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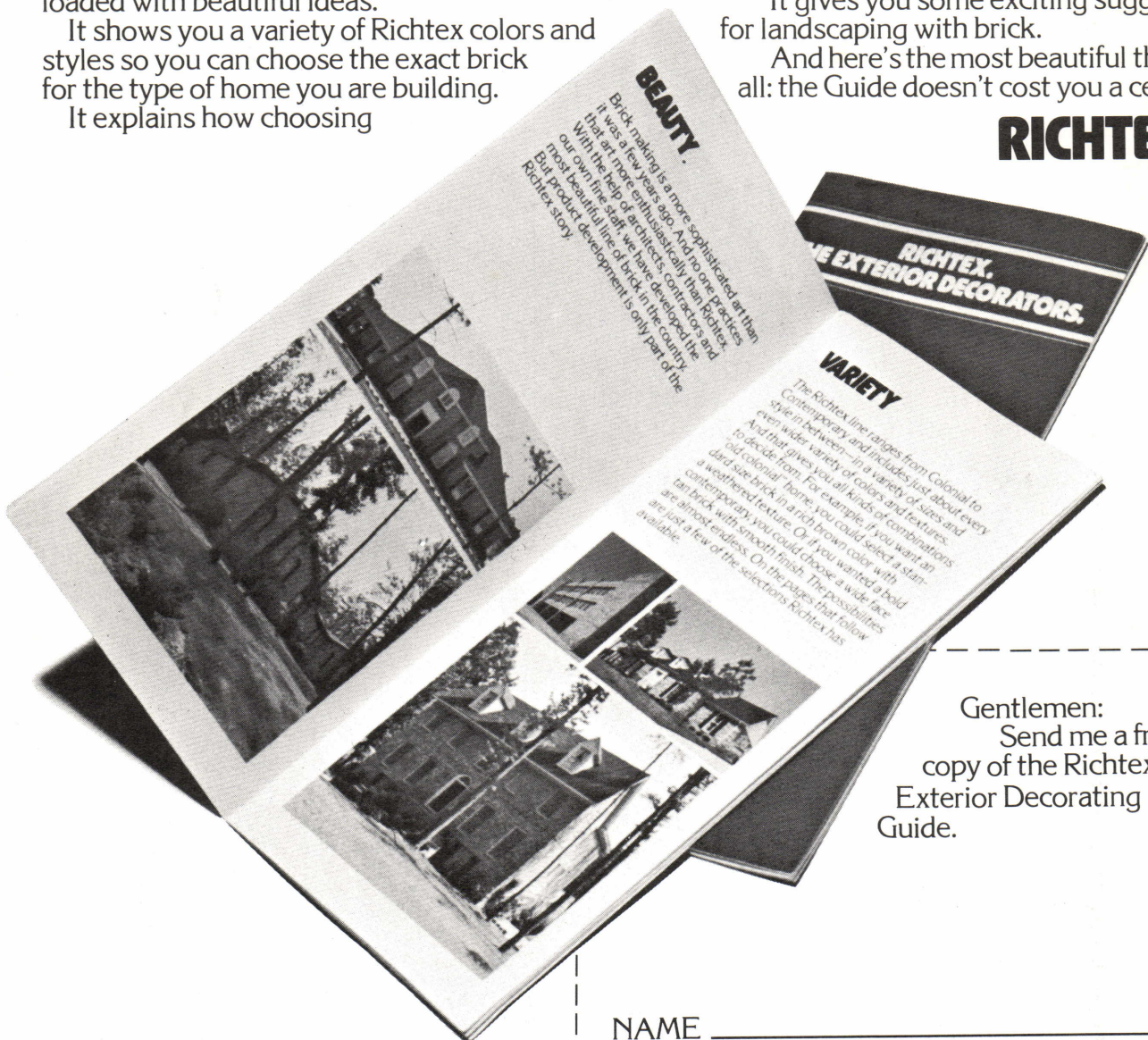
the right shade of mortar enhances the beauty of the brick.

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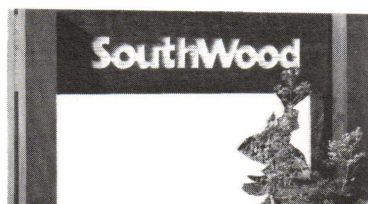
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SCAIA REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURE 78/79

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COVER

Looking up the light well in the Greenville County Museum of Art by Craig, Gauden and Davis, an SCAIA honor award winner.

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

PREVIEWS

Page 7

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

PERSPECTIVE

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News, views and comments about architecture and the architectural profession in South Carolina during 1978.

HONOR AWARDS

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Twelve projects recognized in the 1978 SCAIA Honor Awards Program for excellence in design.

AS BUILT

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

SCAIA ROSTERS

Page 39

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 University College of Architecture.

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We know the ropes!

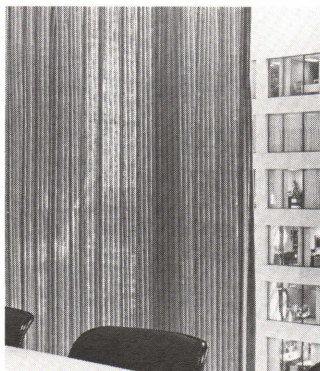
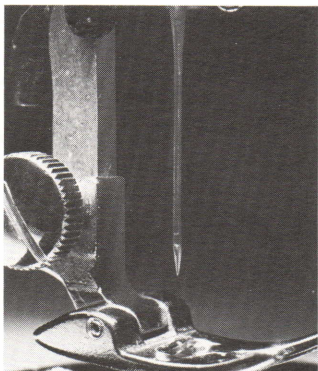
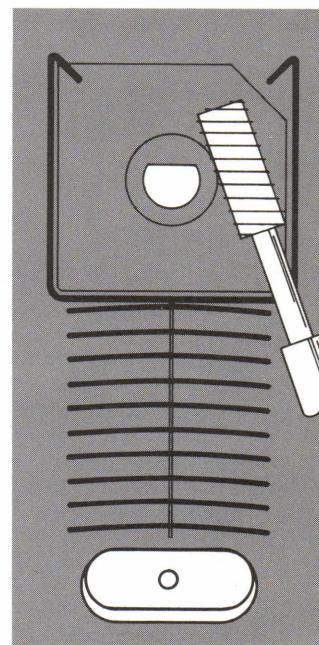
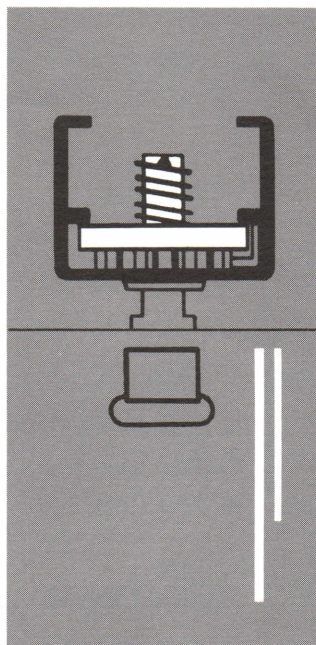
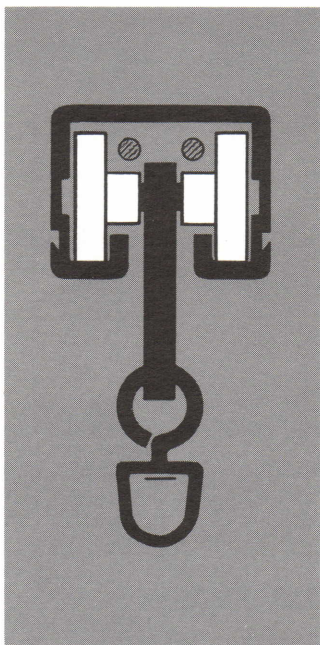
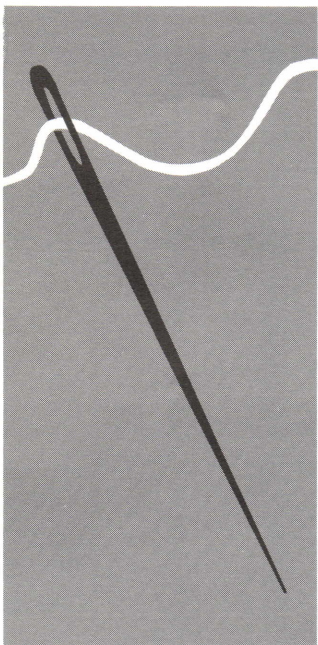


Photo credit: The New South Drawing Company



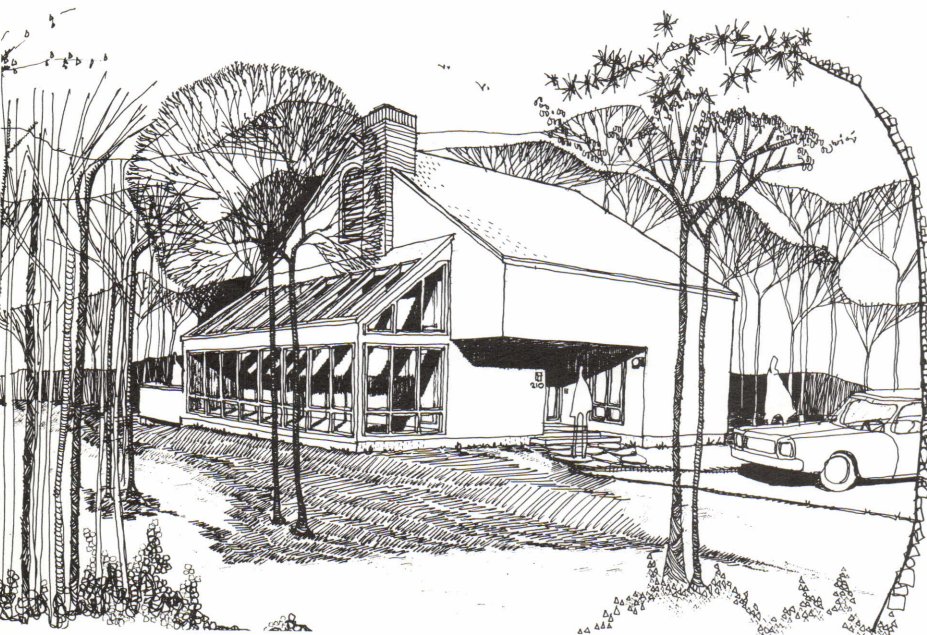
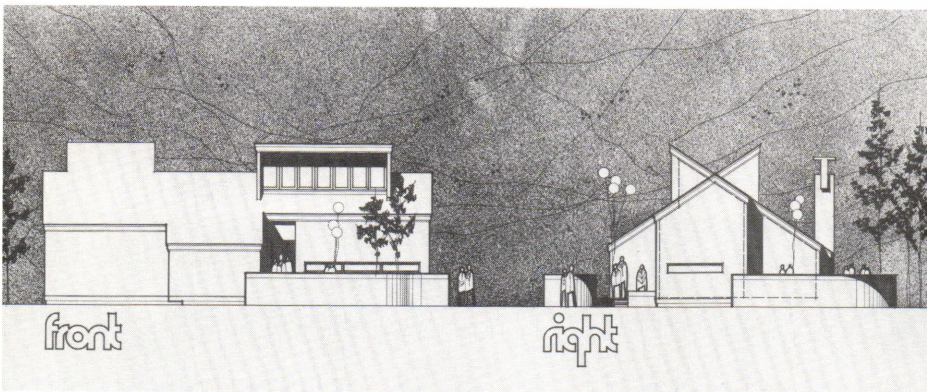
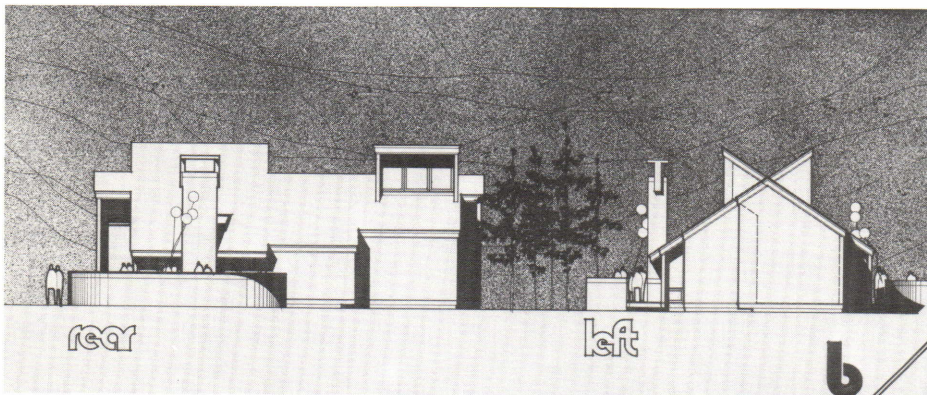
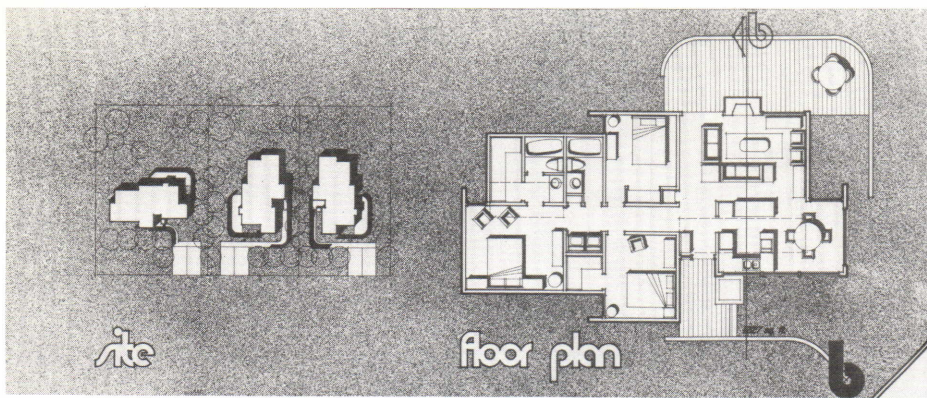
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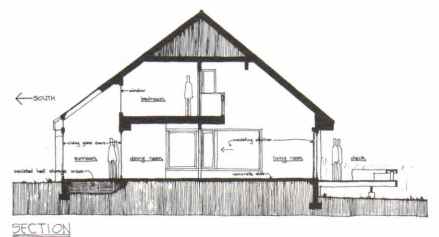
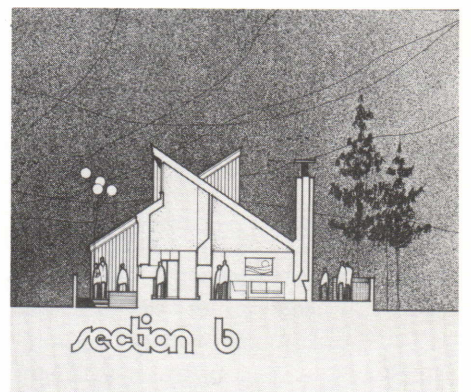
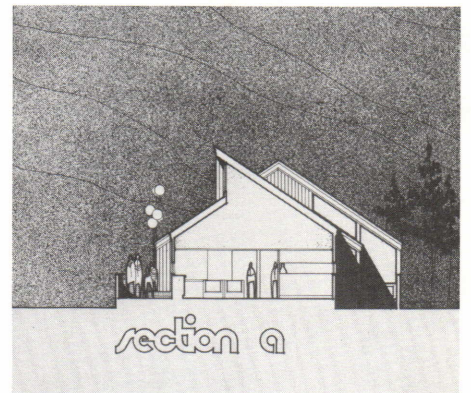
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PREVIEWS

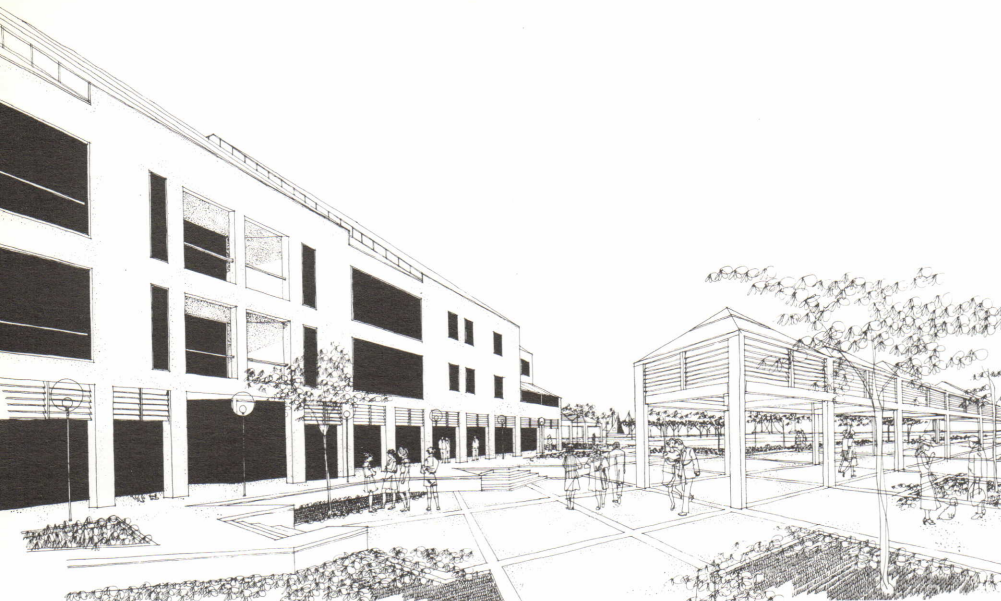
MARSHALL CLARKE

A prototype contemporary house designed for young families in Columbia, contains 12,250 square feet of space. It was designed for several different orientations in order to provide site adaptability and variety as viewed from the circulation areas. Exterior garden walls aid in massing flexibility and provide privacy.



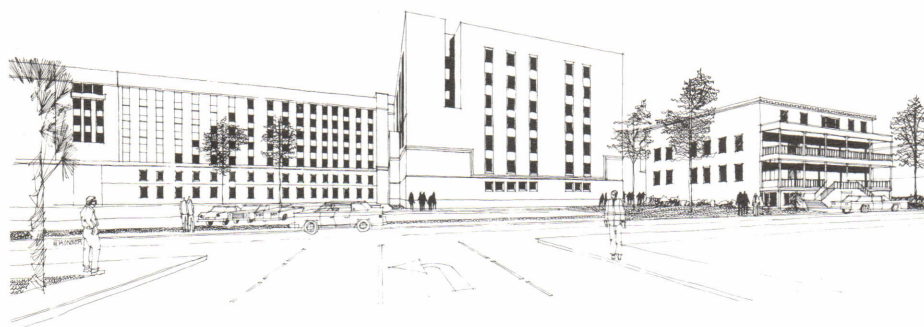
ENERGY DESIGNS

Two passive-solar residences in Columbia and Kershaw both utilize a sunroom/greenhouse space for a large part of their heating requirements. Major areas of the house are oriented to the south around the sunroom with windows and doors on lower and upper floors opening into or overlooking the sunroom.



LUCAS & STUBBS

The **Port of Beaufort Building** is a private development which will anchor the east end of Beaufort's publicly-funded waterfront revitalization project. The building provides one floor of commercial space fronted by a colonnade and small plaza, and two floors of general offices. The major, west elevation is conceived as a series of individual building images unified in a single facade in order to achieve the scale and spirit of small-town commercial structures. The ground floor colonnade, tabby exterior and metal roof are reminiscent of indigenous elements and materials.

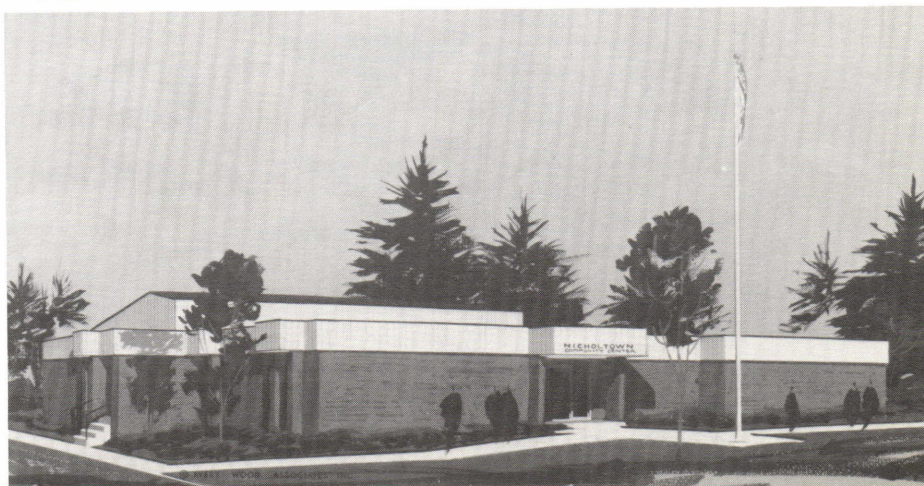


The **100,000 square foot ancillary addition** to Roper Hospital in Charleston will provide facilities for out-patient, ambulatory and emergency care as well as clinical laboratories and other ancillary functions. Mechanical equipment for the three-story addition will be housed in a partial fourth level which will become an interstitial support space when three additional floors of nursing units are constructed subsequently.

AVERY WOOD ASSOCIATES

Century Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Greenville consists of approximately 47,570 square feet of floor space divided among five separate buildings. The site planning required the coordination of the five separate functions for each building, so as to provide internal site movement of automobiles and pedestrians. Several building system amenities were provided to each function: auto lifts, compressed air system, mechanical auto washers, internal communications, HVAC and electrical systems, paint booths, grease interceptors, alignment pits, parts storage facilities, parts sales, and locker room facilities.

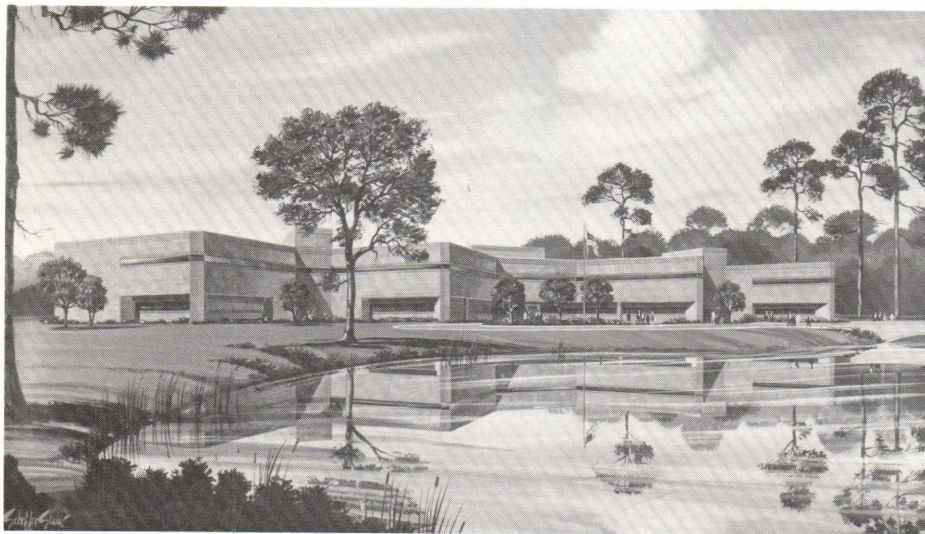
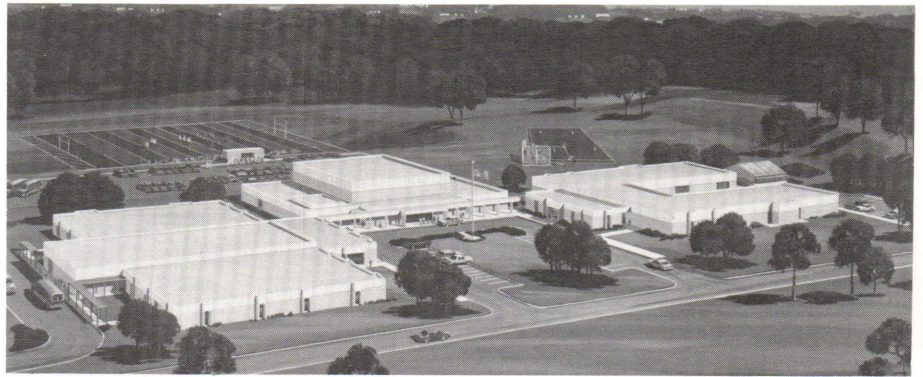
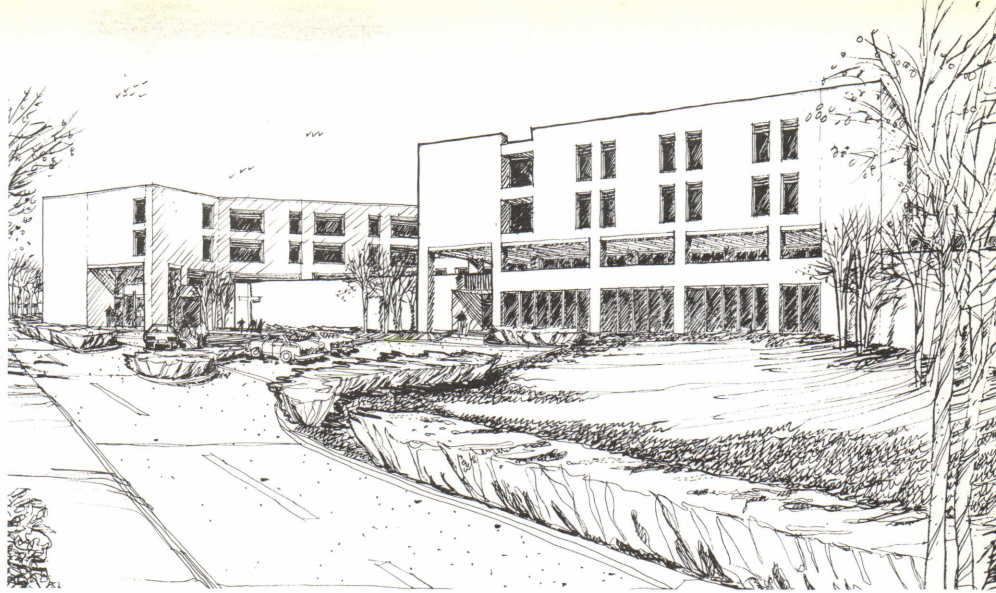
The **Nicholtown Community Center** provides recreational space for all ages. The building provides a game room, large assembly room and a sewing and ceramics room for the elderly. The building was developed and built under a HUD grant through the City of Greenville.



