

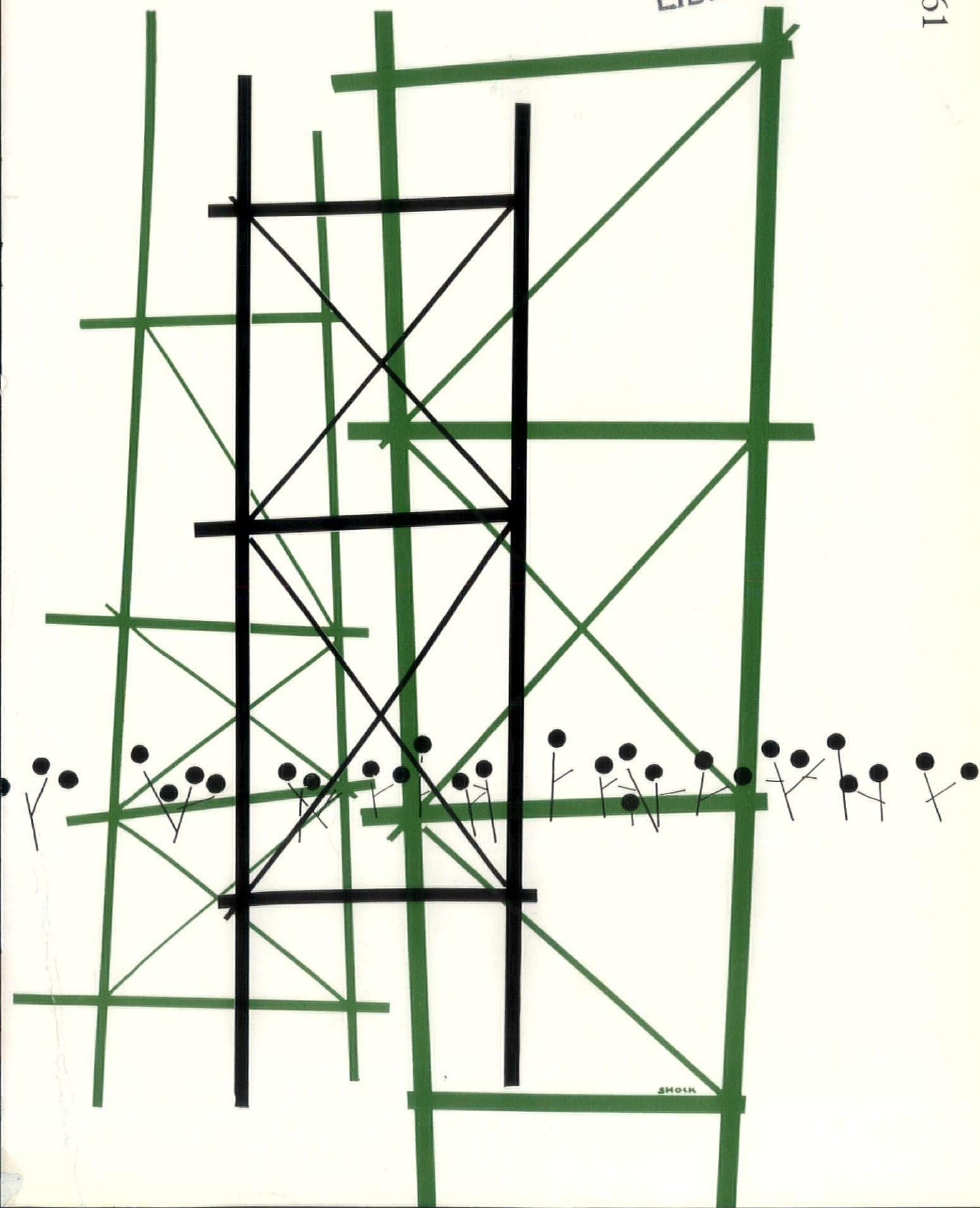
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**florida architect**

