREE DESIGN STANDARDS NOT SET

No official state standard for barrier free design in buildings was adopted in South Carolina during 1976 although many meetings were held and letters written. The State Budget and Control Board recommended adoption of Section 508 “Accessibility for the Physically Disabled and/or Handicapped” of the Standard Building Code, 1976 Edition. This action was disputed by the State Barrier Free Design Board which recommended adoption of its own more stringent standards. The SCAIA has endorsed the intent of a barrier free design standard of a practical nature, supplemented by an illustrated handbook.