GEIGER/McELVEEN/KENNEDY

Providence Hospital renovations and additions in Columbia is a joint venture between GMK, Inc., and Ellerbe Architects and is a major addition to an existing structure including a complete renovation of the existing structure.

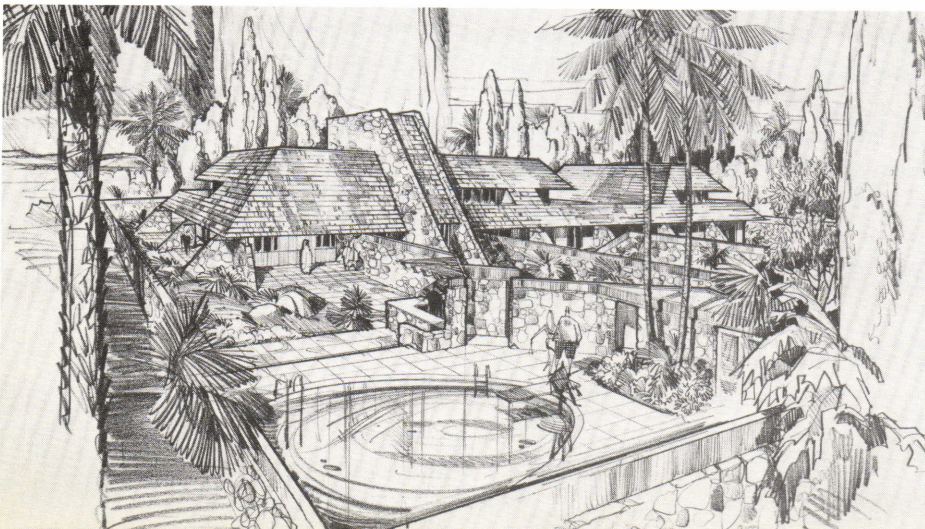
Indianland High School, now under construction in Lancaster County, is a comprehensive facility for 500 students. The structure containing 87,000 square feet is being built of masonry bearing walls with brick veneer—capped with a pre-cast concrete fascia.

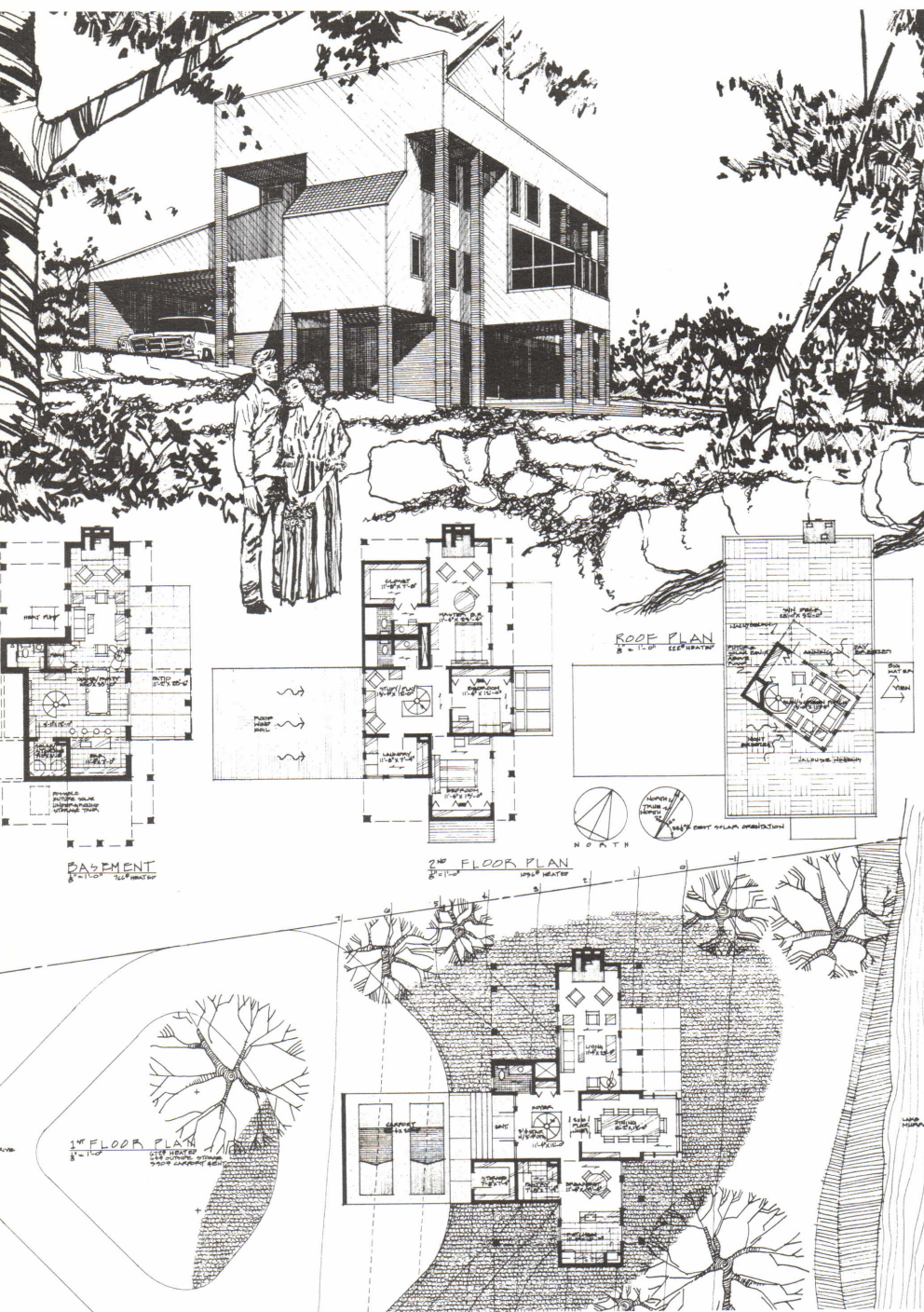


J. E. SIRRINE COMPANY

The **North Carolina Division office building** for Sirrinc, a 42,000 square foot, \$2,000,000 structure, will be located on a 30-plus acre tract in the Research Triangle Park and will be ready for occupancy in early spring. The building looks across a two-acre lake onto Interstate I-40, and is designed for expansion to three times the initial size. All drafting areas will utilize open-landscape office furniture running at 45 degrees to the basic shape.

A **luxurious villa**, located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, will enclose a space of 16,000 square feet (1,490 square meters). The extreme climatic conditions necessitated a careful selection of the design features and materials of construction. The climate varies from near-freezing temperatures in the winter to 47° C. (117° F.) in the summer months. The selection of materials, finishes, and equipment required the endurance in this environment with as little maintenance as possible.





RANDALL INABINET

The **Morris residence** on Lake Murray is designed with solar hot water heating and the future addition of solar heating assistance for a heat pump. The house also features large overhangs, a shape and skin designed for ventilation and humidity control, windows that can be opened during bad weather, wind foils, cross ventilation, and a stairwell that creates a chimney ventilating effect. In winter, the sun/screen porch (with extra glass in place of jalousie window screens) will supply heat to the downstairs through a passive solar and heat recovery duct. The porch roof is at a height so that trees will not shade the solar panels. The room is oriented for the best solar angles, views and breezes. A wall around the sundeck gives this area privacy.



CUMMINGS & McCRADY

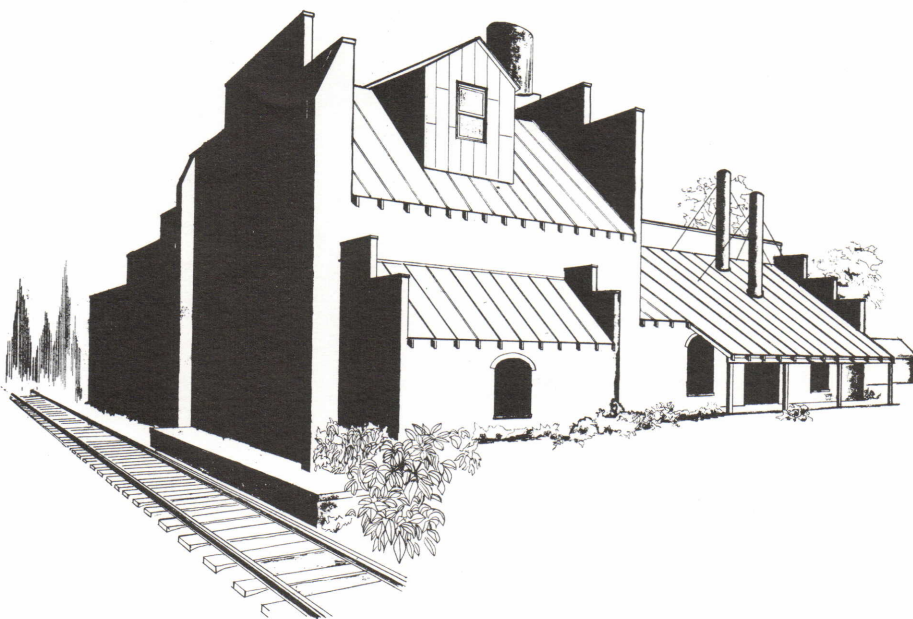
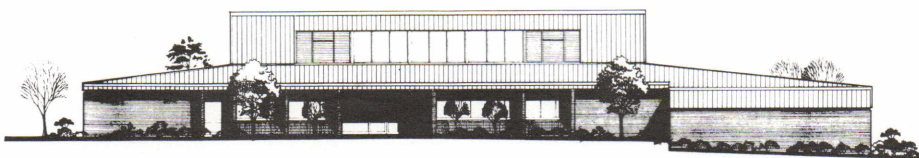
This measured drawing of **St. Philip's Church** in Charleston was prepared for the purpose of providing an historic record for future use. Cummings and McCrady consults with both St. Philip's and St. Michael's on a regular basis for the care, repair, or change of the structures. History shows that fire, earthquake, war, and storms have all threatened, damaged or destroyed St. Philip's.

W. E. GILBERT & ASSOCIATES

The National Guard Armory for Abbeville is currently under construction with completion expected in summer 1979. Because of the steeply sloping site, the building was designed on two levels with administrative offices occupying the upper level and areas requiring higher ceilings four feet lower. The central assembly area, with its high roof and clerestory lighting, is the dominant visual element of the building. Construction features masonry load bearing walls, steel roof structure, and ribbed metal roofing.

The Dorn Mill in McCormick is to be restored in three phases to its original operating condition as a steam powered grist mill. The first phase includes the stabilization and repair of the exterior to prevent further damage. The second phase will include major interior repairs and the restoration of the machinery, much of which remains in remarkably good condition. The final phase will complete exterior restoration and site development. When fully restored, the mill will be a stimulating educational and tourist attraction.

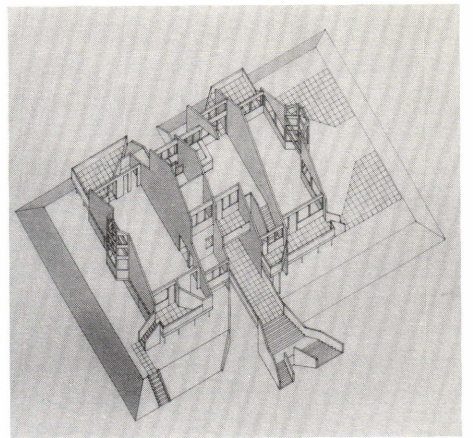
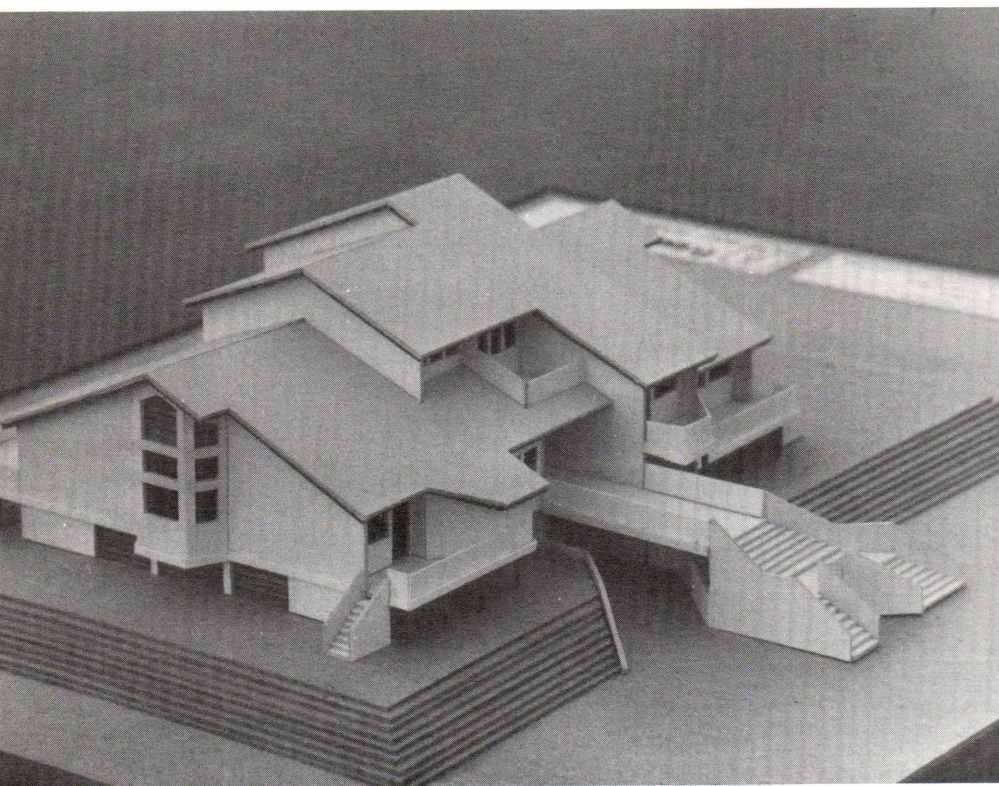
Lodge West I, a 20-unit condominium project in Greenwood, was designed to take maximum advantage of a heavily wooded sloping site. Units below the central access road are oriented toward a newly-created lake, while uphill units face a golf course fairway. Programmed for generally older families, couples, and empty-nesters, all units have attached or connected two-car garages, breakfast rooms, generous storage space, and other amenities catering specifically to the target population.



ROSENBLUM & ASSOCIATES

The Burg Residence on Seabrook was designed for both an active and a restful life style within a single residence. The house is split into two basic pavilions—the first, the main living pavilion, and the second, the bedroom or sleeping pavilion. Sited in a heavy palmetto thicket, it overlooks a large expanse of salt water marsh.





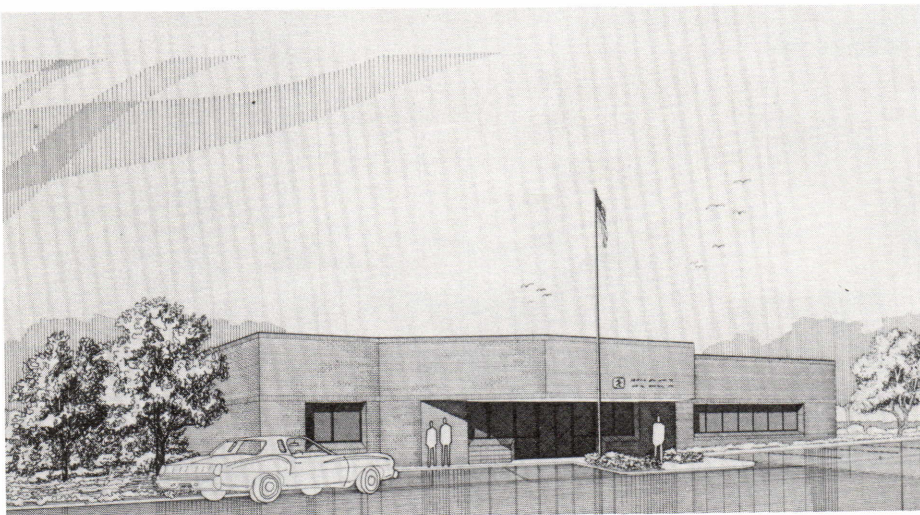
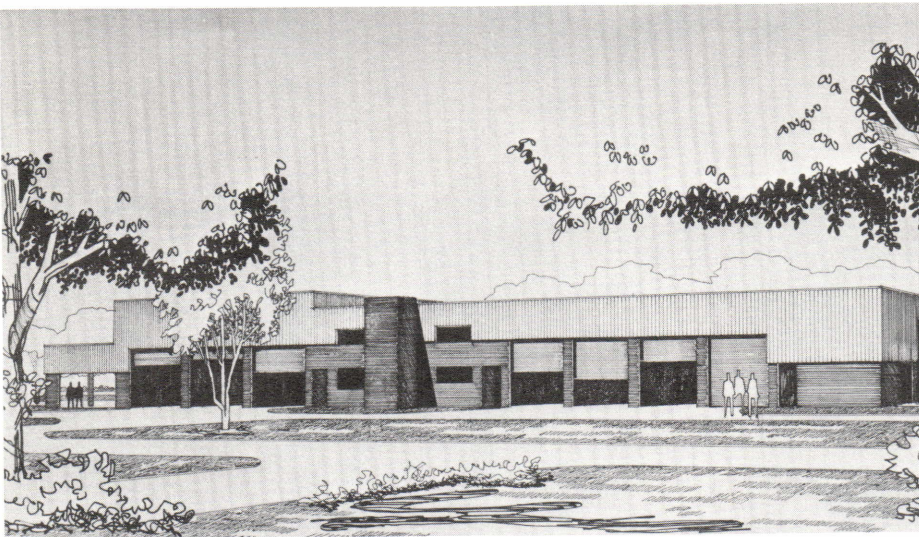
JAMES PARRISH BROWN

Fripp Island Golf Clubhouse is located on the northern end of the island with visual control of the first tee and eighteenth green to the west and north. Ocean views are to the east and south. Program requirements include cart parking on the lower level; pro shop, lockers, and snack bar on the main level; and bar and card room on the upper level. The design concept is based on these functional requirements as well as the process of arrival and the beginning of play.

MBTB

A Combat Vehicle Maintenance Facility is to be constructed at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C. The project, administered by the Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, will cost \$2.3 million. The facility provides space for maintenance, administration, classroom, library and storage functions.

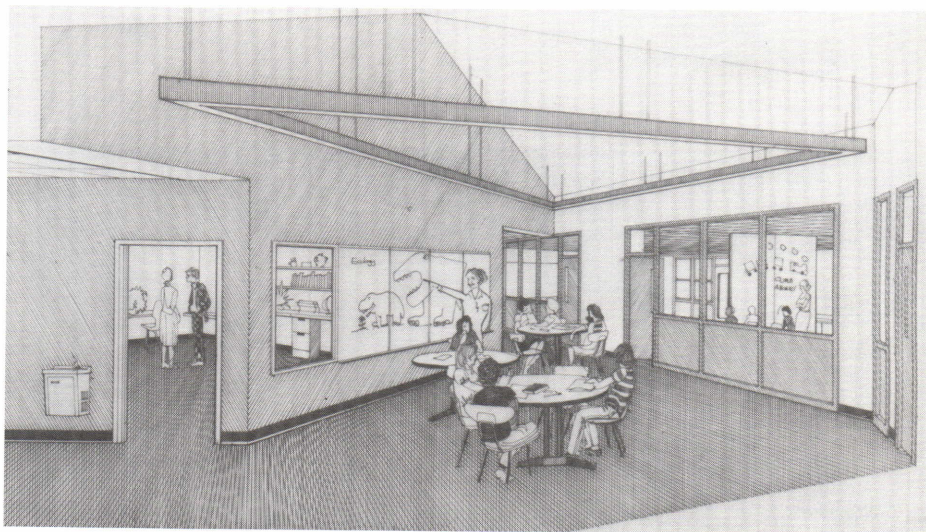
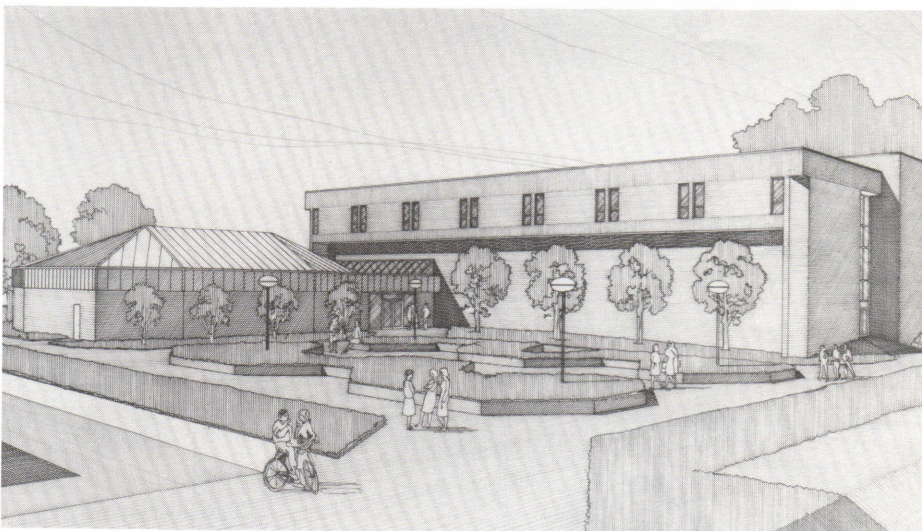
The Main Post Office for Seneca has held the use of glass to a minimum in order to reduce the overall energy consumption. This 8,200 square foot steel frame and brick structure will cost approximately \$350,000.00. Completion is scheduled for February 1979.





PIEDMONT EAP

Greenview Elementary School for the School District of Greenville County is based on the pod concept. Three sets of five teaching stations are served by central work areas with adjacent teacher preparation rooms, conference rooms and storage. Movable partitions between all teaching stations provide maximum flexibility for various teaching techniques. The media center and administration area form the hub for the three pods, while a central commons is the focal point for the cafeteria, art room, music room and kindergarten.