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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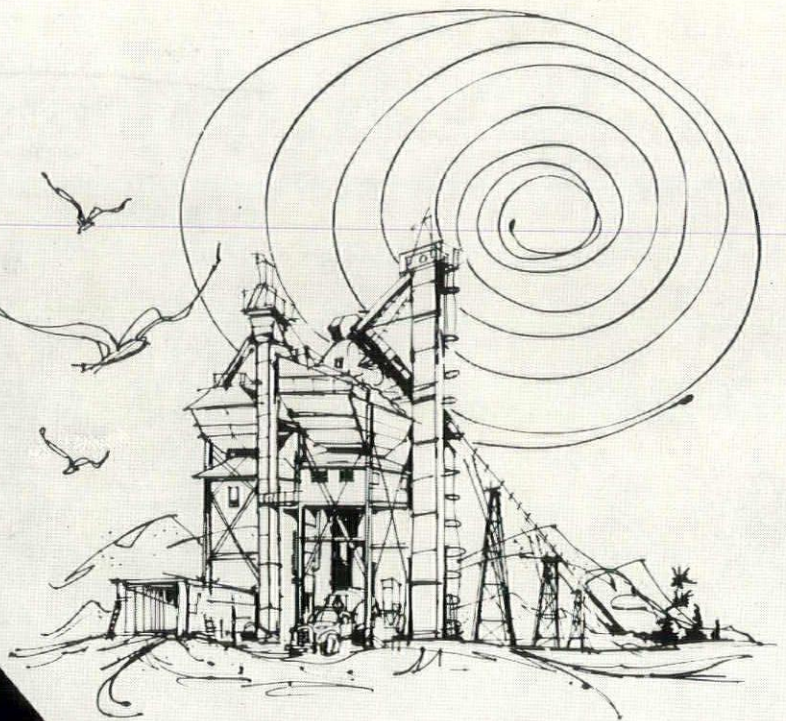
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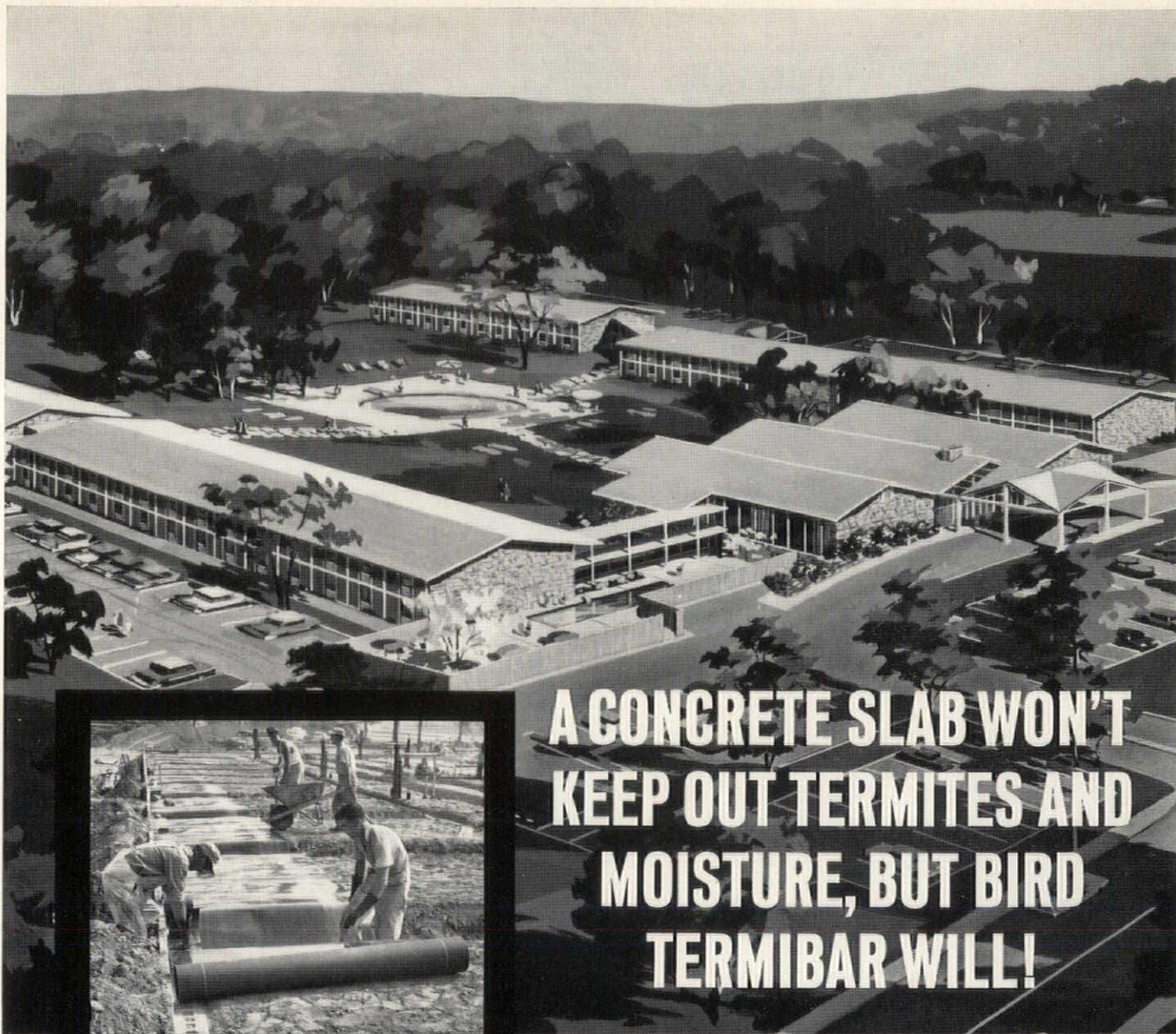
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# The Florida Architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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VOLUME 11  
 NUMBER 8 1961