PRATHER THOMAS CAMPBELL PRIDGEON

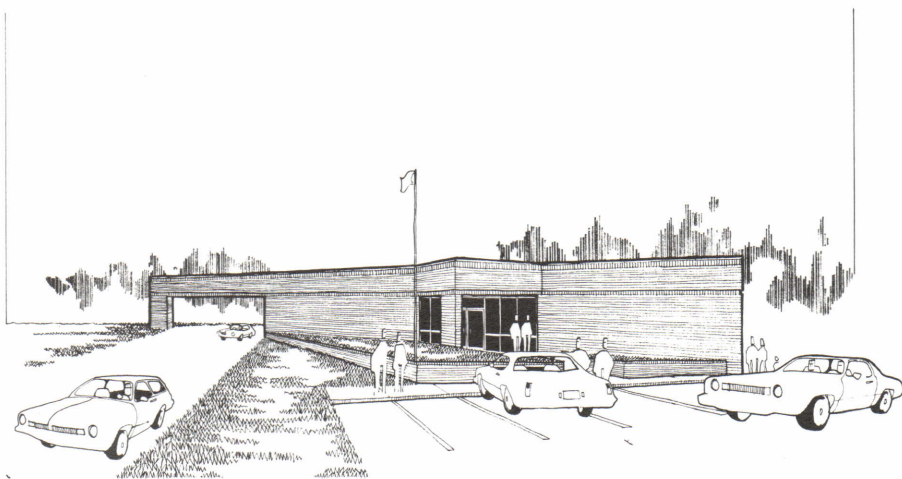
Hillcrest Shopping Center on East Main Street in Spartanburg is being renovated to create a more congenial shopping environment. The existing parking lot, devoid of human scale elements, is being designed with landscaped islands and appropriate lighting. The building, a low sprawling red brick structure with pipe column canopy, is being refaced with wood siding. A large central element of stucco has been created to give a focal point to the street front and to create a theme for future proposed addition on the east end.



CUMMINGS & McCRADY

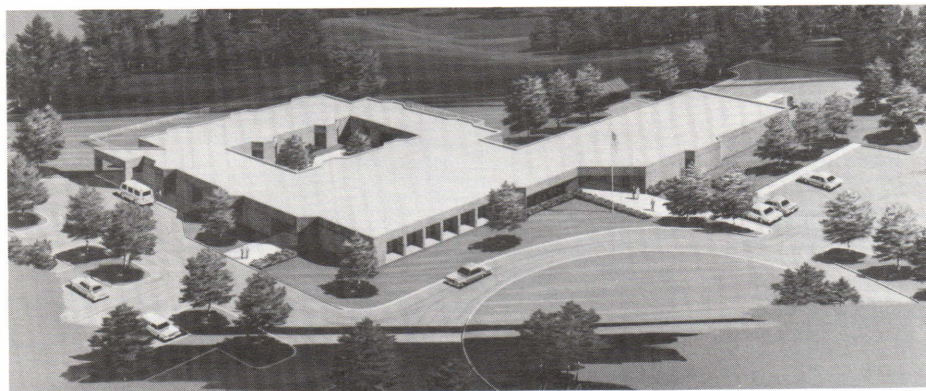
The College of Charleston Education Center is a 52,000 sq. ft. classroom facility. This brick veneered two story structure has been massed to fill in and complete the existing residential street facade. The building has been designed as a non-monumental background structure. Its focal point is a two story sky-lighted commons area at the center of a thru-block walkway. The corridors intersect this major campus walkway in the commons adding to the importance and vitality of the space.

Charleston Area Federal Credit Union is located on a suburban site on a busy strip-zoned highway. Two edges of the site adjoin streets and two edges adjoin other commercial buildings and parking lots. Soil conditions dictated the actual building location, and environmental and function considerations shaped the structure. The building is triangular with two solid sides.



NEAL ASSOCIATES

The Hollis Center Mental Retardation Complex is a one-story, 26,000 square feet brick masonry facility, located on a 10-acre site on Ridge Road in Greenville. The facility is designed for the training of the mentally retarded ranging from pre-school children through adults. Costing \$1,000,000, the complex was designed with recommended insulation in walls and roof for solar specifications. A Megatherm heating and air conditioning system is used for easy conversion to solar energy.



PERSPECTIVE

DEATHS 1978

J. Franklin Clark, Jr., of Kingstree on May 8th. Clark was a principal in the firm of Clark and McCall of Kingstree and Hartsville and a director of the SCAIA 1969-1972.

Wendell R. Gill of Florence on August 26th. Gill was a principal in the firm of Gill, Wilkins & Wood of Florence.

Frederick B. Ledbetter of Anderson on December 19th. Ledbetter was a principal in the firm of Ledbetter, Earle and White of Anderson and a former member of the State Board of Architectural Examiners.

Jesse W. Wessinger of West Columbia on February 15th. Wessinger was the founder of the firm of Wessinger and Drafts of West Columbia (now Drafts and Jumper) and was active in the design of churches and schools until his retirement in 1970.

FIRMS

Rosenblum & Associates, Architects, Inc., is the new corporate name of the architectural firm formerly known as Jeffrey Marc Rosenblum, Architect, and located at 27 Vendue Range in Charleston.

J. E. Sirrinc Company opened new offices for its architect-engineer division in downtown Greenville in March. The 10,000 square foot space includes features such as open landscape office for total interior space utilization, task lighting for energy conservation, an electronic sound dampening system for elimination of outside noise interference, and individual drafting stations for privacy and efficiency complete with electrically operated drawing boards that are adjustable at the touch of a switch. The spaces have been decorated in warm vibrant colors accented with soft textures and living green plants to produce an exciting work environment.

NICE PROJECT, WRONG ISLAND

Seabrook and Kiawah are adjoining sea islands below Charleston, among the last to be developed on the east



On Seabrook Island. Shadowwood Villas shown on the cover of the last issue were placed mistakenly on Kiawah Island rather than on neighboring Seabrook Island.

coast. Great concern for good architecture is being shown by the developers of both islands and some of this work has been pictured in our publication. Unfortunately, in the last issue the Shadowwood Villas project, though correctly located on Seabrook in the Previews section, was inadvertently described in the cover description as an example of the work being done on Kiawah.

AND HANGS BELLS

Controversy has been going on for some time within the architectural profession concerning the propriety of advertising. In its December issue the national **AIA Journal** featured several articles on the subject and used as examples of flamboyant advertising in earlier times these two notices from a pre-Revolutionary Charleston newspaper. Their authors were not only more self-laudatory, but also more versatile, than present day practitioners:

"Mr. Peter Chaffereau, newly come from London, surveys Lands, and makes neat maps thereof, draws Plans and Elevations of all kinds of Buildings whatsoever, both Civil and Military, likewise perspective Views or prospects of Towns or Gentlemens Houses or Plantations, he calculates Estimates for Buildings or Repairs, inspects and measures Artificers Work, sets out ground for Gardens or Parks, in a grand and Rural manner, and takes Levels; young Gentlemen and Ladies will be attended at their own Houses to be taught

Drawing. To be heard of at Mr. Shepherd's in Broad Street, or at Mr. Lawrence Saddler." **South Carolina Gazette**, January 4, 1734.

"Dudley Inman, Carpenter and Joyner, lately arrived from London in Capt. Crosthwaite, who now lives next to Mrs. Finley's in Church-street, Charles Town, undertakes all sorts of carpenters and joyners work, particularly buildings of all kinds, with more convenience, strength and beauty than those commonly erected in this province, in which he will chiefly adhere to either of the orders of architecture: he likewise gives designs of houses according to the modern taste in building, and estimates of the charge: And hangs bells in the best, neatest and least expensive manner—A good taste in building is a talent (as all others) brought into the world with a man, and must be cultivated and improved with the same care and industry as such others: But a structure, tho' ever so beautiful, cannot be perfect, unless supplied with all the conveniences necessary to remove the disadvantages proceeding from great heat or cold, or the country wherein it is built: of such there are but few in or near this town, tho' put up and finished at a greater charge, than if they had all the conveniences and beautiful proportions of Architecture, All these shall be done to the entire satisfaction of all gentlemen that shall be pleased to employ Their most humble servant, Dudley Inman." **South Carolina Gazette**, May 6, 1751.

SCAIA HEADQUARTERS JOINS REJUVENATION OF HISTORIC DISTRICT

by John M. Bryan

Chairman, Art History
University of South Carolina

Early this spring the headquarters of the S. C. Chapter of the A.I.A. will move into a renovated late 19th century cottage. And thereby hangs a tale. Don Golightly, President of the Chapter, is looking forward to the move: "the scale of the building meets our needs. Moreover, this type of adaptive re-use is in keeping with the ideals of the profession. And beyond our building, it is appropriate for architects to participate in the rejuvenation of an inner city historic district."

In this district of Columbia (bounded by Richland, Sumter, Taylor and Henderson Streets) converting older residences for contemporary commercial use has become commonplace. On the 1500 block of Laurel Street for instance two former homes serve as law offices, another house is now the headquarters of the S. C. Automobile and Truck Dealers' Association and a fourth dwelling serves the S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs. Around the corner is the A.I.A. cottage at 1522 Richland Street. It is in the midst of a cluster of homes adapted for professional use. Next door, at 1520, is the Maxcy Gregg House (law and architectural offices), more law offices are located in a house two doors down at 1528, Hudson's Restaurant is diagonally across the street in the old Hale-Elmore-Seibles House (portions 1796), an interior design firm occupies a "Columbia Cottage" at 1503, and next to them at 1501 the old Wade-Campbell-Wright House has been renovated by Carter-Gobel-Roberts, a planning firm. Robert Stockton has recently researched this house and has discovered that it was built c. 1845 by Thomas H. Wade and was significantly enlarged at the end of the 19th century. Of their commitment to the

Wade-Campbell-Wright House Stephen Carter says, "being downtown, the location was right, and it is an area we believe has great potential. We were able to develop approximately 6,000 sq. ft. (leasing the raised basement and finishing the attic as a conference room and drafting area) at a significant savings over new construction. Then too the new five year depreciation allowance for renovation costs makes this type of effort very attractive. We moved in this fall and although it is impossible to place a value on the character of the finished building we know that people like it. The response has been good."

Month by month the list of successful conversions grows in Columbia. But there was no such trend in 1976 when William Fulmer, Architect, initiated the effort to save the cottage that the A.I.A. will occupy. Fulmer, then serving as Chairman of the Columbia Landmarks Commission, stepped in when both the cottage and the adjacent Maxcy Gregg House (c. 1854, home of the first mayor of Columbia) were threatened with demolition. It was a complex situation: the land and the A.I.A. cottage were owned by Michael Mungo, a local developer, who had

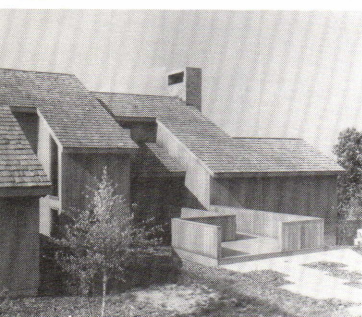
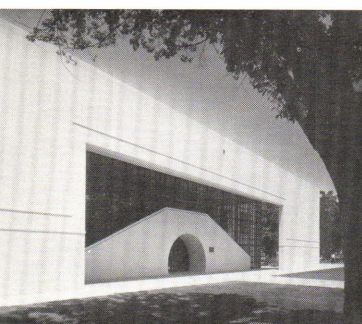
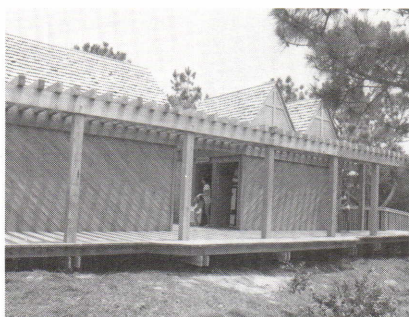
given the Gregg House to the University for removal and restoration on another site. U. S. C., however, found itself unable to move the building. Things looked bleak. Fulmer tried to form a syndicate to purchase both structures and the land. There was a burst of enthusiasm, but in the end nobody came forward to help. With destruction imminent he did it himself, obtaining the requisite financing from Standard Savings and Loan Association. The success of this project proved catalytic; it precipitated the current trend in Columbia, and Standard Savings deserves credit for its leadership in financing Fulmer's undertaking. William Smith, President of Standard, says, "we are interested in the inner city, and whenever our loan committee can prudently encourage the renovation of older buildings we are pleased to do so. Both economically and socially projects like Bill Fulmer's make sense."

One of the interesting aspects of older buildings are the associations that they accrue. Fulmer, for example, discovered to his amazement that at one time his parents had lived in the A.I.A. cottage. And Carter-Goble-Roberts found that a ghost (a Union soldier, murdered in the basement, buried in the backyard) came with their house.



Carol Molten

Inner City Rejuvenation. SCAIA headquarters will be located in the renovated Victorian cottage next to the Maxcy Gregg House in the heart of Columbia's historic district.



1978 AWARDS

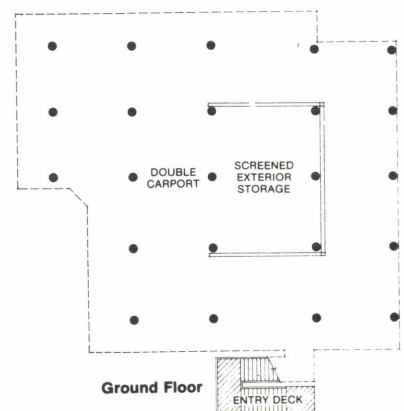
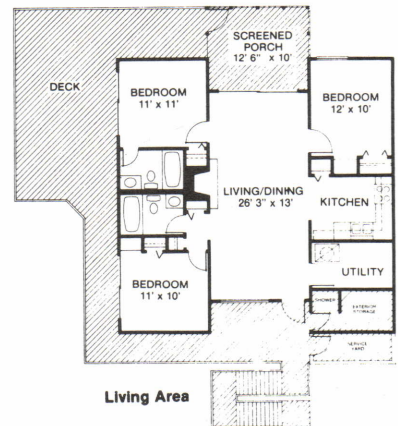
Twelve buildings, ranging from a nine story office tower to a board and batten beach pavilion, were chosen in the 1978 honor awards program of the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In this biennial awards program a jury of architects from out of state select the work of chapter members which they consider to be worthy of recognition. This group includes four projects each in the honor award, merit award and honorable mention categories.



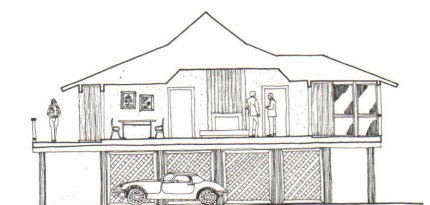
HONOR AWARD MYLES GLICK

SPARROW POND COTTAGES KIAWAH ISLAND

Heavily wooded with a large tree canopy of live oaks and towering pines, the twelve acre site is within 150 yards of the Atlantic Ocean and is bounded by a brackish Sparrow Pond on one side. The project was designed to blend with its surroundings, saving as many trees as possible, and to provide a visually unique product not normally seen on exclusive resort islands. As vacation cottages, the units emphasize pole architecture, which is indigenous to the beach, thereby raising the living levels to provide carports underneath.



SITE PLAN

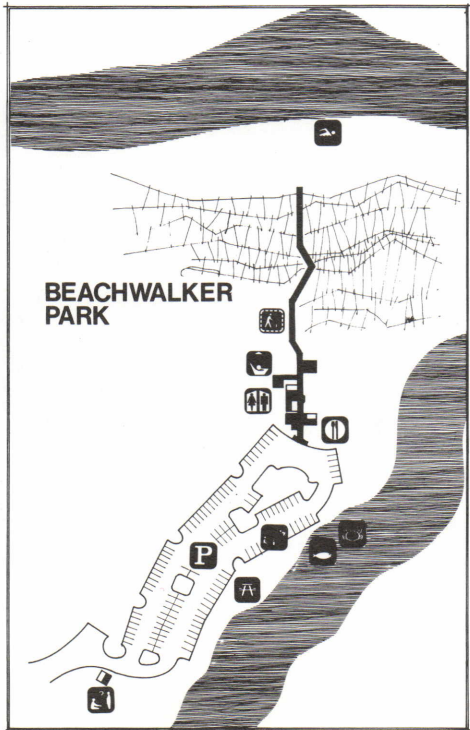
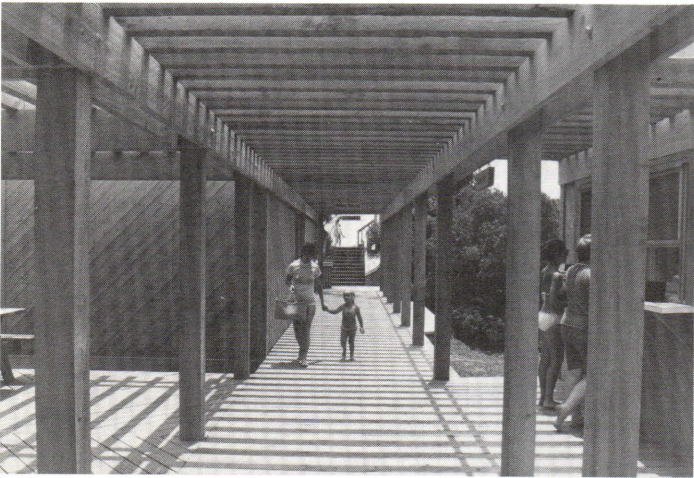
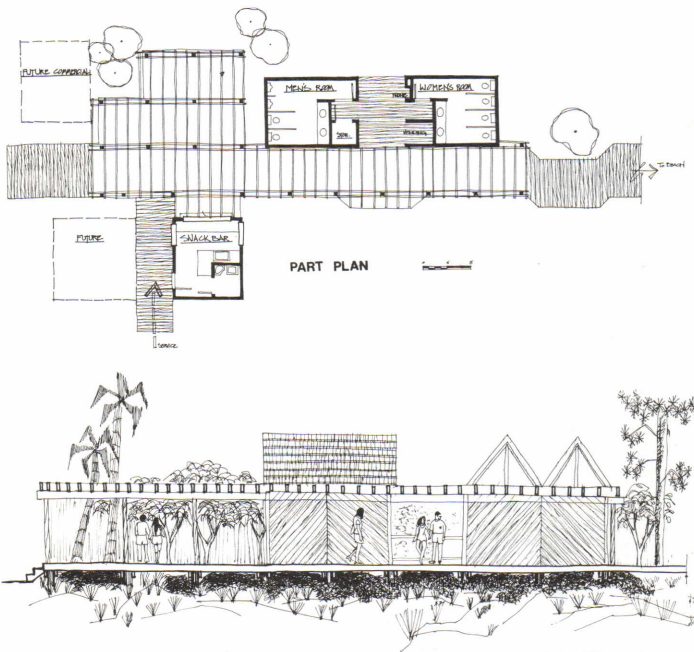


SECTION



BEACH WALKER PARK KIAWAH ISLAND

Beach Walker Park is a public beach access park for the 10,000 acre resort community. The need to have the flexibility to work around the existing trees and dunes as well as accommodating the potential for future restrooms, existing areas and commercial shops, generated the pedestrian spine concept reinforced through the use of overhead trellis at the high use areas. The simplicity as well as the strength of the architectural solution is obvious. The use of natural materials gives a warm and welcoming feeling.



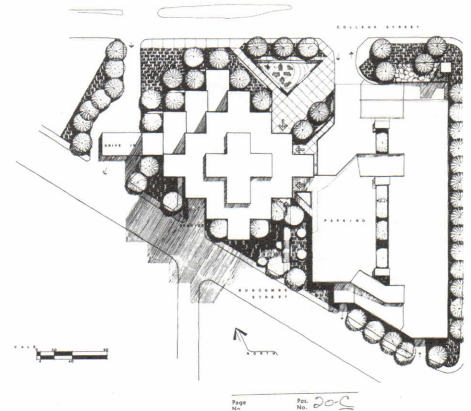
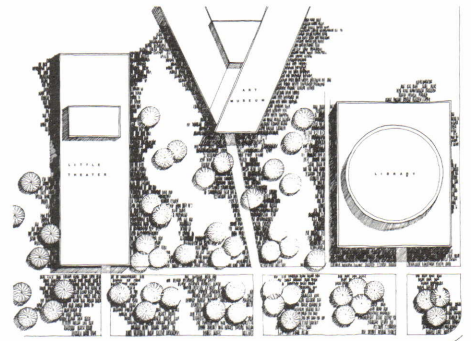


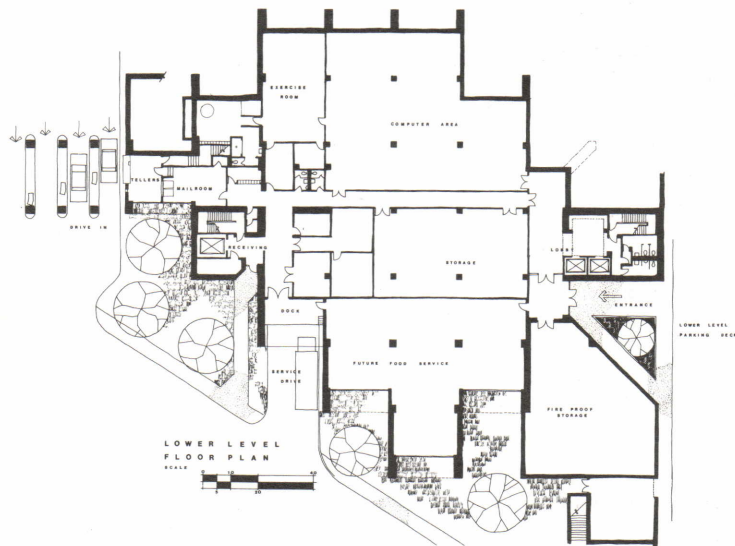
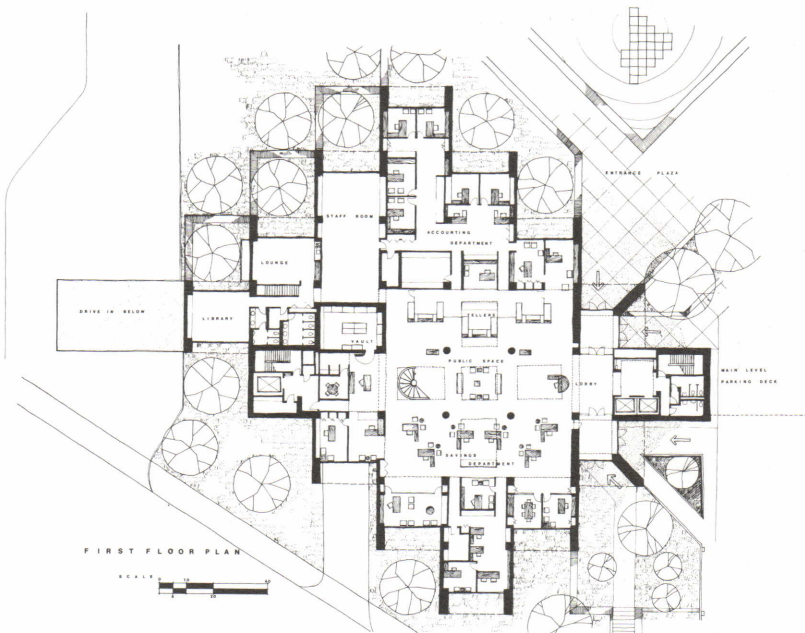
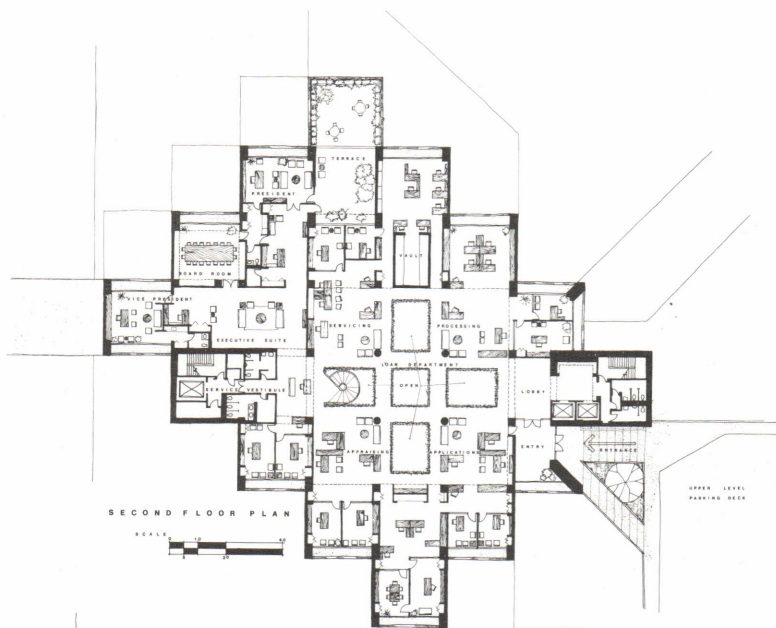
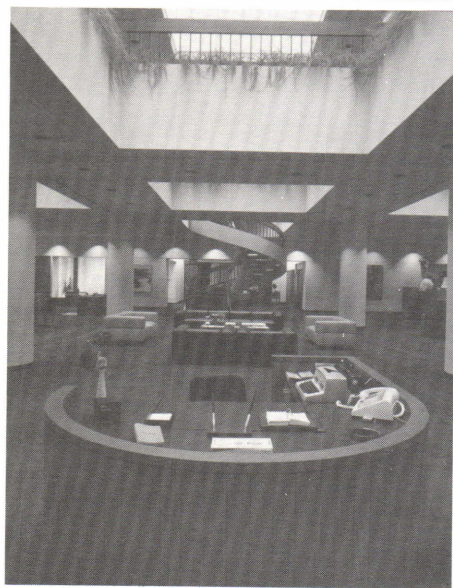
Schenck

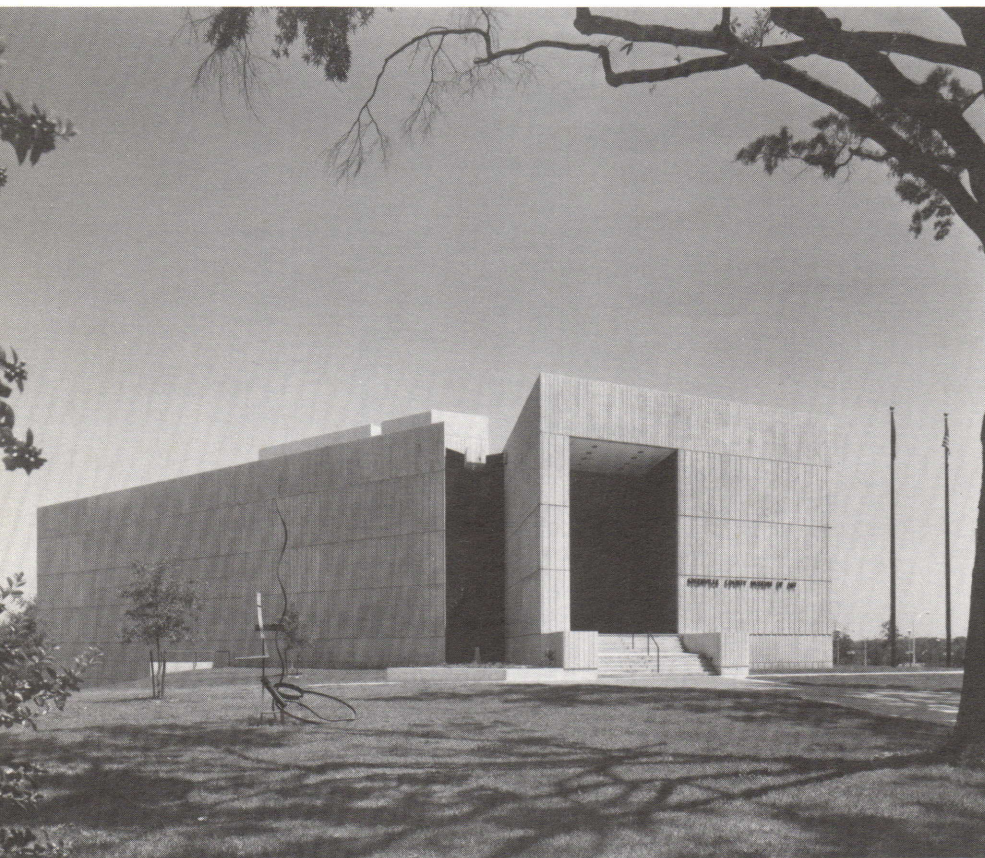


HONOR AWARD FREEMAN WELLS & MAJOR FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS GREENVILLE

This nine story building was sited to become an important visual part of the County Cultural Center across the street. The parking garage was designed to allow the customers to park under cover with direct access into any of the three levels in the building occupied by the owner. The savings department and the loan department are located on separate levels, which are interconnected by a system of open wells and a circular, steel framed stair. The upper floors in the building are designed for rental space and future expansion needs of the owner. The building was designed around a very straightforward structural grid. The perimeter of the building is a reflection of this structural system, and restraint was used in the design of the exterior facade to produce a strong, simple and interesting building. The sun casts various shadows on the different planes of the building providing a constantly changing appearance.





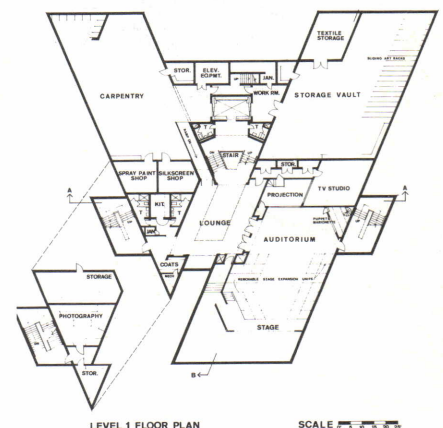


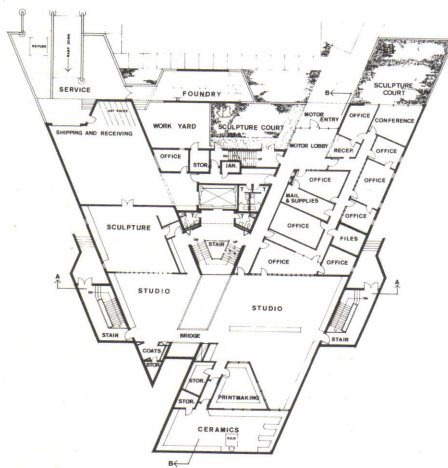
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HONOR AWARD CRAIG GAULDEN & DAVIS MUSEUM OF ART GREENVILLE

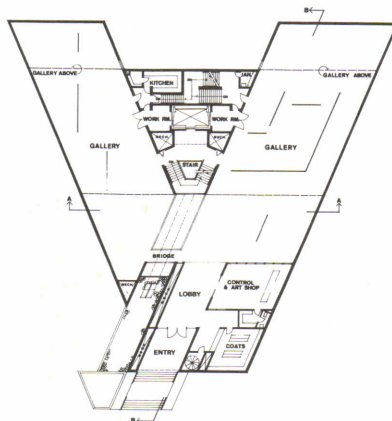
In the first public museum built in the state in over one hundred years an exciting, entertaining building, itself a work of art, was desired. Its design was influenced by a number of external and internal factors. Located between the existing Little Theater and Library, it had to visually complement and tie together these two buildings to form a county cultural center (see site plan page 20). Internally, a visual relationship between the art school and the galleries was desired along with a variety of gallery heights and widths to accommodate the indeterminate nature of temporary exhibits changing approximately once a month. The resulting plan centered around a core containing stairs, toilets and a large three door exhibit—passenger elevator which permits servicing of all exhibit spaces without crossing public access to galleries. Because of the essentially vertical nature of the building this elevator provides direct contact to receiving, vault, carpentry and all galleries as well as to the public at each floor. Gallery walls have been carpeted for sound control and for easy mounting of exhibits which may also be placed on the floors or hung from the ceilings. All exhibits, wherever displayed, are lighted by a system of movable theatrical lights.





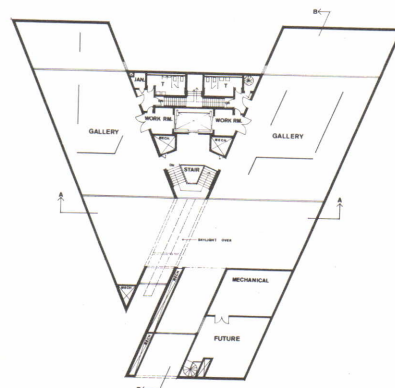
LEVEL 2 FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 10'



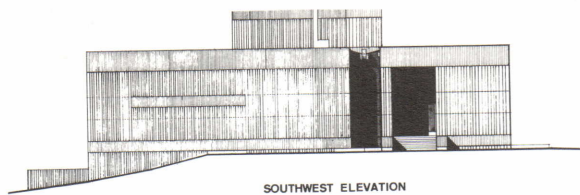
LEVEL 3 FLOOR PLAN

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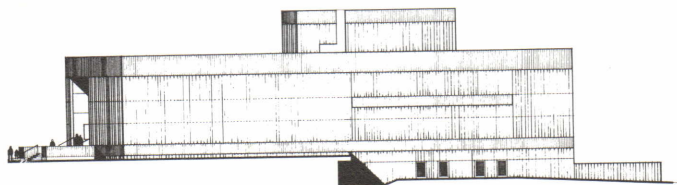


LEVEL 4 FLOOR PLAN

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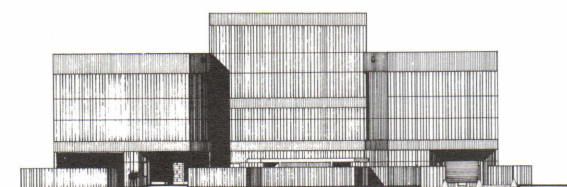


SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

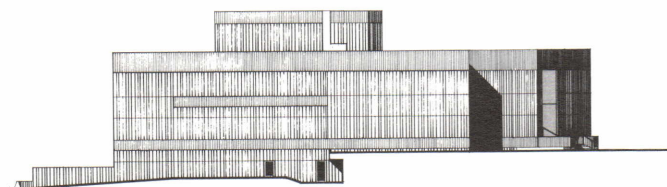


SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1" = 10' 0"

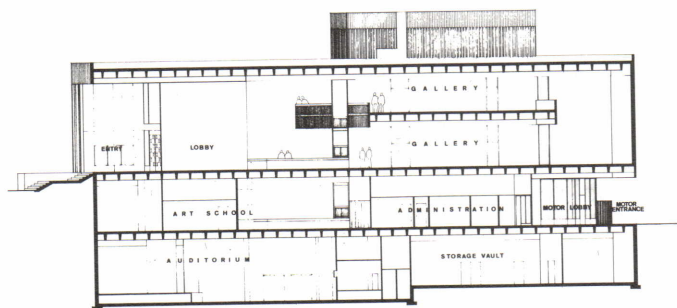


NORTHEAST ELEVATION



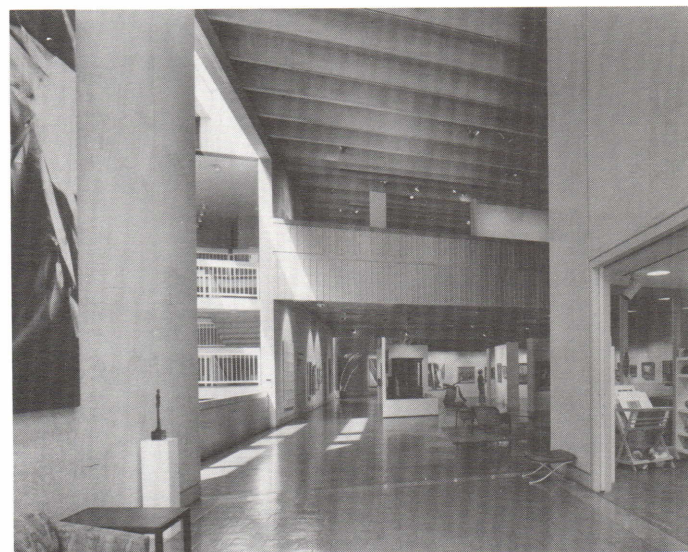
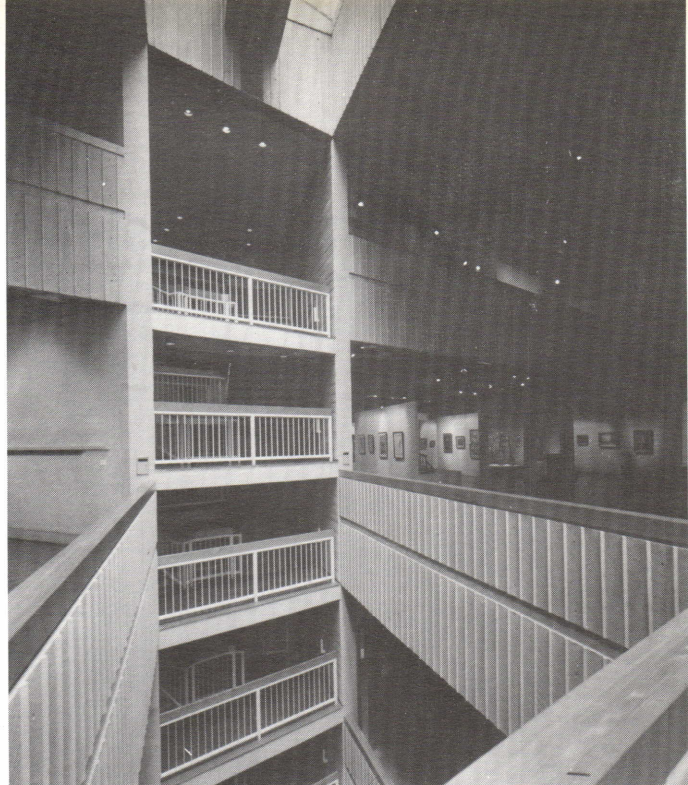
WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1" = 10' 0"



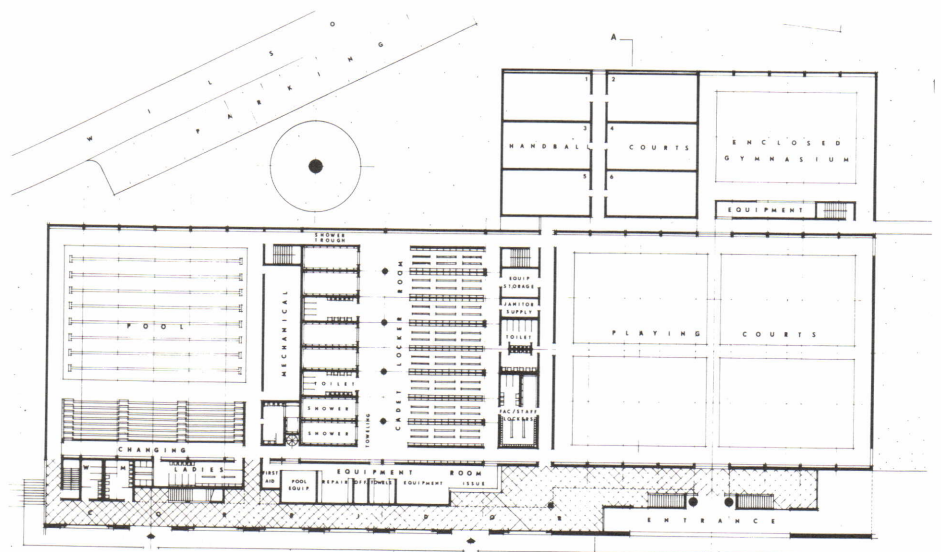
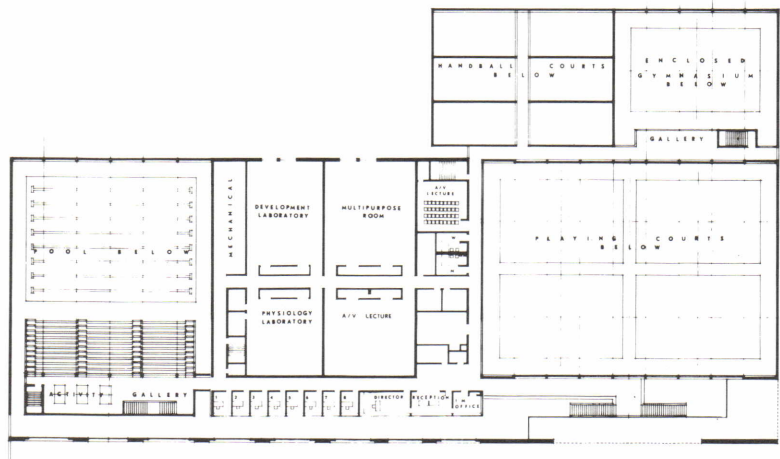
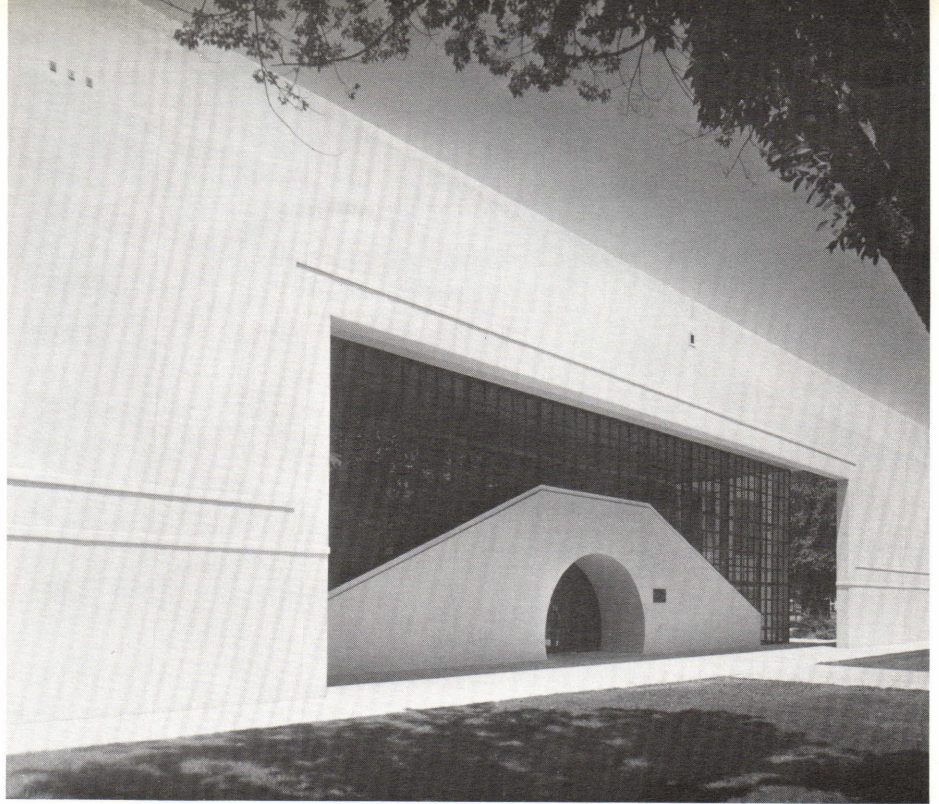
SECTION B-B

SCALE 1" = 10' 0"



MERIT AWARD LUCAS & STUBBS DEAS HALL THE CITADEL

As a thoroughly contemporary building which respects The Citadel's Spanish-Moorish architectural theme, Deas Hall demonstrates the potential of modern design to enter into a harmonious partnership with an historically significant environment. In particular, the treatment of the main entrance and the detailing and placement of windows are reminiscent of the past. The building's massing, color and use of materials all serve to reinforce this relationship. The functional challenge of a physical education facility which must serve both educational and recreational needs is also met.



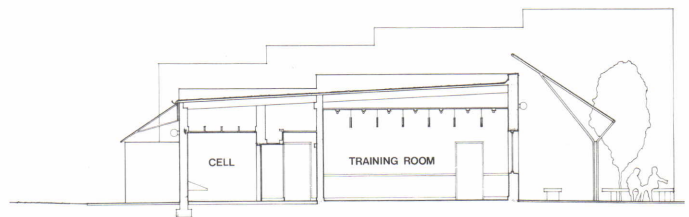
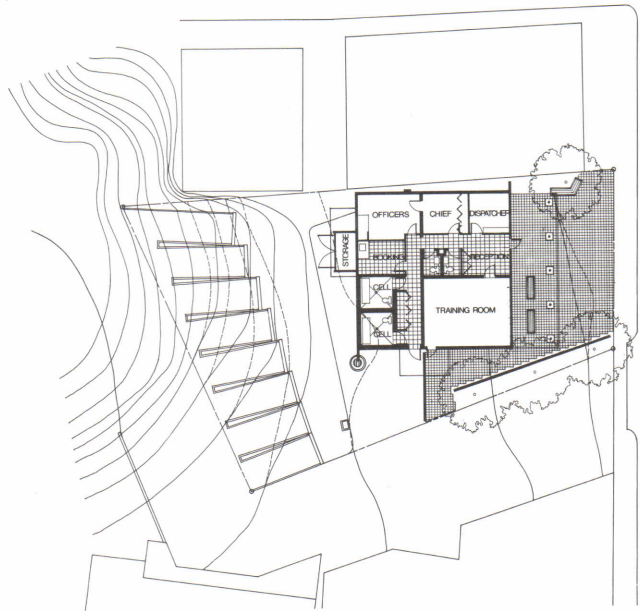


MERIT AWARD SYNERGY

(PETER LEE, DESIGN CONSULTANT)

POLICE STATION CLEMSON

This building is a recycled municipal police station for the Clemson community. This design is only one of the many changes that the building, originally a service station built during the 30's has experienced over the past forty years. To accommodate an expanded police department, the redesign included facilities for town meetings as well as, for the first time, a cell block. Of primary importance were the necessity for economy, and the need to continue operation of the department during construction. The solution minimized the alteration of the fenestration and the interior bearing walls to meet these criteria.

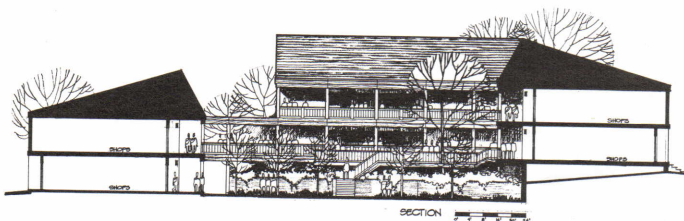
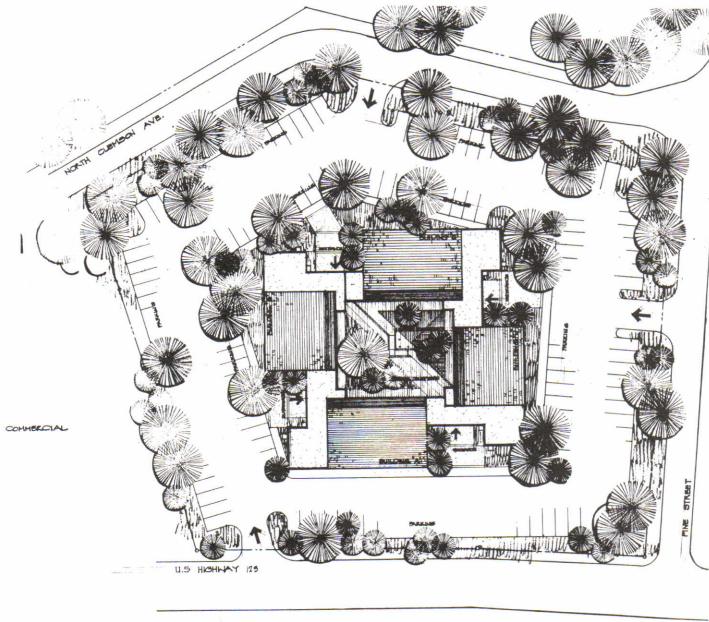


MERIT AWARD

FREEMAN WELLS & MAJOR

UNIVERSITY SQUARE CLEMSON

This two-story mini-mall shopping center is designed to accommodate sixteen specialty shops, including restaurants, amusements, and a small theater. Sited on a sloping site adjacent to the Clemson campus, the shops all face inward into a split level courtyard. Parking is provided around the perimeter of the site. Customers enter the square at each of the corners and shop in a well landscaped environment which is completely separated from the automobile. The courtyard has been planned to be a very active and busy space with areas provided for a variety of activities. Redwood boardwalks around the square provide covered access to the shop entrances. The rustic character of the center is achieved by use of cedar siding and trim.