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT





*Harrelson Hall, N. C. State College, Raleigh.*

## A Circular Solution

Architects for this general classroom at N. C. State faced a complex problem in design.

The building needed to incorporate large lecture rooms with smaller classrooms and offices — all arranged for close student-faculty contact. Another consideration was the disadvantage of flat floors in large group instruction, and the problem of corridors and excess floor space presented by sloping floors.

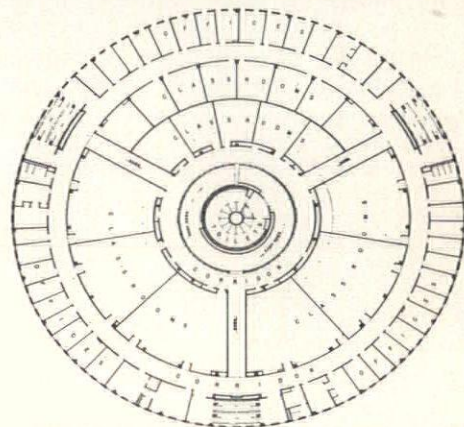
For the engineer, there was the problem presented by the use of both variable strength and variable weight concrete, affecting the moment distribution factors in the pre-cast and poured-in-place composite, continuous pre-stressed structural system. Weak soil conditions demanded that a balanced dead load design be checked on continuous circular and spread footings, to minimize the effect of any differential settlement.

The solution to these problems is imaginative — and effective. Harrelson Hall is designed as a series of stacked "soup plate" forms. Flat outer rims accommodate offices and service corridors, slope center-ward to contain the lecture areas.

Solite lightweight structural concrete was used for the building's frame and for the walls of the center core, which serves as a structural column. Solite lightweight masonry units were used inside the circular partitions.

Beams and columns were kept as slender as possible by using high strength Solite lightweight structural concrete to carry the design loads within the allowable stresses. The reduction in dead load which it affected avoided the use of piles and resulted in substantial savings.

Thus, a combination of imaginative design and versatile materials produced an effective "circular solution" at N.C. State.



A typical floor plan. The present building accommodates offices and lecture rooms. An adjacent structure to house smaller classrooms will be built later.

### HARRELSON HALL

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#### CONSULTING STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

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# Arbitration Is Best Way To Settle Differences

By ROLAND W. SELLEW, AIA

During the past several years I have had the privilege of being called upon to arbitrate disputes arising from contracts between owners and contractors, owners and architects and even between architects and their consulting engineers. In virtually every contract agreement between the parties in disagreement there was some form of arbitration clause. In some instances no such clause was included, but the disputants elected to have their differences submitted to arbitration. The absence of such clause, and unwillingness of one of the parties to use arbitration results, of course, in a lawsuit. Let me say here that such a clause, properly worded, should appear in every contract.

As I have served in an increasing number of arbitration proceedings and also as a witness in court cases, I have become more and more impressed with the fact that far too few disagreements are arbitrated and, conversely, too many have ended up in courts of law. For any professional practitioner a law suit is, or should be, anathema. The inevitable publicity attendant upon a court case is frequently more damaging than the outcome of the suit is worth—even with a 100 percent win. On the other hand, submission of a dispute to arbitration results in no publicity and hence is subject to no misinterpretation by readers of news or other articles since nothing is published or released except to the parties involved.

The standard contract forms published by the American Institute of Architects all refer to the arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association. These references are usually—they should always be—reflected in every contract emanating from an architect's office. But how many architects have very much knowledge of the application of the arbitration clause, or know much about arbitration procedures? I hasten to add that, until recently, I was one of those who

used the clause in every contract, parrot-fashion, with no real knowledge of its value.

Let us look at the other recourse besides arbitration in a dispute which the parties cannot, or will not, resolve between themselves. Obviously, it is a law suit. A law suit, if the outcome is to be satisfactory to either one of the disputants, let alone both of them, pre-supposes that a judge and a jury are expertly versed in the technical details usually involved in any dispute concerning the building industry. The result of such suit may very well be a perfectly *legal* decision, but not necessarily a technically *equitable* one. Many of our profession have served as expert witnesses in court cases and have seen decisions handed down that, while legally competent, are not equitably sufficient. It is too easy to end up with a compromise decision which bears little resemblance to facts.

Some months ago, I was invited to submit my qualifications for membership on the National Panel of Arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association and, as a result, was subsequently appointed thereto. Members of the Panel, when assigned to an arbitration proceeding by the Association, serve without compensation other than reimbursement of their out-of-pocket expenses for travel and the like. The members of the Panel have widely varying backgrounds of experience and come from many walks of life. But, to quote from a publication of the Association, "*all have this in common; they are recognized in their own communities and are respected for their judgement, their moral authority and their generosity in placing their talents at the service of others without thought of personal gain.*" An arbitrator must endeavor to live up to that description.

To quote again from an Association pamphlet, HARLAN F. STONE of the United States Supreme Court said: "*The very refinements and complex-*

*ities of our Court machinery often make it cumbersome and dilatory when applied to controversies involving simple issues of fact or law. This is especially the case when the issue of fact turns upon expert knowledge as to the nature or quality of merchandise or the damage consequent upon the failure to perform a contract - - - which can be better determined by a layman having training and experience in a particular trade or business than by a judge and jury who have not had that training or experience.*"

I should like to urge that all members of our profession acquaint themselves with the full meaning and purport of the "arbitration clause" and its application in cases of disagreement that seem headed for a law court. Those who do take the time and effort to do this will find it interesting, stimulating and greatly worth while.

## PHA Deputy To Talk at Sarasota Meeting

FRANK SERVAITES, Deputy Commissioner of the Public Housing Administration, Washington, is flying from the Capitol to Sarasota as guest speaker at the Florida Central Chapter meeting banquet this month. The banquet will be held at the Landmark Hotel at Sarasota's Lido Beach on the evening of August 12, following meetings of the Chapter and Auxiliary executive committees and memberships.