MERIT AWARD

NEAL ASSOCIATES

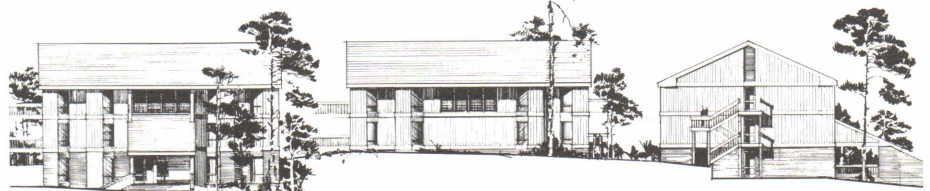
STUDENT HOUSING

LANDER COLLEGE

The program for this project specified housing for 280 students on a sloped, wooded site on the north side of the campus. An open meadow and a small stream divided the site. The solution consisted of seven buildings, rustic in character, which maintain the scale of the existing residential neighborhood. Student parking was isolated from the housing units and limited to the area bordering the open meadow. A network of bicycle and pedestrian pathways allowed convenient access from the housing to the main campus.



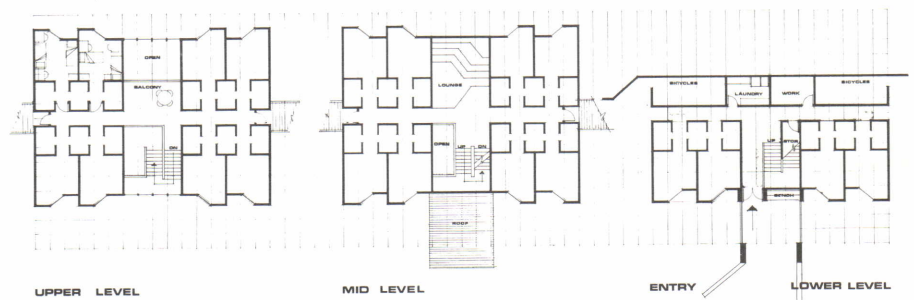
B UPHILL



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8"

REAR ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

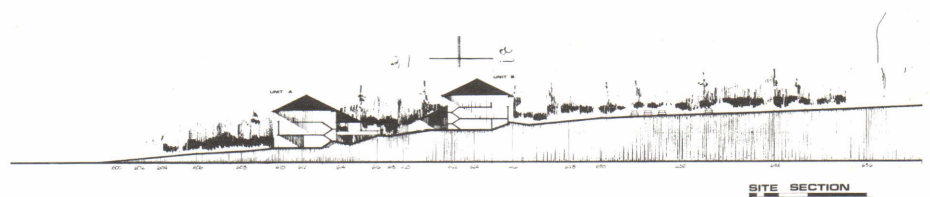


UPPER LEVEL

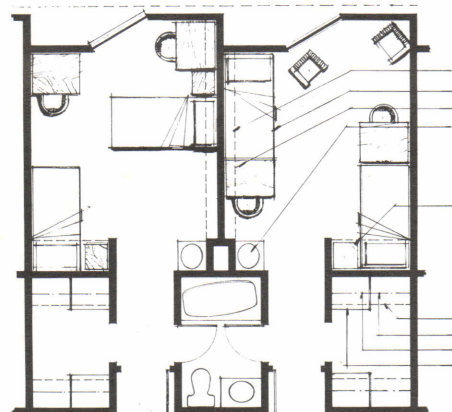
MID LEVEL

ENTRY

LOWER LEVEL



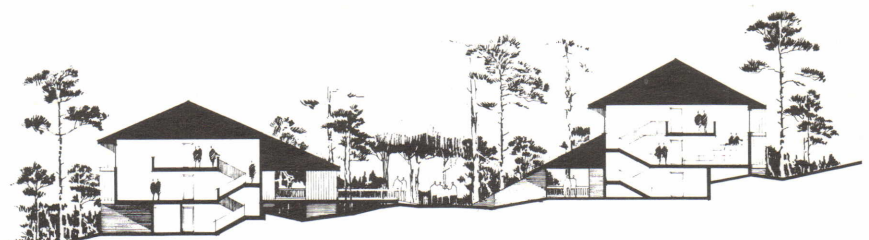
SITE SECTION



A-1

A-2

TYPICAL SUITE



EXCERPTS FROM

THE SEMESTER REVIEW

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

A SERIOUS PROFESSIONAL PROBLEM — KEEPING OURSELVES CURRENT

HARLAN E. McCLURE, F.A.I.A., Dean, College of Architecture, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina.

In 1826 America was a raw but rich and promising country, and the prevailing attitude amongst the people was one of hope and optimism. At that time there were old and respected universities on the eastern seaboard, but the Land Grant State Institutions would not be established until the Morrill Act of 1862. The circumstances were quite ripe in that very year when Josiah Holbrook of Millbury, Massachusetts, established a mechanism for adult education which he called the "Lyceum" on the Greek model. People hungry for learning and diversion flocked to his offerings of lectures and debates on current issues and programs that were both instructive and amusing.

The Lyceum spread across the frontier like wildfire and an American institution was born. Amateur at first, they became professionally managed centers and by 1834 there were nearly 3,000 such local groups in the United States.

Soon after the war between the states another similar movement, the "Chautauqua," named after a lake of the same name in New York State, was established. The programs provided by them were made even more available than the Lyceums as the Chautauqua was a traveling activity; and at the very peak of the movement in the early 1920's, 10,000 communities a year were visited and were attended by nearly 40,000,000 persons. Thus Americans have experimented with continuing education for a very long time.

The decline and demise of the Lyceum and Chautauqua movements paralleled the growth of radio, cinema, automobiles, and evening educational programs at established colleges.

In our fast moving and changing society, continuing education as an integral function of the universities has been growing steadily in importance. For most of the professions continuing education has become imperative. The medical profession has steadfastly led in continuing education; and the dissemination of new knowledge and techniques through special university courses, professional conferences, and adjunct-faculty service is an established norm.

The environmental design professions: architecture, landscape architecture, industrial design, and city and regional planning, have become increasingly aware of the need to keep current to remain competent. Some of the schools of architecture have had such offerings for over 30 years, and the Clemson College of Architecture had its first course for people in offices in Charleston in 1955-56. Recently the school has been developing new delivery techniques for collaboration with the architects of the state and region to provide vigorous service in this area.

At present there is a good bit of debate regarding the need for "periodic recertification of architects" by the several state licensing boards. The American Institute of Architects has considered requiring continuing education for continuing membership, giving evidence of growing concern about our competence in

the face of new changes in technology, upheavals in the economy, and in social attitudes and the constant expansion of governmental regulations and control.

It is apparent that if our professions do not move with speed and direction to assure the continuing effectiveness of practitioners, government may enact legislation to enforce it.

In the private sector, a variety of commercial professional short courses has sprung up. Some of these are good and some not as might be expected. A number of such courses have been sponsored or conducted by the A.I.A. We believe, perhaps with prejudice, that following the experience of the medical professions the university is the optimal institution to deliver continuing education. Education, after all, is the business of the university. However, it must be in collaboration with the professions and in response to professional need. Happily, the Clemson College of Architecture and the South Carolina Chapter of the A.I.A. have had a very close relationship for nearly 24 years. Our school feels a duty to serve the profession in continuing education and has the resources and the motivation to do so.

Of course, this all sounds much more simple and free of problems than experience would indicate. There are actually two major problems. The first constraint in producing an effective system of continuing education is — Lack of Practitioner Time. Office work loads vary dramatically from year-to-year, season-to-season and office-to-office. Moreover, it is generally easier for a large office to provide time for members to study than a smaller one. To combat limits of time available, courses will need to be scheduled in various parts of the state as well as on the Clemson campus, and their length and time must be arranged to best suit the practitioners' needs.

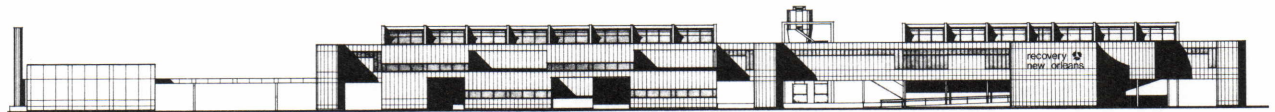
The second difficulty is an understandable general failure to perceive that benefits derived will outweigh the investment of time, energy and money expended. The lethargy that we all have in varying degrees can be at the bottom of this problem.

To combat this rationalization, the communications sent prior to continuing education offerings will need to be very appealing and convey the essential timeliness and vital importance of offerings. The most effective instructors will need to be scheduled as appropriate to each course, both those "in house" as well as resource people from the outside.

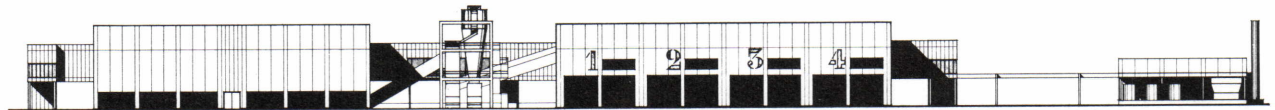
The College of Architecture has established a policy that will stimulate a very important emphasis on continuing education. The Clemson Architectural Foundation has buttressed this resolve by placing funds in its annual 1978-79 budget for continuing education. The first course to be offered in the Fall Semester of the coming year will be on the theme "Changes in the Construction Industry — Relations Between Architects and Constructors."

The Annual Lecture Series of the Clemson Architectural Foundation will be developed in the coming year on a central educational topic, not only for the students' benefit but also to serve the purposes of continuing education.

When the Clemson Architectural Foundation and the College of Architecture established the Charles E. Daniel Center for Building Research and Urban Study in Genoa, Italy, it was conceived as a facility for the advanced education of graduate students during the regular academic year, and for continuing education and special programs in the summer. The first continuing education study-travel offering using the Center as a base was just conducted May 13-27 on the subject of "Urban Design in the Pedestrian Core of Italian Cities." Twenty-two architects, landscape architects, and planners participated. The group chemistry was most agreeable and they survived the intensive course with enough enthusiasm to plan a further symposium for the same participants in Hilton Head in August. All of this seems proof that continuing education is not only essential but also fun.



northwest



southeast



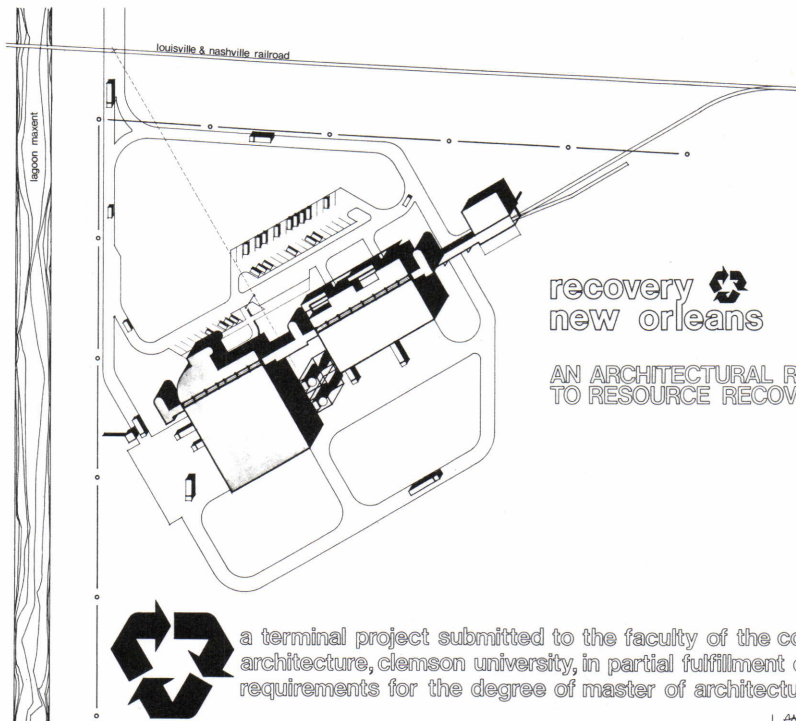
northeast

southwest

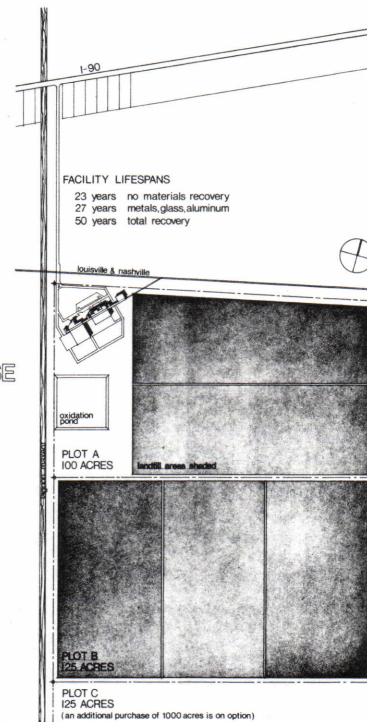
RECOVERY—NEW ORLEANS

EARL SWISHER graduated with a Master of Architecture degree from Clemson University in the spring of 1978.

In the past decade the lifestyle of our nation has been described as a “throw away society”, one in which new technologies allow us to produce more, waste more and deplete our available resources all at faster rates than ever before. We have created a disposable commodity for every need, from baby diapers to men’s razors. Paper containers have almost become obsolete in lieu of new synthetics and plastics, and the returnable bottle is fast becoming an endangered species. The facts are there: Americans presently discard some 360 million tons of residential, industrial and commercial waste per year at a cost of \$15 billion.



I. CARL SANKER



For years the potential salvage value of this resource has been realized, but not until the depletion of other fuel resources had focused the world's attention on alternative energy sources has there been an incentive to explore the possibilities. Today these incentives exist and the field of resource recovery is expanding fast.

Recovery-New Orleans has been established as an alternative to the city's presently obsolete incinerator system and will serve as a keystone to the emerging field of materials reclamation. Acting as a central collection and processing station for municipal refuse it will combine the private sector of processing and research with a public oriented system of education in hopes of increasing awareness and acceptance of this new and all vital field.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION METHODS IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

PAUL BRYAN SMITH is a first year graduate student in the Department of City and Regional Planning. This paper was written as a term project in C.R.P. 672 taught by Professor Glenn E. Varenhorst.

The zoning ordinance, adopted and put in operation in 1931, provided for districts, height and area districts, and an area designated as "Old and Historic," for the preservation and protection of historic places and areas of historic interest. Charleston became the first city in the United States to have historic zoning; its ordinance became the basis for similar laws in nearly 200 American cities. The Old and Historic District, enlarged in 1966 and again in 1975, encompasses an area of approximately 790 acres. The first preservation group in the city was formed in 1920 as the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings. Today, three major preservation organizations and many neighbor-

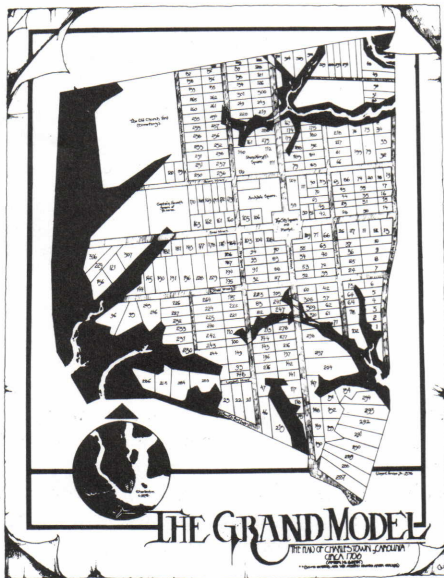
hood associations work toward the common goal of preserving and protecting the historic character of their city. Their impact has been important in both their influence on preservation measures taken by the local government and in their direct intervention of buying and restoring historic structures.

The permanent settlement, following a layout based on a "Grand Model" from the Fundamental Constitution prepared for the colony in 1669 by English philosopher John Locke, called for a grid centered around a large plaza at the intersection of two main streets.

North of the Charles Town Line (Beaufain Street), a second grid pattern was imposed at an angle of approximately thirty degrees. Even though no overall pattern was imposed, a basically regular street pattern developed. Many of the subdivisions in this area included various open spaces to be maintained as parks or squares. Wragg Borough, created in 1801, included two small important parks: Wragg Square and Wragg Mall. The street patterns and residential areas developed prior to 1860 have retained most of their original character in spite of numerous fires and military bombardments. The grid system has been altered somewhat with the addition of diagonal streets such as Water, New, and Savage Streets.

The areas included in the Old and Historic District encompass a majority of the lands on the peninsula settled prior to 1860.

The zoning ordinance, an effective legal instrument in controlling development and redevelopment within the older sections of the city, has been revised and amended during the 46 years of its use, yet its major provisions are basically unchanged. The ordinance calls for the protection of the old historic or architecturally worthy structures and quaint neighborhoods and for a general harmony as to style, form, color, proportion, texture and material between buildings of historic design and those of more modern design. The city seeks to maintain a harmonious



outward appearance of structures which preserves property values and attracts tourists and residents alike.

The zoning ordinance designates two distinct types of districts; the more restrictive is the "Old and Historic District." The "Old City District" includes the entire peninsular city of the city of Charleston, south of Line Street and south of lines projected from the eastern and western ends of Line Street. The Old and Historic District is excluded from the Old City District. The basic restraints imposed on each district are:

1. No structure within an old and historic district may be erected, demolished or removed in whole or in part, nor may the exterior architectural character of such a structure be altered until after an application for a building permit has been submitted to the Board of Architectural Review and approved by it.
2. No structure, either more than one hundred years old or listed in groups 1, 2 and 3 on the historic inventory map adopted by section 54-27.1, which is within the old city district . . . may be demolished, removed in whole or in part, or relocated, nor may the architectural character of any such structure be changed until after an application for a permit has been submitted to the Board of Architectural Review and either has been approved by it or the period of postponement in the case of application for partial or total demolition . . . has expired.

When a building in the Old City District is found to be at least 100 years old, the board may postpone the demolition or alteration of this building for a period of 180 days. The board may also refuse to approve a permit for demolition, removal or alteration of any structure within the Old and Historic Districts or within the Old City District, if it deems the structure of such architectural or historical interest that the removal will be detrimental to the public interest. The board may also request the public safety and housing officer to require correction of defects or repairs to any structure covered by the article, thus preventing valuable structures from deteriorating through neglect. In ruling on an application to alter the exterior of an existing structure, the board must consider the historic, architectural and aesthetic features of such structure, the nature and character of the surrounding area, the use of such structure and its importance to the city. For new construction in the Old and Historic District, the board must consider the general design, character and appropriateness of design, scale of buildings, arrangements, texture, materials and color of the

structure in question, and the relation of such elements to similar features of structure in the immediate surroundings.

The Board of Architectural Review is composed of seven members, two appointed by the mayor and five by the city council which must include a member of the American Institute of Architects, Carolina Arts Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, City Planning and Zoning Commission, and Real Estate Board. Members serve four-year terms, and no member can serve more than two consecutive terms.

The board considers architectural plans, exterior elevations, material and color samples, the site layout, improvements such as walks, signs, lights, landscaping and photographs of surrounding structures. The initial step is a preapplication review, and in minor projects, approval can be given after this review. Other projects must be presented in a formal application to the board. In cases involving demolition, a public hearing must be held.

The present ordinance reflects important amendments established during the last twenty years. The original ordinance made no provision for buildings outside the Old and Historic District. A 1959 amendment stated that no exterior changes could be made in buildings anywhere in the city constructed before 1860. This provision was further expanded to cover structures over one hundred years old. In 1966, the authority of the board was broadened allowing it to prohibit indefinitely, perhaps permanently, the demolition of any building within the Old and Historic District. The zoning ordinance, as rewritten in 1966, clarified the position of minor repairs within the review process.

Since 1931, historic preservation has been generally accepted by the local residents and by the courts. Albert Simons, a local author and Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, observed that the ordinance has been often invoked and has been instrumental in saving not only individual houses but entire neighborhoods from careless, selfish, and unintelligent changes. Research by Joseph H. McGee, Jr., a lawyer in Charleston, establishes the fact that no decision of the Board of Architectural Review has been appealed. While the constitutionality of Charleston's preservation ordinance has never been challenged in the courts, important rulings by the Federal Courts tend to support the general intent of the ordinance. The zoning ordinance has been an important legislative device directed toward preserving elements of the city's architectural heritage and serving the public interest both in an aesthetic and in an economic sense.

The role of the community in preservation problems is paramount. In Charleston, private organizations and concerned citizens have made important contributions to the enactment and enforcement of regulatory measures and to the general goals of the preservation effort. The first preservation organization in Charleston was formed in 1920 as the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings. It is now called the Preservation Society of Charleston and works with the Historic Charleston Foundation and the Save Charleston Foundation to accentuate the work of the Board of Architectural Review and the city government. Other organizations concerned with preservation issues are the Carolina Arts Association, the Historic Society, the Council for Urban Quality, and the Society for the Preservation of the Charleston Waterfront. Various neighborhood associations represent well-defined areas within the Old and Historic District and in the Old City District and have aroused a substantial percentage of the population.

The Preservation Society of Charleston, the first citizen group organized in Charleston dealing exclusively with the preservation and restoration of historically valuable structures, was founded in response to the increase in tourism and in the subsequent increase in "house collecting." To a certain extent, these tourists forced Charleston to rediscover herself. Local residents saw the value of their buildings and soon realized the need to record and preserve them. Much of the Preservation Society's initial work consisted of photographing and recording historic structures. The membership of the organization has grown from a few hundred during the 1920's and 1930's to its present size of 2500 members.

The Preservation Society's surveys of the historic buildings were an important guide to the city when the zoning ordinance was written in 1931. The city defined the original boundaries of the Old and Historic District using rough surveys and information supplied by the Preservation Society. It was not until 1940 that a full-scale architectural survey of buildings in the historic areas of Charleston was conducted; however, this was the first architectural survey in the United States. The architectural survey is an essential part of any preservation program; in Charleston it complements the zoning ordinance and provides a firm basis for its enforcement.

The role of documentation and classification of historic structures has largely been left to the preservation organizations. In addition to its early efforts of photographing and researching building history, the Preservation

Society began erecting signs and plaques identifying significant structures. This made residents and visitors more conscious of the value of these structures and helped encourage both normal maintenance and in some cases total renovation. The *Charleston City Code* recognizes the importance of private research especially when a building in the city is threatened with demolition.

The Preservation Society of Charleston does continuing research for the Board of Architectural Review, the Board of Adjustment, and for local property owners. Their present director characterizes the group as "politically active" as its board and general membership are kept informed of local preservation issues and voice their opposition or agreement with each issue.

The society owns five properties and has established a revolving fund used to purchase additional structures. Through its various funding sources, the organization employs two full-time and three part-time employees who help staff a tourist information center on Meeting Street and coordinate the on-going research and publication activities.

The Historic Charleston Foundation, formed in 1948, is governed by a board of 22 trustees. The organization has made optimum use of a revolving fund in restoring specific structures and, in some instances, complete neighborhoods. The best example of neighborhood revitalization undertaken by the foundation is the Ansonborough project, a six-block neighborhood with more than 135 antebellum buildings, begun in 1959 with the purchase of seven buildings. By 1966 forty-seven more properties were acquired. The Ansonborough area, a well established neighborhood prior to the Revolution, with a majority of its houses built shortly after the great fire of 1838, had become a shabby, overpopulated slum. The foundation undertook a major study of the existing zoning ordinance in Charleston in 1964 and compared it with similar ordinances in other cities. The foundation also prepared a *Broad Street Beautification Plan* in 1968; it coordinated the activities aimed at revitalizing and beautifying a four-block section of this important commercial and business center. Through these and other efforts, the Historic Charleston Foundation has exercised significant leadership. From 1948 to 1959, it raised approximately \$100,000 which became the base of the revolving fund for purchasing and restoring old structures. Of the fifty-four properties acquired, twenty have been sold to individuals for restoration as private residences; a few have been razed, their land added to adjoining

lots; five of the largest houses on the fringe of the area and impractical as private residences, are now part of a rental endowment. Very little actual renovation work has been carried on by the foundation. This is usually left to the purchaser, who restores his own property under supervision. Restrictive covenants give the foundation control over any exterior alteration to the buildings. The revolving fund, expanded through gifts of money and buildings, has grown to over eight times the original investment. Investment of private capital in Ansonborough more than equaled the foundation's entire expenditure in the area over the seven-period from 1959 to 1966.