Though the exact subject of Mr. Servaites' talk has not been released, a spokesman for the Chapter said he would deal with the need for and status of public housing activities in Florida and would clarify the procedures necessary for both the economic and architectural developments of public housing projects here. What meager reports have been issued on this general subject thus far indicate that substantial programs are now being planned for areas on the west coast, and in both the Jacksonville and Greater Miami areas.

Officers and committeemen of the Florida Central Chapter believe that the Chapter program has much of interest to offer architects from other chapters who are, or may be,

(Continued on Page 6)



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## Deputy to Talk...

(Continued from Page 4)

interested in public housing projects. These are welcome to attend the Florida Central meeting. However reservations are necessary. They may be obtained by application to JACK WEST, 536 South Pineapple Street, Sarasota, Florida. Cocktails, at the poolside of the Landmark Hotel, start at 5:30. The Chapter Banquet is scheduled for 7:00.

### P/R Committee Maps State Level Program

Twenty-two people, including chapter P/R chairmen and FAA officers, met July 15 at the Sun and Sand Hotel Court, Daytona Beach, in a day-long meeting called to discuss current programs and future plans for the FAA's public relations activity. Chairman of the meeting was EDWARD G. GRAFTON, member of Institute's P/R Committee from the Florida Region. Eight of Florida's ten chapters were represented; and arrangements for the conference

were made by FRANCIS R. WALTON and DAVID A. LEETE of the Daytona Beach Chapter.

The morning session was devoted to a general discussion relative to P/R activities in various chapter areas following the showing of a 15-minute color and sound film. The film was made by Rainbow Pictures of Miami for the Dade County Museum of Science and Industry for which Pancoast, Ferendino, Skeels and Burnham were architects. It was shown as an example of the type of presentation that can be used as a P/R tool by an architectural firm.

The afternoon session included a discussion of P/R problems and programs at national and state levels. This was followed by a review of the new AIA color and sound film, "Designing a Better Tomorrow", that included comments regarding the film and its possible use as a means for public education by practicing architects themselves as well as chapters.

Out of the two sessions came some conclusions and recommendations relative to current activities and possibilities for future P/R programs. Most important single conclusion was that the highest possible excel-

lence in architectural design and professional service constituted the most effective single P/R tool available to any individual or firm. Brought to the chapter level, this involved responsibility to identify architectural practice and the professionals involved in it with the best interests of both community and public.

Means for achieving this objective, it was revealed, varied widely among chapters—first because of the wide variance in P/R budgets, and again because of differences in community areas with which the chapters are concerned. Most important elements in any chapter P/R program were listed as:

1 . . . Public service in such fields as community government, urban design and public welfare on the part of both chapter groups and individuals.

2 . . . Group programs involving recognition of, and awards for, excellence in various types of craftsmanship.

3 . . . Participation by individuals in programs involving public interests that are reported in the press and by radio and television.

(Continued on Page 25)

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THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

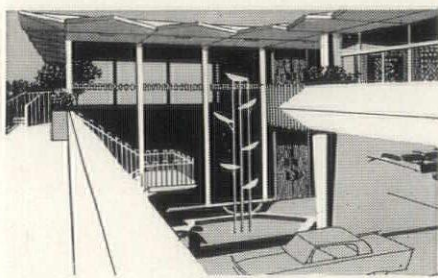


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Out of a need for drive-up tellers' windows, as well as parking facilities, came this handsome banking center. Tulsa's First National Autobank is a delightful example of the many ways concrete can combine structural practicality with good design.

Here, concrete plays a major decorative role in many different ways. You see everything from folded plate canopies over the parking arcade to walls and sunscreens in high-style masonry shapes. Drives are black concrete. Upper deck parking area is a hollow-core concrete deck.

Today's architects find there is no ceiling on imagination when they design with modern concrete.

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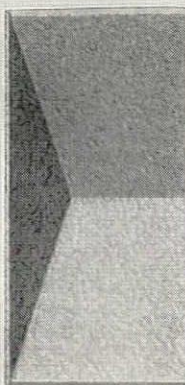
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(Right)

International Building, San Francisco; Anshen & Allen, Architects; precast concrete curtain wall panels (Mo-Sai) by P. Grassi-American Terrazzo Company; Structural Engineers, Gould & Degenkolb—Robert D. Dewell

(Left)

Photo-diagram of an International Building panel showing the 3-dimensional surface with inverted hip-roof design.