In early 1964 the Historic Charleston Foundation retained a lawyer to study the existing zoning laws of the City of Charleston in comparison with ordinances of other cities. In 1965, the city administration undertook the preparation of a complete new zoning law. The zoning ordinance, as amended in 1966, gave the Board of Architectural Review the power to prevent demolition of structures outside the Old and Historic District if the structures were built prior to 1860. The revised ordinance tripled the size of the Old and Historic District and allowed the board to require routine maintenance of structures within the district.

In 1968, the Historic Charleston Foundation began the coordination of a local effort to improve a four-block section of Broad Street. The principal property owners and tenants in this important commercial, business, and governmental district established a Broad Street Beautification Committee within the foundation for the purpose of improving and further protecting the street.

The Save Charleston Foundation, a third major preservation organization, and several neighborhood associations have made important contributions to the preservation effort in Charleston. In 1973, a developer had plans to build a high-rise condominium on Lodge Alley between Queen and Broad Streets in the Old and Historic District. Neither the city government nor the Board of Architectural Review expressed opposition to the development. Height requirements in the zoning ordinance for commercial and industrial zones are liberal and would have permitted the construction of this high-rise structure. A group of local residents, who felt the proposed structure would have disturbed the low skyline and historic vistas, formed the Save Charleston Foundation and conducted an extensive campaign of public education and raised \$1.2 million to purchase the site. The developer later constructed the condo-

minium further up the peninsula, near the waterfront and port facilities. The Save Charleston Foundation has begun a program of renovating the old warehouses on the site for conversion to small shops and restaurants. The local residents do not rely only on their zoning laws to protect historic areas but are prepared to take additional measures when the laws are ineffective.

The development of distinct neighborhoods prior to 1860 has given additional strength to neighborhood associations which act to preserve the architectural and aesthetic character of each of their areas. Through most of the old section of Charleston, viable residential neighborhoods exist much as they were originally created. The Harleston Village, Ansonborough, and Radcliffe Borough Neighborhood Associations are examples of neighborhood groups which work to preserve the residential qualities of their area. In a *Preliminary Development Plan for the Peninsular Portion of the City of Charleston* completed in 1973, the city and the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Regional Planning Council acknowledge the importance of neighborhood associations in historic preservation. The city recognizes the importance of local neighborhood associations and encourages them to work with the city government in administering developmental controls affecting their neighborhoods.

The *City Code* and its historic zoning provisions have provided the necessary regulations that have protected the historic areas of the city from incompatible new development as well as the loss of historically and architecturally valuable structures through neglect.

The city government has also become more sophisticated in its approach to historic preservation. The Old and Historic District, expanded in 1966 and in 1975, now includes an area approximately nine times larger than the original Old City district. Charleston is currently revising its zoning ordinance for the second time to deal with certain problem areas. *The Historic Preservation Plan*, completed in 1974, recommends that the city take certain actions to deal with these problem areas. The plan states that of all of the provisions in the Charleston Zoning Ordinance, none is more potentially damaging to the cause of historic preservation than the unlimited building heights permitted in nonresidential zoning districts. The report recommends that the city adopt a Special Height District Ordinance to supplement the zoning ordinance and thus prevent new construction from dwarfing some of the most historically valuable low-lying buildings.

MOLO VECCHIO

*JAMES R. WASHBURN, A.I.A., Associate Professor of Architecture,
Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina.*

The "Molo Vecchio," or Old Harbour, is the central part of the Mediterranean port of Genoa, Italy. It developed historically from the Roman village docks to a bustling Medieval port to a leading Renaissance center of world trade and remains today one of the major Mediterranean ports for Europe.

The "Molo Vecchio" is unique in its relation to the city of Genoa and the port activity. It is the focus of the amphitheater physique of the city, and it remains the terminus point of the harbor activity even though new construction of docks, ship repair shops, jettys and breakwater, and other terminals have extended horizontally to the east and west.

Buildings of historic importance, which are now state owned, have become hidden in the old port under less significant structures of later periods. An elevated highway, wharves, and other ancillary buildings of the port separate the city visually from the harbor, and walls of railway lines and security fences for customs control have separated the city physically from the water.

In the fall of 1977 a group of graduate students at the Clemson University Center for Building Research and Urban Studies in Genoa studied the problems of the port with a program to restore the old historical facility to its original form and to develop it into a central ferry terminal and ship repair shops facility. The program included restoration of the historically important port buildings into a maritime museum utilizing the quays and moles for mooring ships of historical value.

In recent years the ferry activity has increased and randomly occupied much of the periphery of the Genoa harbor. This has extended the bounds of the customs control area and made administration of the harbor extremely complicated. The concept of centralizing the ferry terminal suggests more efficient customs control and administration of harbor traffic and relieves the periphery of the harbor to be developed for much needed public spaces. The proposed tunnel under the harbor would provide terminal

access to the superhighways as well as a by-pass for through traffic. The existing elevated highway and customs controls barriers could be removed which would effectively return the harbor to the city.

The program for the ferry terminal calls for terminal space for 5,000 passenger cars per day including:

1. information and ticket offices for ferries, car rental, busses, trains, and airplanes;
2. public lounges, toilets, bars, restaurants, kitchens and shops;
3. baggage and goods storage and personal locker areas;
4. public communications center;
5. administration and customs control offices and quarantine space for passengers and goods in transit;
6. medical inspection and first aid area;
7. employees' lounge, dining, locker rooms, and toilets;
8. storage and mechanical spaces;
9. 50,000 square meters of parking spaces;
10. space, structuring, and mechanics for embarking and debarking of passengers and vehicles and for securing and servicing the ferries.

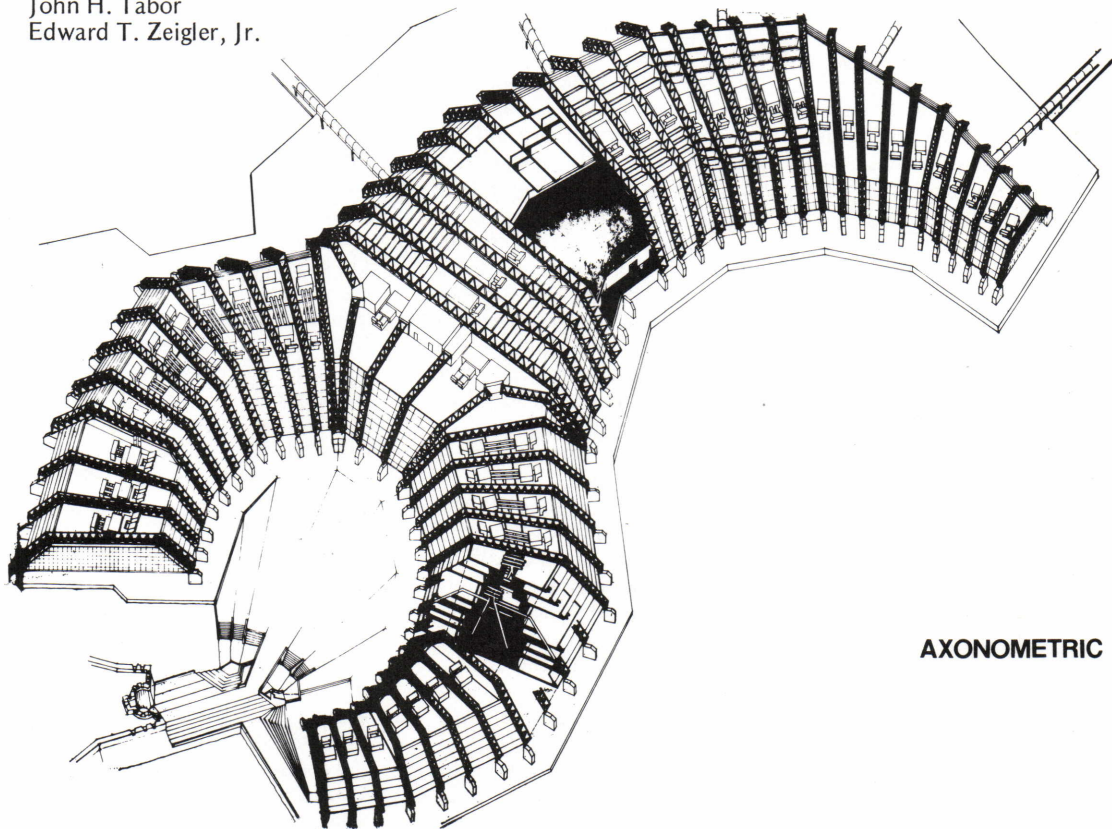
The new terminal had to be provided with access and egress for pedestrians and vehicles to city and regional transportation systems.

The existing shop repair area was relocated on the site with new facilities. These shops will service parts and motors only. Major ship overhaul and repair are to be accommodated in the dry dock areas to the east.

Arrangements were made with the Port Authority for the students to have access to the customs control areas of the port. An official of the Port Authority conducted the students on a tugboat tour of the harbor area. Representatives from the Regional Planning Office and the Port Authority made critical reviews of the students' work as the

project developed. The students' work at the center was directed by Professor Cesare Fera and Professor James Washburn.

Participants were: Joseph E. Goforth
Addison C. Gottshalk
Randy L. Guy
B. Andrew Hall, Jr.
Gregory T. Jones
Randall K. McClain
Robert W. McClam
Scott P. Sampson
David M. Settle
John H. Tabor
Edward T. Zeigler, Jr.



AXONOMETRIC

LUSITANIA

HAROLD N. COOLEGE, B. Arch., Ph. D., Alumni Professor of Art and Architectural History, College of Architecture, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina.

"Would that mine enemy had written a book." I used to wonder about that passage; it seemed a surprising thing to wish for an enemy. Did the wisher look forward to giving the book a slashing review, in some local paper, that would reduce its author to quivering nerves; or, did he hope that the book would reveal secret weaknesses that could be exploited? Altogether this is a peculiar kind of malediction.

Having just written a book and seen it through publication, I am no longer puzzled. Now I know just what the ancient Hebrew wished for his enemy. Writing and publishing a book can be a refined form of torture: physical, mental, emotional and particularly financial. It is not just the act of writing itself, although that is wearing enough, but the aftermath. When one's "brain child" is delivered, after long gestation and painful labor, there ensues a period of intense anxiety. Is the child viable or still-born? Will it grow up healthy or sickly, brilliant or retarded?

My own book was a "love-child"; that is, scholastically illegitimate, born out of academic wedlock. In other words, it was on a subject about which I am not a qualified expert. It was the result of a love affair between myself and Portugal. I first experienced Portugal in middle age, the "dangerous fifties," and my infatuation was sudden and reckless. Here was a small country, smaller than the State of Pennsylvania, which had compressed almost every variety of physical and social environment into a narrow strip along the Atlantic Seaboard of the Iberian Peninsula. There were snowy mountains, sunny beaches, rain forests, arid plains, alpine meadows, tropical swamps and every possible combination in between. There were great cities, small towns, tiny villages, open land and every possible mixture of them. All this variety was so compacted that associations, which in the United States would take days or weeks

to experience, could be enjoyed in hours or even minutes.

The final olive in the martini, for an architectural historian, was the variety of people who lived in this intense physical setting, their three thousand years of interaction, and the buildings which they had erected to satisfy their needs. It was an intoxicating mixture taken on an empty mind, for my knowledge of Portugal, or its history or its architecture, was *nil*. As a result, I became infatuated, took thousands of slides and imagined myself as the "discoverer" of Portugal (a delusion which was quickly dispelled; English speaking tourists have been enthusing about Portugal since the Twelfth Century). Back home in Clemson, I talked about Portugal until my associates began to avoid me. As a terminal act of devotion, I wrote a book; not a scholarly book (that might have been acceptable) but a piece of propaganda, pure and simple (what is snidely referred to, in my discipline, as a "picture book"). I wanted others to see how beautiful was my love and to admire her.

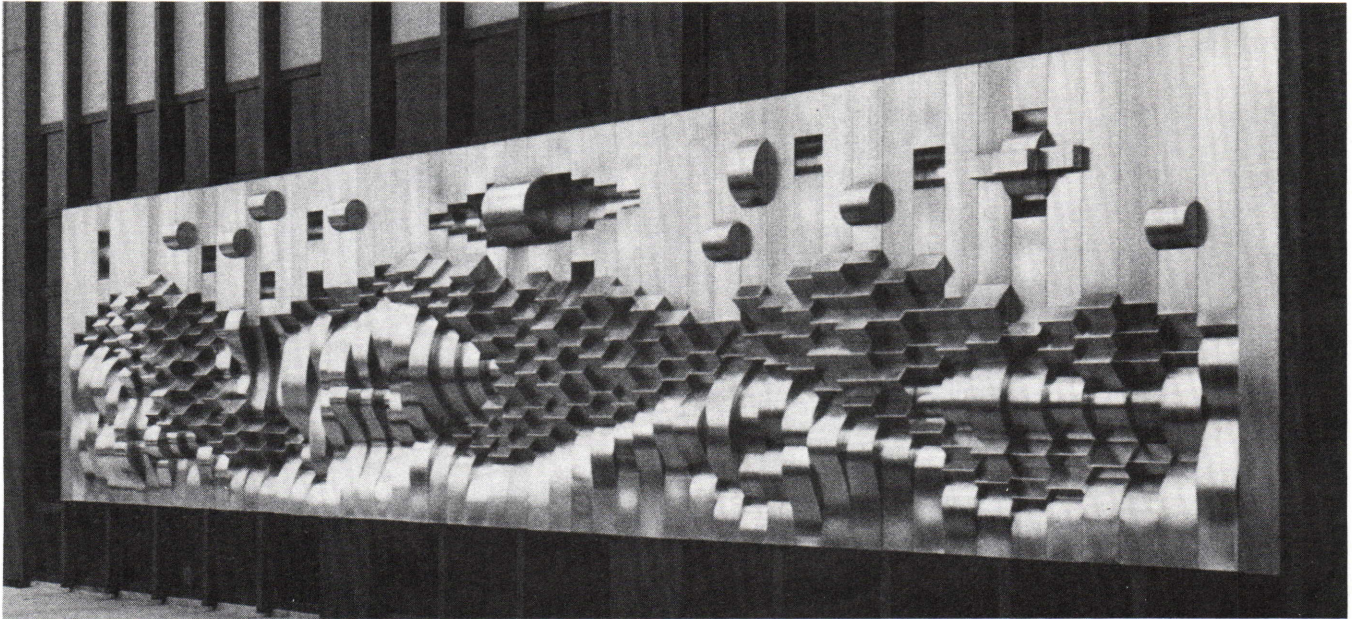
There is another hackneyed quotation, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." To this I can attest. I should have realized that no sane commercial publisher would touch a book of only 76 pages that had 72 color plates. One of my old college classmates in the publishing business tried to reason patiently with me, but infatuation knows no reason. Impatient with the blind stupidity of commercial houses (and their absurd wish to have some control over a work which they had, after all, only paid for), I published privately. Clemson University kindly awarded me a grant to complete the photographic work, and several of my former students gave of their time, talent and resources to help out. I am deeply grateful to all for that support; but in the end, as is always the case with a clandestine affair, I paid.

The “brain child” was born in November of 1977, and christened *Lusitania* after its ancestor, the Roman province of *Lusitania* which became a major part of Portugal. It was a beautiful child, at least to me. Even the old, practical, cold-blooded commercial publishers agreed that it was. “But,” they said, “it will never pay; you must be content with the product for there will be no profit.” And they were right! But, you know, I don’t really care. Every man

runs the danger of middle-aged infatuation. Often it is a disaster for him, his family and his way of life. Mine has hurt no one, and its result, my “love-child,” is sound, well formed and may some day be a blessing, for it does what I had hoped for: it displays the variety of Portugal, the intensity of its society and the beauty of its architecture. If it excites a few people to go and see for themselves, then it is a success.



TOMAR: Entrance to Church of the Knights



EARTH, SEA AND SKY

JOHN ACORN, Professor and Head of the Department of Art and Architectural History and Visual Arts in the College of Architecture, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina.

Earth, Sea and Sky is the most recent sculpture commission of sculptor John Acorn. It is the result of a competition that was initiated by the architectural firm of Blich and Jameson, New Orleans, for the new addition to the East Jefferson General Hospital, Metairie.

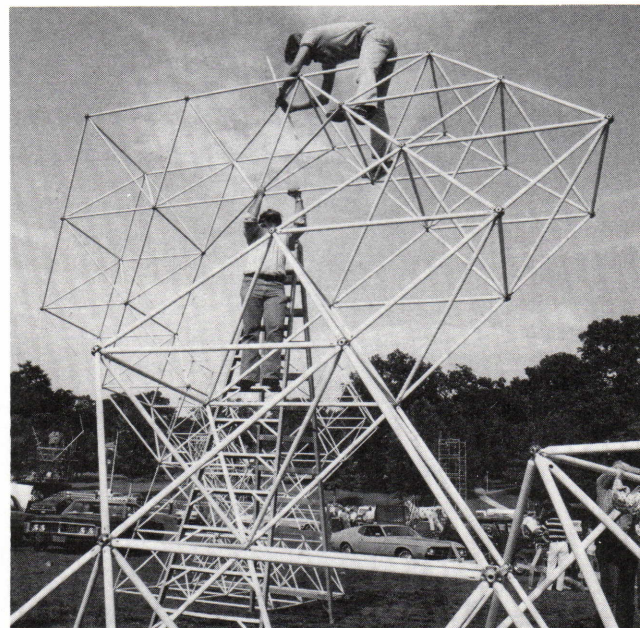
The material is stainless steel and the overall measurement is 8' x 36'8" with each component measuring 8" in width. It was fabricated in Acorn's sculpture studio in Pendleton, S.C., with the technical assistance of Robert Brown. The relief sculpture was installed in early 1978 and dedicated in April of this year.



CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION FIELD TRIP

As has been the custom for a great many years, the third year class attended a two-day field trip as the guests of the South Carolina Concrete Masonry Association. This year the group went to Charleston, where a tour and "Hands-On" Block Laying Contest were held in the yards of the Concrete Products Company of Charleston.

The second day featured a tour of historic Charleston, and a stop at the Giant Portland Cement Company plant in Holly Hill. Here the group had a first-hand look at the process of manufacturing Portland cement.



HANDS ON STEEL

The American Institute of Steel Construction has once more provided funds to the third year class for a "Hands On Steel" to give students a first-hand design/build experience with steel.

This year's project involved the construction of "Homecoming Decorations." A large quantity of "mero" type Unistrut space frame components were rented, and a competition was held to select the best design using these components to form a Homecoming decoration. The winning team: Mike Baker, Cynthia Davis, Trish Kuna, Bill Page and Charlie Slate developed a gigantic roller coaster based on the theme "Dump the Blue Devils."

Several structures were built with these components, including an archway across the entrance road to Lee Hall, all exploring the forms and structural possibilities of space frame systems.

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY



College of
Architecture

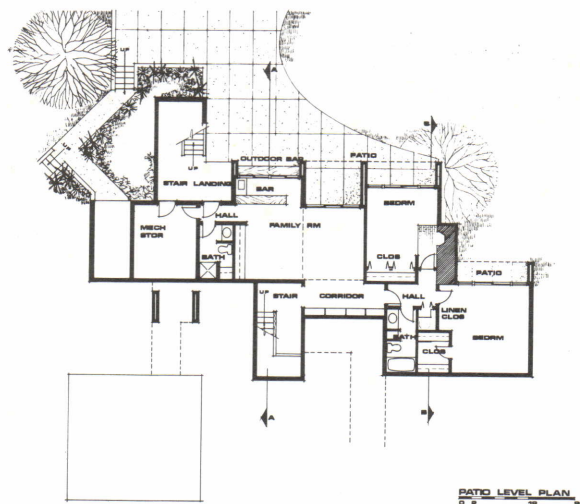
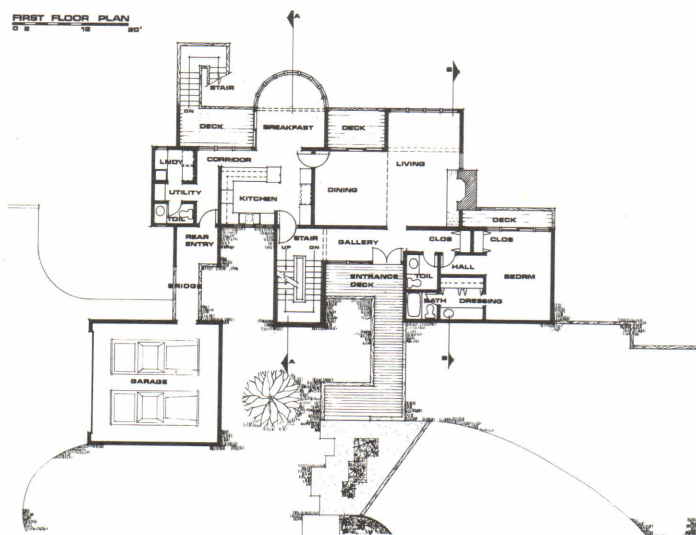
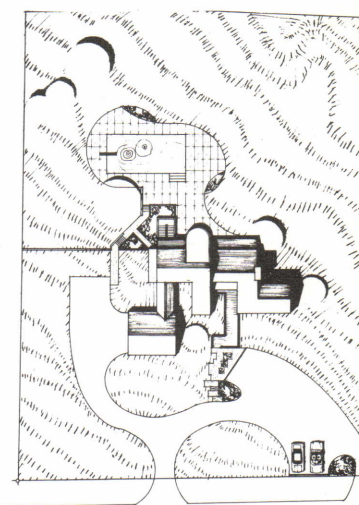
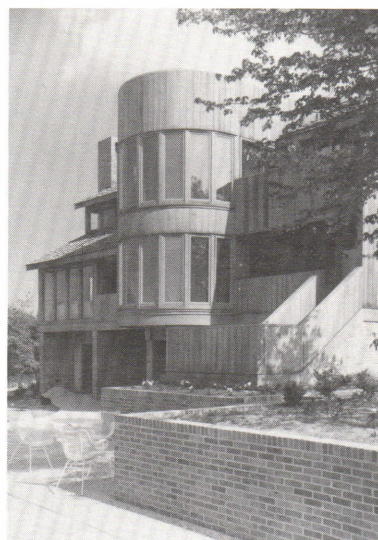
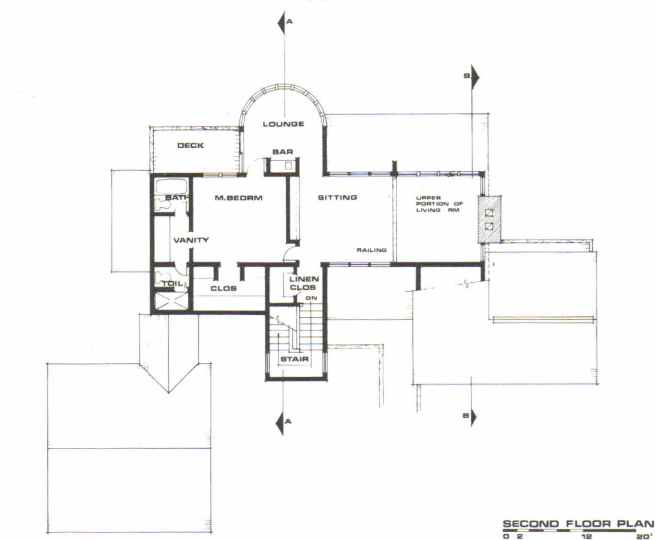
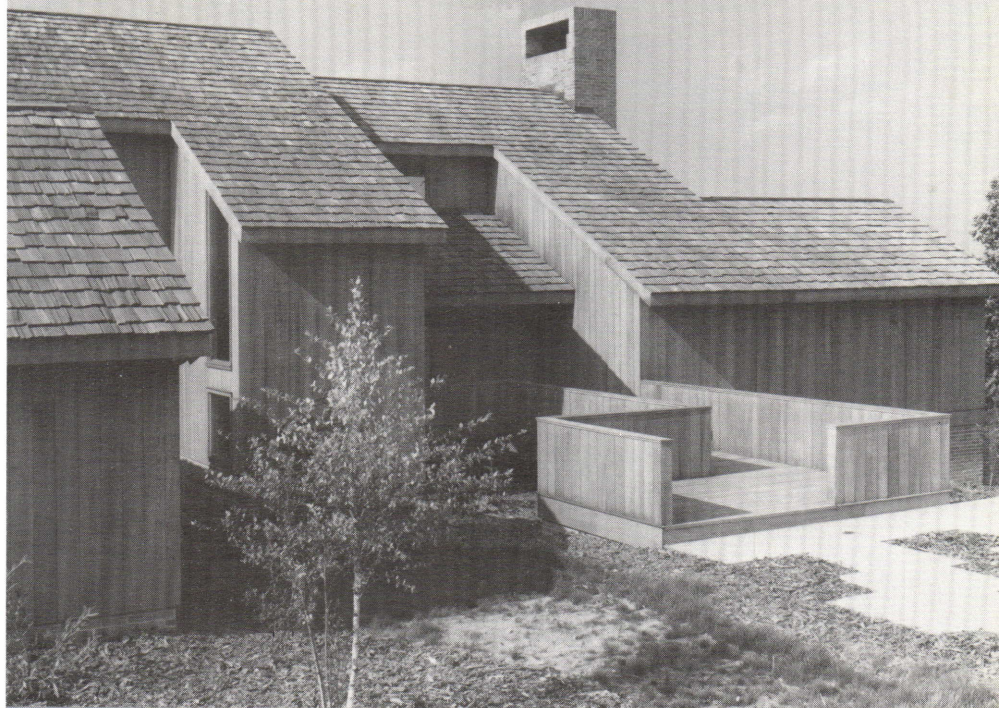
HONORABLE MENTION

NEAL ASSOCIATES

PERONE RESIDENCE

GREENVILLE

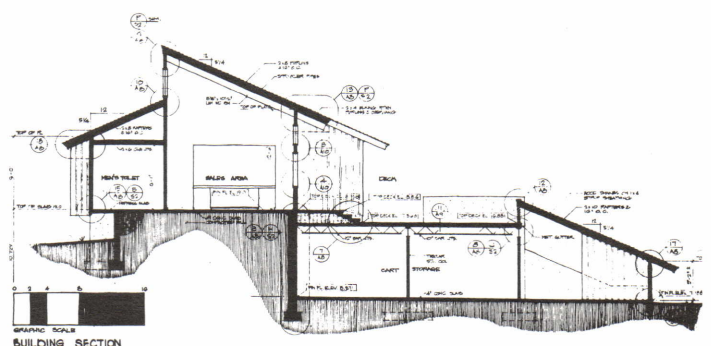
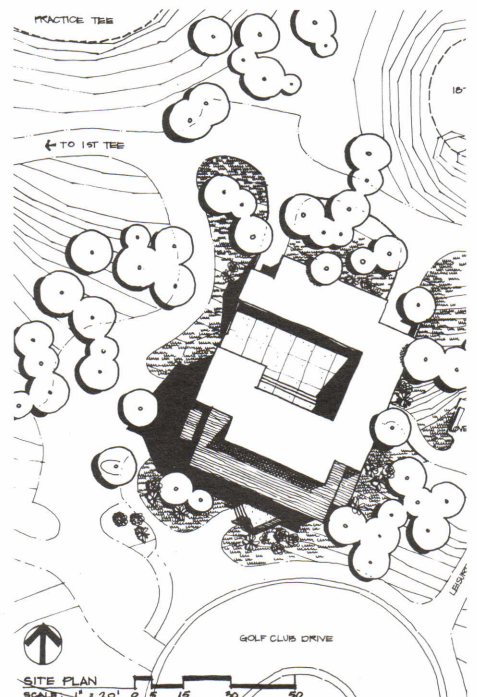
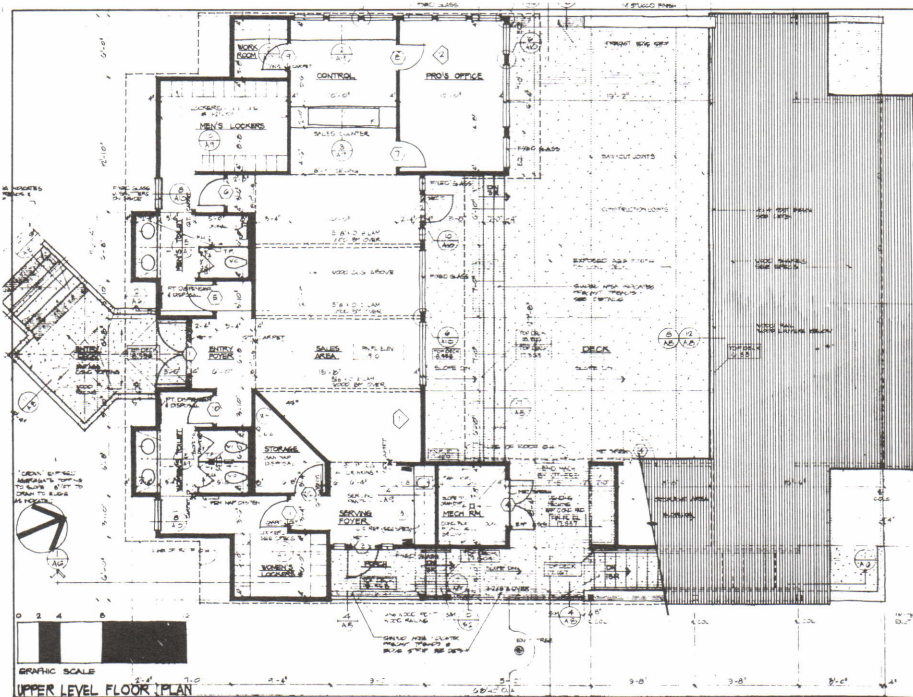
This residence was designed to accommodate the needs of a five-member family who own and manage several successful restaurants. Design emphasis was directed toward multi-purpose dining, entertainment and family activities. The owner specified a comfortable, informal eating space adjacent to the kitchen for convenience of family fellowship. The overall design maintains privacy from the street, while the major living spaces are oriented toward a panoramic view of the Blue Ridge foothills. A faceted cylindrical form accommodates a bar at the pool level, the dining space at mid level, and a bar/lounge adjacent to the master bedroom at the upper level.





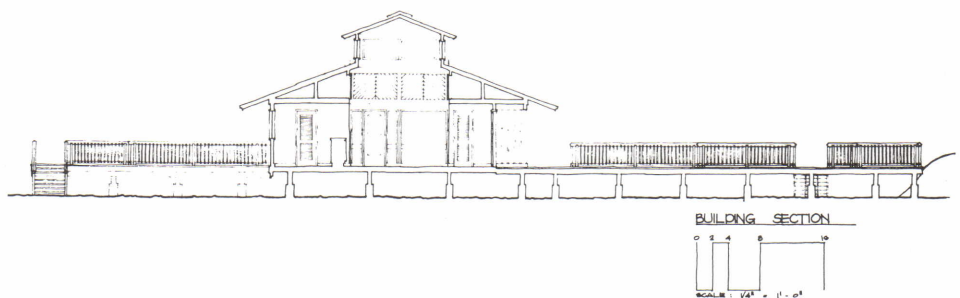
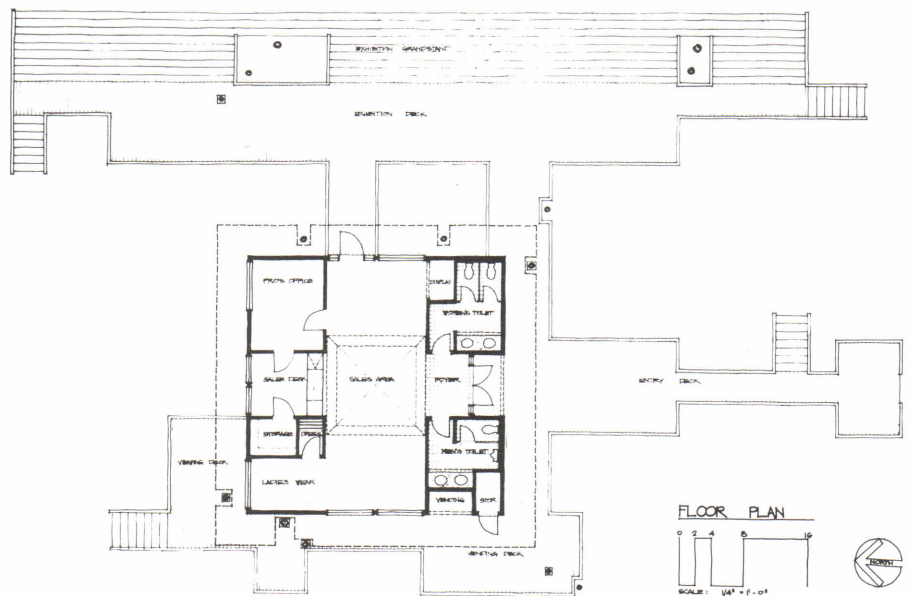
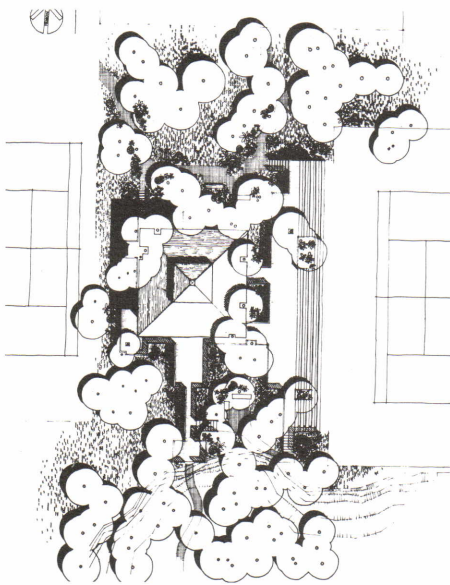
HONORABLE MENTIONJAMES PARRISH BROWNGOLF PRO SHOPKIAWAH ISLAND

Requirements of the project called for designing a golf pro shop and golf storage facility for a major island resort complex. The functions to be provided were direct visual control of golf activities; office, sales, toilet and locker spaces, serving foyer and exterior observation deck. Resort management requested a design that would offer an exciting visual focal point to visitors on the entrance drive adjacent to the eighteenth fairway and to golfers approaching the eighteenth green without the building design being a distracting influence.



TENNIS FACILITY KIAWAH ISLAND

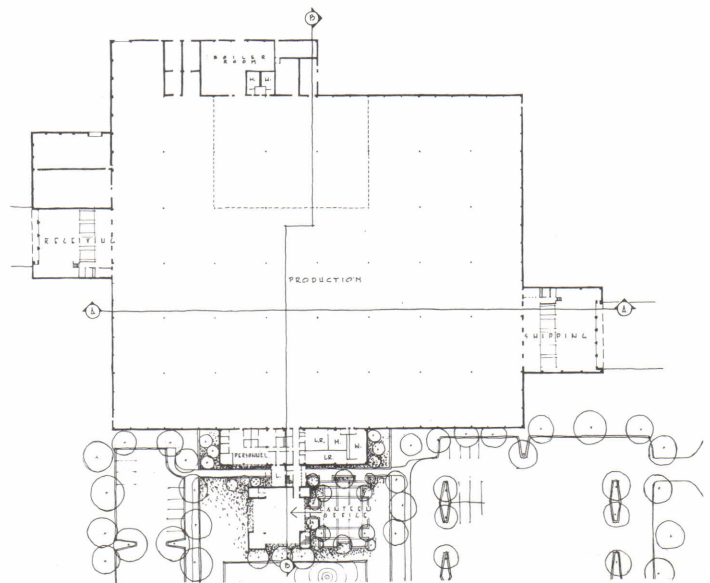
This tennis facility for the same island resort complex provides exhibition seating and viewing decks and related control, office, sales and toilet spaces. In the design criteria, preserving existing trees was dictated and conformance to V-12 Flood Zone Regulations was a prerequisite. Resort management requested a design that blended into the natural environment and that was compatible in massing and materials with existing buildings. Construction consisted of standard wood framing on a wood pile foundation, elevating the finish floor to a satisfactory height.



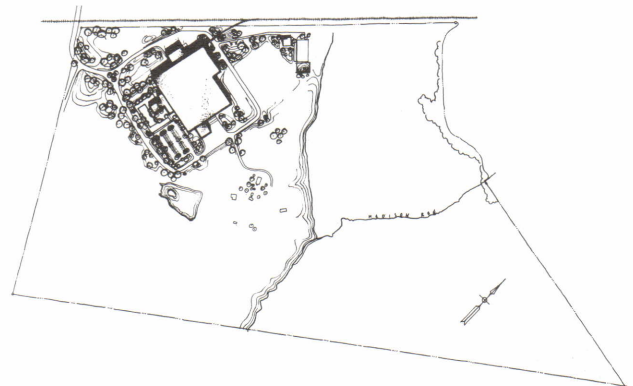


HONORABLE MENTION DANIEL INTERNATIONAL DOUBLEDAY PLANT ORANGE, VIRGINIA

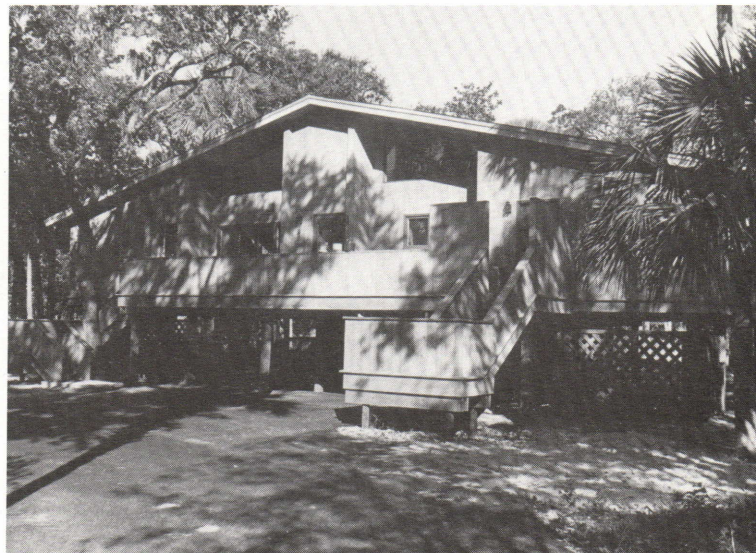
Construction of an industrial facility in a small rural community of horse farms required a sensitive approach to insure that the facility was well integrated into the surrounding landscape of rolling hills and mountains. Earth mounding was used extensively throughout the developed area and mature trees were installed to help rapidly restore the site to a natural, undisturbed appearance. Parking lots have curbed, landscaped islands and perimeter mounding to minimize visibility. Fire protection water was stored in a pond with fountains; waste treatment and power stations are remote but completely landscaped; and receiving and shipping areas, cooling towers, and mechanical areas were enclosed.



GENERAL FLOOR PLAN



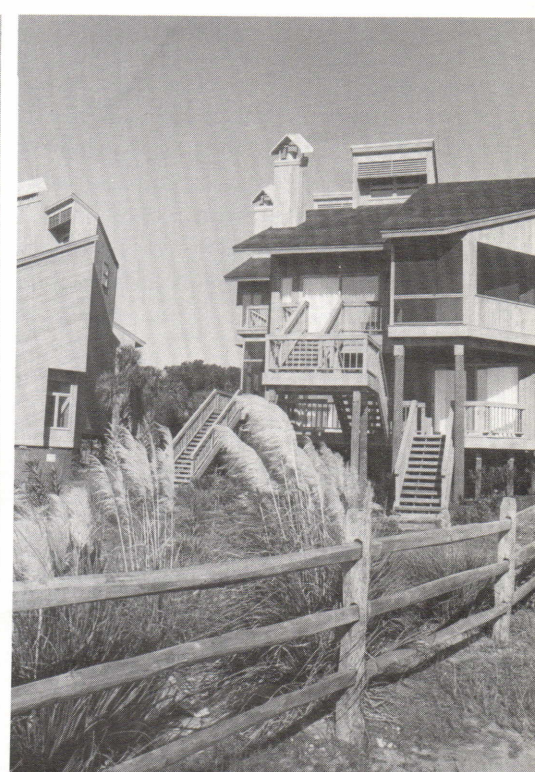
AS BUILT



CHRIS SCHMITT

The Schmitt residence is located in a quiet neighborhood on James Island and was programmed to meet the changing requirements of a young growing family. The living spaces open to the deck at the rear to take advantage of privacy and scenic view.

The Fitzgerald residence is located near the beach on Kiawah Island. The owners wanted a house that would allow for casual living much like the traditional low country beach houses. The resulting design is a contemporary expression of this traditional concept.



JAMES PARRISH BROWN

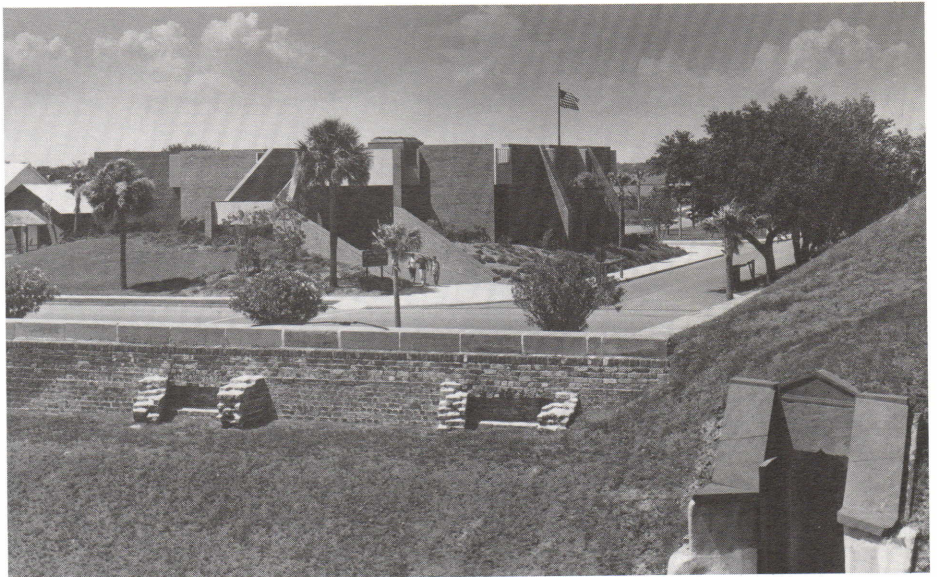
Duneside Villas, comprised of fifteen single family units on Kiawah Island, are sited to preserve the natural character of a rugged dune site. The major design feature is an innovative unit interlocking system which provides both privacy and visual interest.



LUCAS & STUBBS

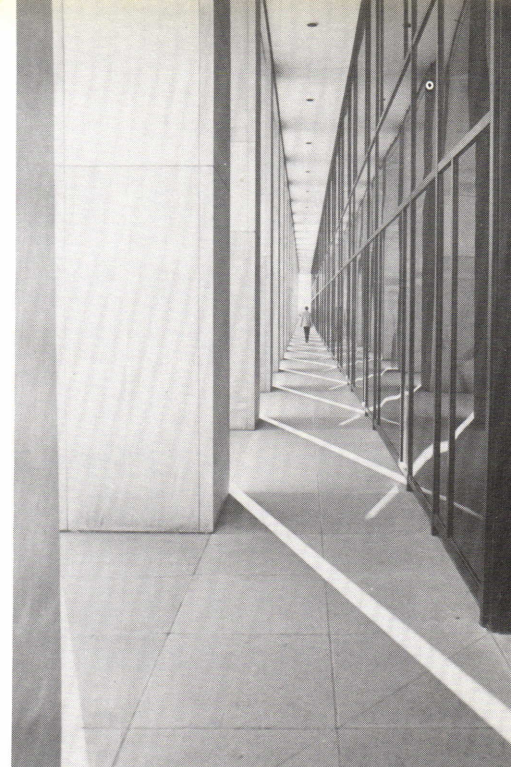
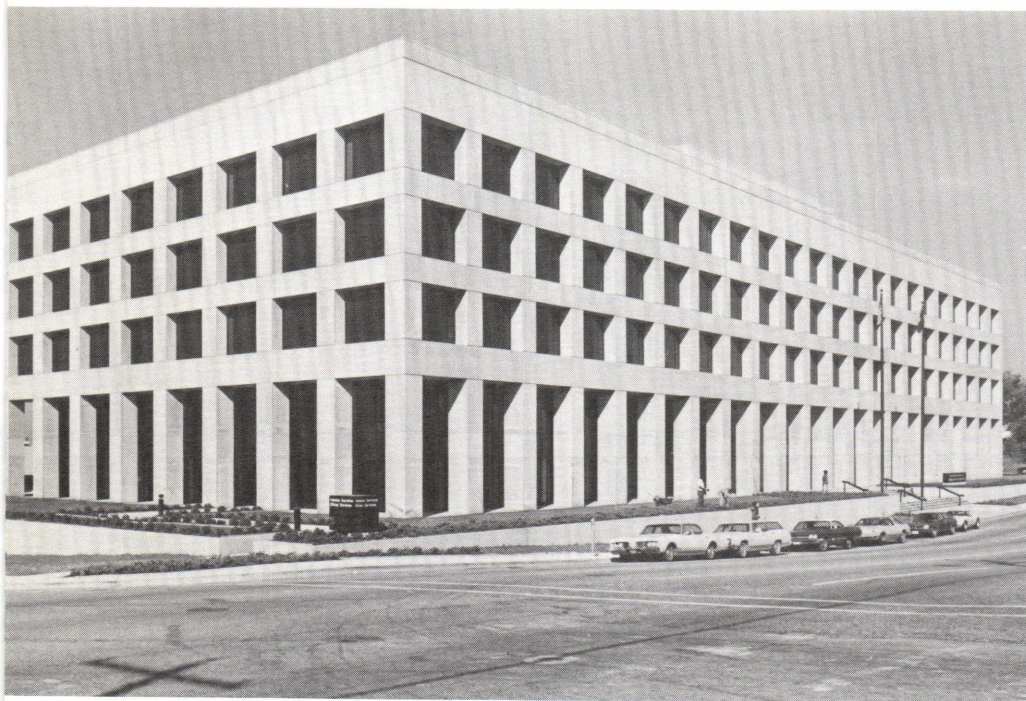
The King and Queen Building, a 68,000 square foot office building, provides space for a variety of tenants in downtown Charleston. Its location near the center of the city's old business district and its size dictated a restrained approach to avoid overpowering adjacent buildings. The design extends the rhythm and theme of old King Street structures while responding to the newer county parking garage, across the street, which is also a Lucas and Stubbs design.

The Visitor Information Center for the Fort Moultrie National Monument is located on Sullivan's Island at the site of one of our country's oldest defenses. The essential design problem was the capture of the Fort's strength and character in a contemporary structure intended to serve human rather than military needs. The old residential neighborhoods surrounding the site dictated a low profile both literally and in terms of scale. This was achieved through careful articulation of the building's exterior and the use of perimeter berms which also relate to the fort's construction. The radiating plan provides a focus on the functional center of the facility.



WILLIAM B. KAURIC

A forty unit apartment project with a grant from HUD for solar energy residential demonstrations has been completed in St. Matthews. The grant funded 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 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 system.



GEIGER/McELVEEN/KENNEDY

The Headquarters Building for the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation in Columbia contains 200,000 square feet on six floors. All central functions of the department are included: highway and bridge design, highway patrol, license and driving records, computer center, administrative offices and conference space and a 650 car parking structure.

The S. C. Employment Security Commission has achieved one hundred thousand square feet of office space on six levels in its new building in Columbia. A precast concrete skin enclosed the steel structure. Bronze glass and storefront system accent the strong void versus solid window scheme. The building is located in the area being redeveloped west of Assembly Street.





Pinckney



Tarleton

TARLETON-TANKERSLEY

Prince of Peace Catholic Church in Taylors is a flexible multi-use space for the main worship area of a master plan for a new congregation of 500 families. The building also houses supportive administrative functions.

The main office for a young local bank in Greenville was designed to convey a friendly but established impression, distinctive, but considerate of the adjacent buildings. The site was a small urban site facing a major one-way thoroughfare and adjoining a two-way residential street.