(Inset)

Architect's model of International Building.

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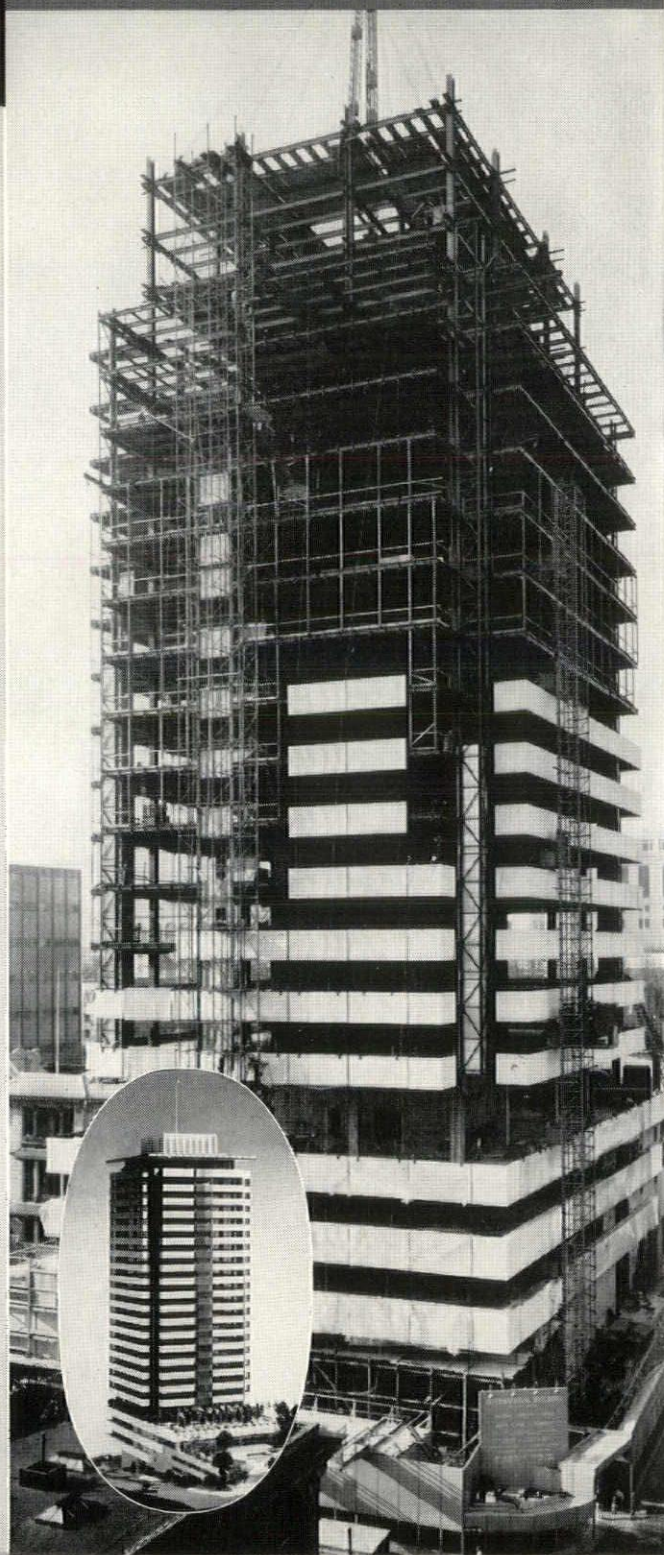
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# The 1961 Office Practice Seminar...

## Part II - Architect-Engineer Coordination

The second of the four seminar sessions of the 1961 FAA Office Practice Seminar started at 11:15 AM, June 10, 1961. The subject was "Architect-Engineer Coordination." Chairman was ROBERT H. MAYBIN,

AIA, of Tallahassee; and the three speakers in order of presentation, were NEWTON EBAUGH, PE, of Gainesville, WILLIAM E. BISHOP, PE, of Tallahassee, and CHARLES M. SPOONER, JR., PE, of Coral Gables.