Click



PRATHER THOMAS CAMPBELL PRIDGEON

The Latimer residence in Spartanburg is situated in the center of a wholesale nursery business which the owners own and operate. A site was selected which utilized the multi-row planting beds as their front and side vistas with an irrigation lake providing a tranquil rear view.



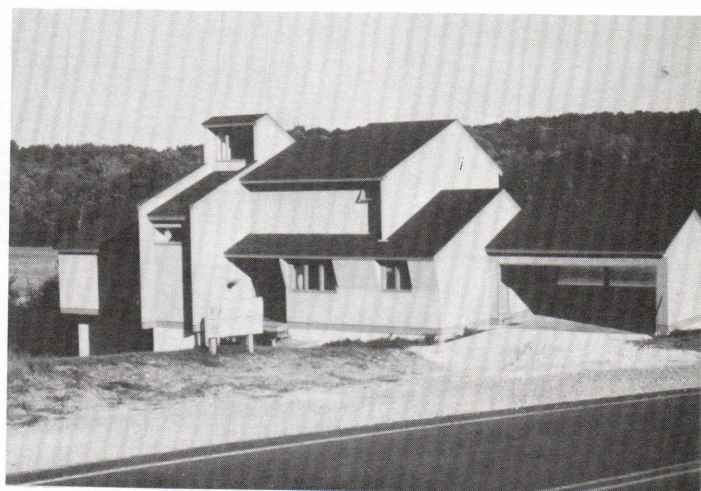
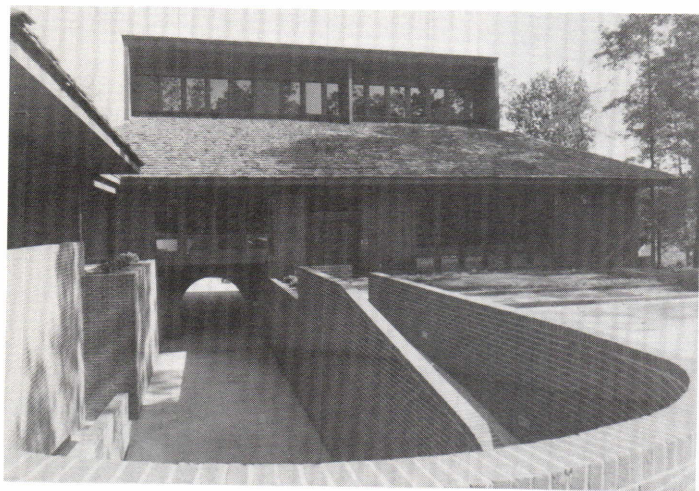
MBTB

A branch office for Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association, Greenville, is oriented to act as a buffer between a residential neighborhood and a commercial district. The 2400 square foot structure utilizes beige splitface concrete block walls and a bronze metal roof.



DESIGN COLLABORATIVE

The National Guard Armory in Bennettsville features a design of vertical brick fin walls and sloped metal roofs introduced to create a vertical break of the horizontal plane of the landscape and to maintain the scale of adjacent buildings. Surrounding the central assembly area are offices, classrooms, storage and toilet/shower areas, single-story support elements under the sloped roofs wrapping the high center area and terminated by the rectangular plan of the firing range.

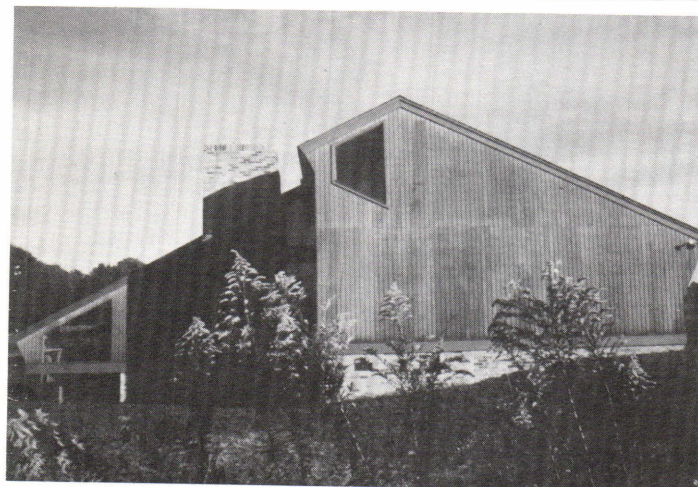


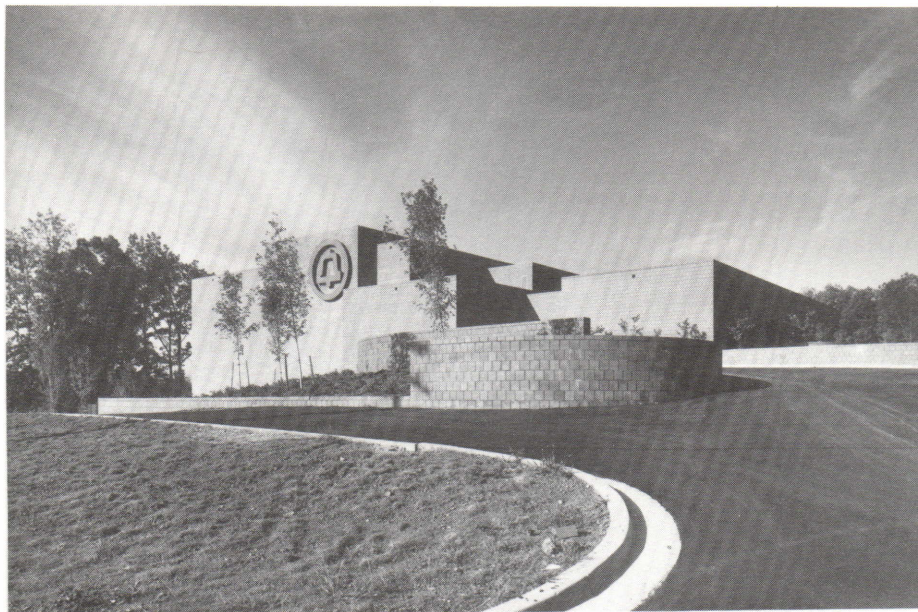
LONNIE WATT & ASSOCIATES

The Huber residence at Cobb's Glen Golf and Racquet Club is composed of a series of planes that define and interlock interior spaces. As the planes rhythmically step down the sloped site, they direct the view across the 17th fairway.

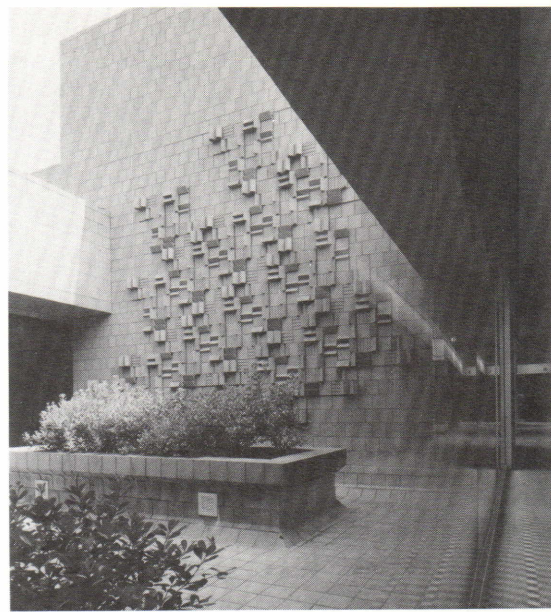
The Smith residence with its dominating hillside site overlooking the Chanticleer Golf Course near Greenville consists of a series of interlocking interior and exterior volumes. The exterior handling of detail and use of materials was derived from the character of the natural site.

Another residence at Cobbs Glen Golf and Racquet Club has strong geometric elements on a relatively flat and barren site and soft berms used to create its form statement. The house is defined by a roof line rising from near the ground.

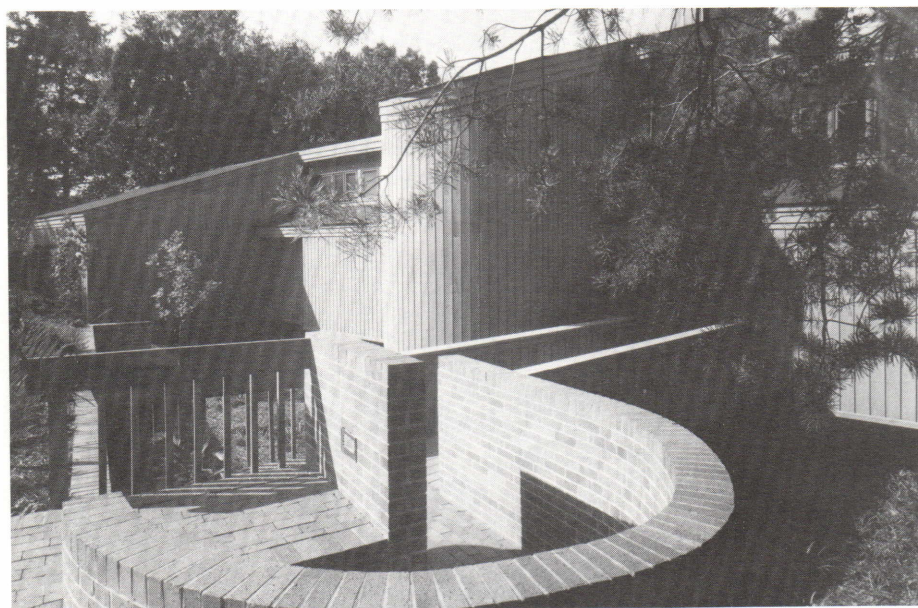




Dave Kay & Camera



Williams



Dave Kay & Camera

LILES/CLARKE

Southern Bell Traffic Service Positions System Facility in Greenville offers some 300 telephone operators and telephone traffic managers a pleasant suburban office to serve the upper Piedmont region. Functional requirements included security, quiet zones and emergency service.

MARSHALL CLARKE

The Davenport residence is located near Greer on a northern slope with an excellent mountain view. Total visual privacy from the adjacent properties was of extreme importance in its design. The total living area is naturally lit with high clearstory areas.



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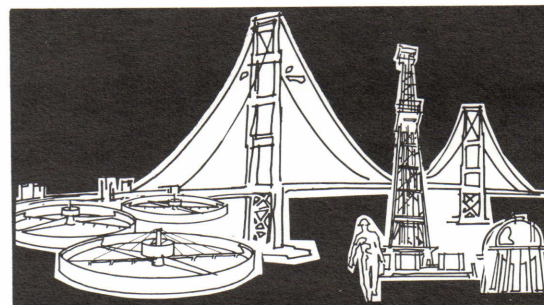
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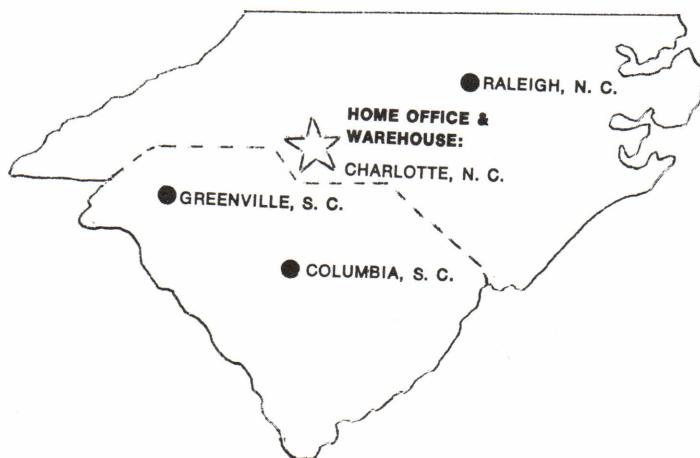


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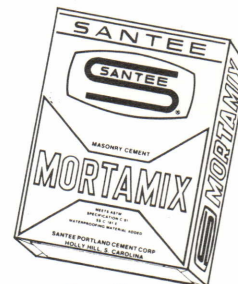
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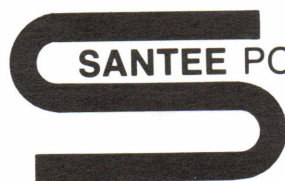
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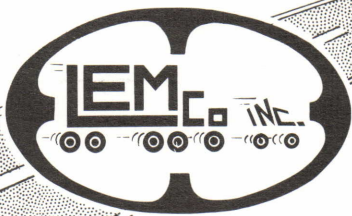
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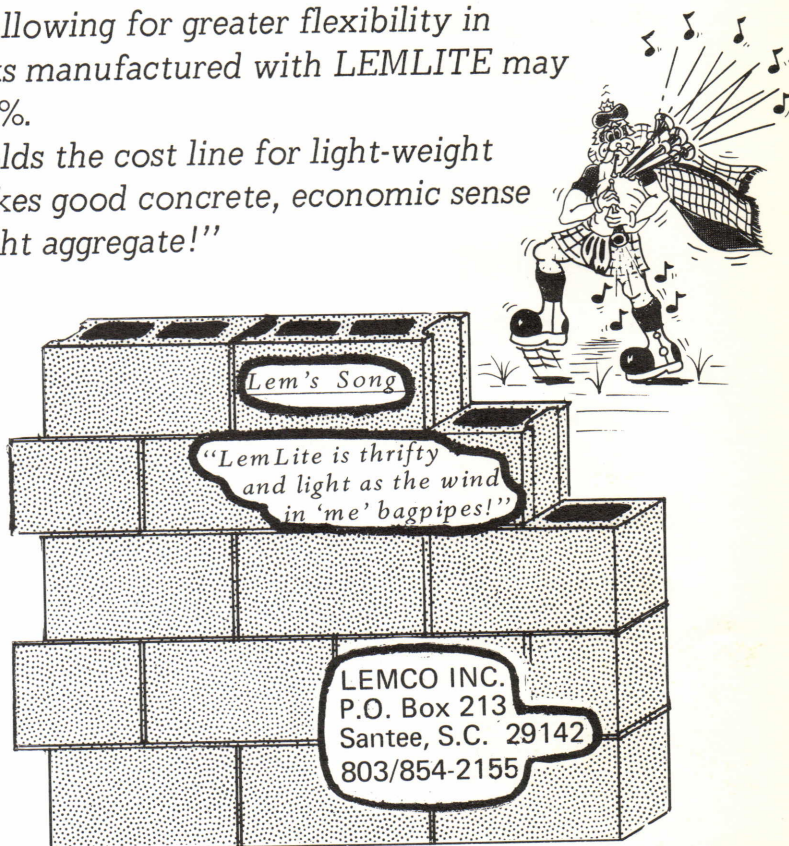
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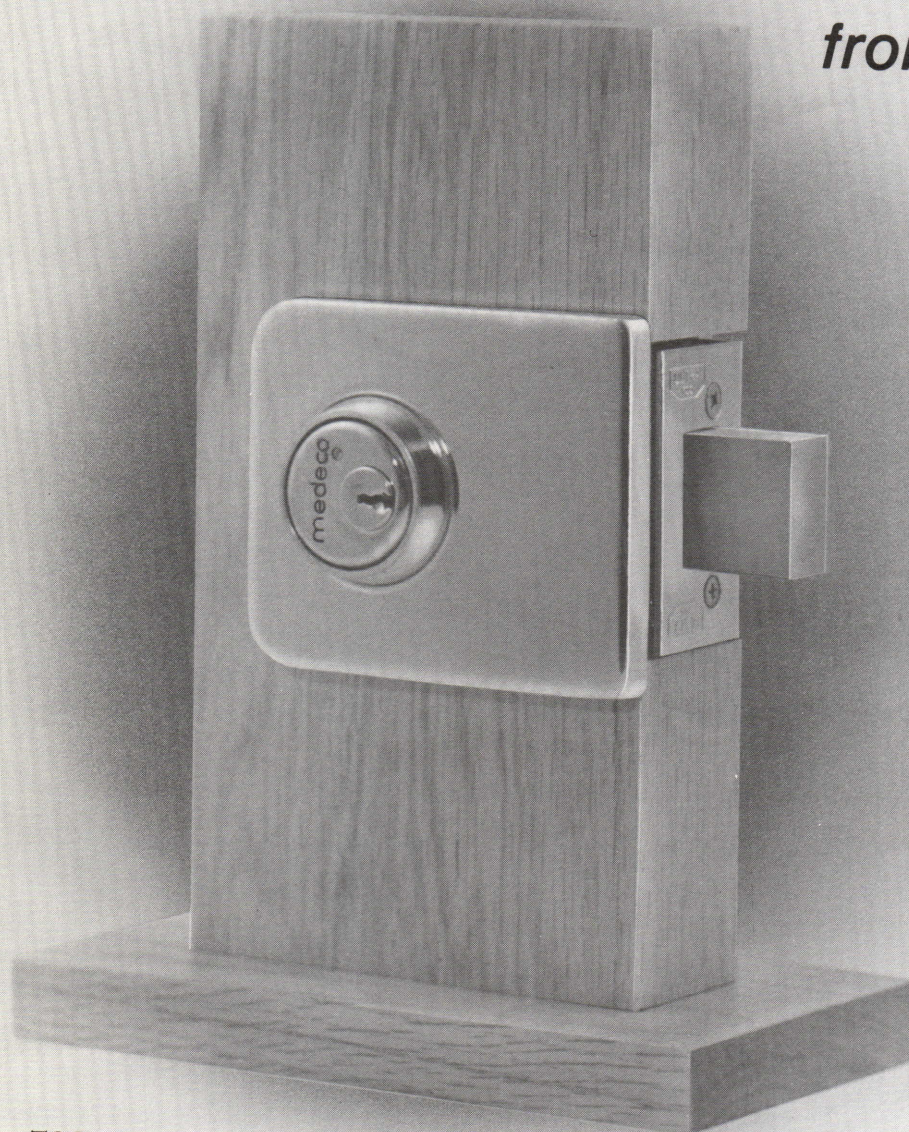
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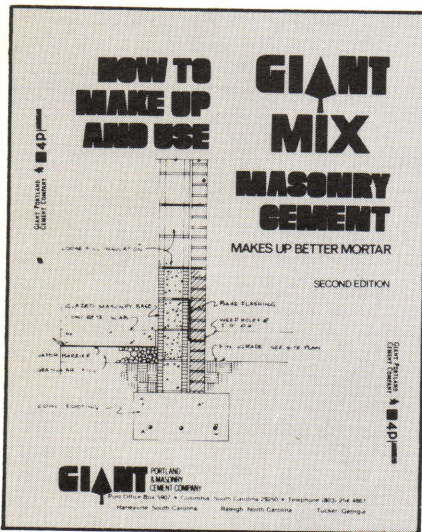
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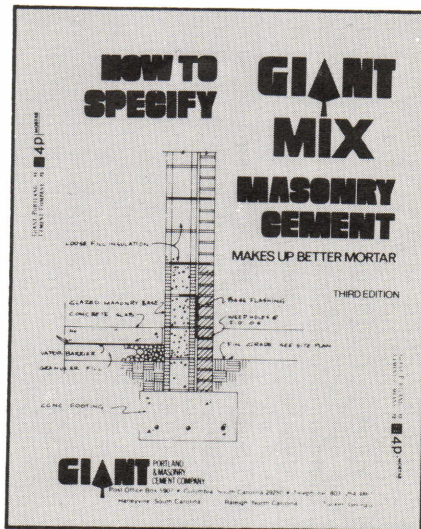
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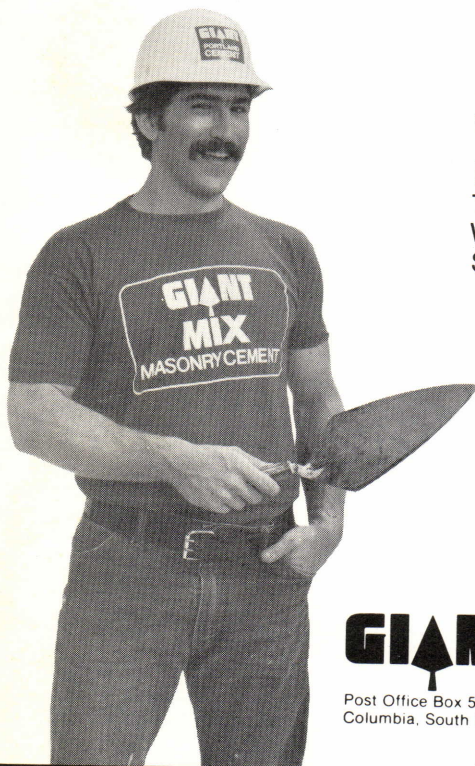
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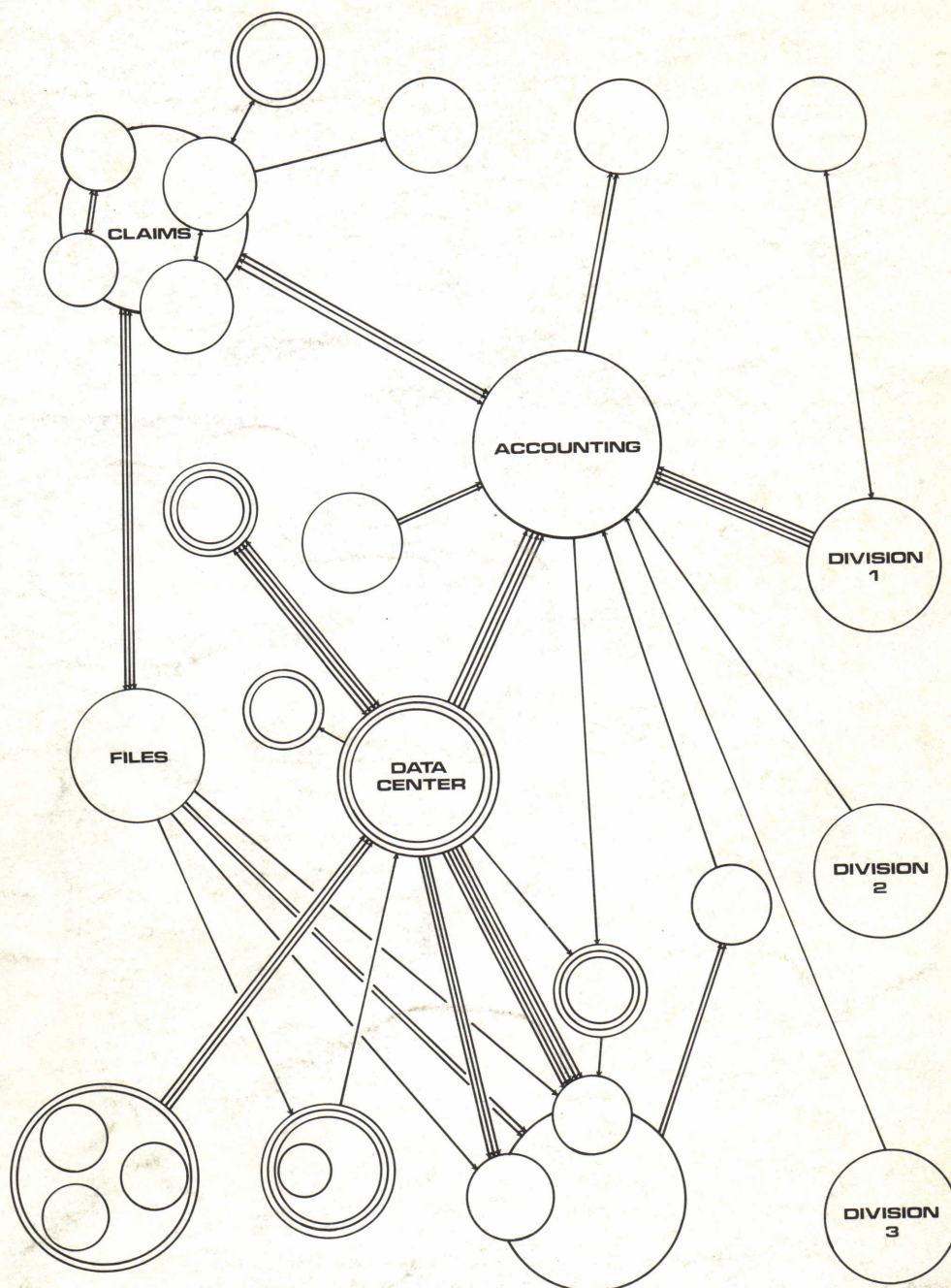
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