**Mr. Maybin** — The first speaker of this session — which will explore ways and means for improving Architect-Engineer Coordination — is an engineer from Gainesville who has had long experience in working with architects. Formerly a teacher in the Engineering College of the University of Florida, he is a principal in the consulting engineering firm of Ebaugh and Geothel of Gainesville . . . MR. NEWTON EBAUGH.

**Mr. Ebaugh** — As many of you know, I have a background of service on the faculties of Georgia Tech and the University of Florida. Also, I have been privileged to work with architects for more than thirty years. Due to the former experience, I welcome the opportunity to participate with you in any educational effort, such as this seminar, which is designed to assist the architect in rendering better service to his client. Due to the latter experience, I can assure you that there is an increasing need for better coordination of the engineering portions of your work.

Since my major experience relates to the mechanical and electrical systems, I shall leave soil mechanics, foundations, structural systems, etc. to others who follow me on this panel and who are better qualified to discuss them.

A little reflection makes us realize that practically all phases of building design and construction continue to become more complicated as time goes along. More and more teamwork will be demanded of us if we are to give our clients the best possible service. We need better edu-

cated architects and engineers, better planned training programs of work for the young graduate who aspires to professional status, and a greater realization on the part of those who have become licensed that a professional man is a student throughout his active career — and that, at best, he can only learn a small part of the sum total of knowledge required by important buildings today.

**The Architect's Duties**—Most of you will use the *Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Architect*, A.I.A. Document No. B-121, as the basis of your contract with the client. Section C-1 of this form outlines what you are promising to do for the client. Among other things, you are promising to render *professional* services with respect to the engineering phases of a project. It should be evident that you cannot render professional services by consulting electricians, plumbers, sheet metal contractors, and salesmen relative to the professional designs required today. Yet we see this going on in the profession to the detriment of those architects who are trying to enhance the professional status of the practice of architecture in the eyes of the general public.

**The Engineer's Duties**—Fortunately, the better architectural firms employ professional engineers to work with them in doing the engineering portions of their work. The larger firms have registered professional engineers as employees or as principals of the firm. However, it is not un-

usual for the very large firms to employ outside engineering consultants for important projects.

The smaller architectural firms with less than about thirty employees generally find it more economical to employ engineering consultants to work with them on the mechanical and electrical phases of their projects. Besides, an independent firm of consulting engineers can bring to the project a number of experienced professionals who are specialists in air conditioning, illumination, water supply, sewage disposal, etc., and thereby help the architect to render the very best service to his client. One or two engineers employed in an architectural firm can't be expected to render this quality of service.

The A.I.A. Document No. B-121 provides for preliminary conferences and studies, working drawings and specifications, and general supervision. The engineer should expect to assist the architect in all of these stages of a project. He should sit in preliminary conferences when requested. He should coordinate the mechanical and electrical parts of his work with the requirements of the structural system to eliminate interferences.

He should advise the architect of space needs for equipment, piping, ducts, etc., and make a real effort to keep these space needs to a minimum compatible with future servicing requirements. He should advise the architect of the several ways of designing the work and point out the advantages of the recommended systems from the standpoints of first cost and operating costs. He should work with the architect to preserve the finish and decor which he has designed.

Finally, the engineer should be employed to render general supervision for his portions of the work to see to it that the owner gets what has been contracted.

**Areas of Better Coordination** — The two areas of our work which offer the greatest opportunity for  
(Continued on Page 10)



## Office Practice Seminar...

(Continued from Page 9)

improvement are the first and last mentioned above. We need to do more coordinating in the preliminary phase and in the supervision phase.

Frequently, floor to ceiling heights, equipment spaces, the size of pipe and duct spaces and the structural system are pretty well set before we are called in to discuss the mechanical and electrical work. Then, all too often, we need more space and this cuts down on the usable floor space and the space planning which the architect is trying to achieve. Earlier preliminary conferences will result in better planning.

Probably the weakest part of our engineering work today lies in insufficient supervision. Many architects do not realize the necessity of periodic checks by the designer of the mechanical systems as they are being installed. The final inspection is fine, but a lot of poor work can be covered up before this is required.

My criticisms and suggestions are meant to be constructive. I firmly believe that most architects and engineers really want to render the very best service for the client and also want to enhance the professional status of our professions in the eyes of the general public. The best way to enhance our professions is to render better service to our clients.

**Mr. Maybin** — Thank you. The next speaker is an engineer who works very closely with architects who are also members of his professional organization. So he should be especially able to tell us the important points about architect-engineer coordination. He is a member of the Tallahassee firm of Barrett, Daffin and Bishop, architects and engineers. **Mr. WILLIAM E. BISHOP.**

**Mr. Bishop** — The objective of the engineer is to produce, rapidly and efficiently, a complete set of plans from which the contractor can build with a minimum of questions and problems. This too, I believe, is the objective of the architect. To accomplish this common objective requires a great deal of close cooperation between both building professionals.

I realize that not all architects work in the same way, particularly in the preliminary stages of a project. So you

can't lay down a set of rules and expect every one to follow them precisely. In my office we have four registered architects. This is the way we lay out work in our office; and it works pretty well.

A preliminary conference between architect and engineer should always be held. Here they can discuss various structural systems — but, probably, at this time mechanical and electrical engineers are not necessarily involved. At this time any special or unusual conditions of the project should be brought up — such as the desirability of unusually long clear spans involving omission of some columns; and any other point that might affect the structure of the building. Building materials — especially those for exterior walls — should also be dis-

cussed and the overall thinking of the architect transmitted to the engineer so the engineer may have some definite idea of required dead loads on various structural members.

From this type of discussion the engineer can investigate various structural systems and can come up with some that will meet the design requirements of the building and the physical requirements of the building itself. Later at a second conference — but still during the preliminary planning stage — the architect and engineer should again compare notes and finally decide on the particular structural system to be used. The need for this seems clear. In the past the choice was confined to reinforced concrete, steel or wood. But today the range of structural materials is expand-

**The four-session, all-day Office Practice Seminar, held June 10, 1961, at the Hillsboro Hotel in Tampa, was the third such gathering to be sponsored by the FAA's Office Practice Committee. Seminar Chairman Earl M. Starnes, working with FAA President Robert H. Levison, organized the meeting into four sessions as follows:**

### **10:00 AM...."THE STUDENT AND THE ARCHITECT"**

**Chairman....J. Vance Duncan, AIA**

**Speakers.....T. Trip Russell, AIA**

**Ronnie Ginn**

**Dale Freelove**

**Walter Raymond, AIA**

### **11:15 AM...."ARCHITECT-ENGINEER COORDINATION"**

**Chairman....Robert H. Maybin, AIA**

**Speakers.....Newton Ebaugh, PE**

**W. E. Bishop, PE**

**C. M. Spooner, Jr., PE**

### **2:00 PM...."NEW AIA GENERAL CONDITIONS"**

**Chairman....Hilliard T. Smith, Jr., AIA**

**Speakers.....Bernard B. Rothschild, AIA**

### **3:15 PM...."OMMISSIONS AND ERRORS"**

**Chairman....Earl M. Starnes, AIA**

**Speakers.....Victor A. Schinnerer,**

**Insurance Counselor**

**William E. Sherman**

**Attorney**

**This year, for the first time, proceedings of the seminar were tape-recorded. A resolution was adopted by the FAA Board of Directors at its June 9th meeting that "the pertinent portions" of these proceedings be published. The first session of the Seminar was reported in July. Material on others will follow....Most of the talks were delivered on an extemporaneous basis, thus a substantial re-writing from the transcript of the recording has been necessary to avoid the repetitions and fragmented sentences that invariably occur in the recording of such deliveries. However, all tape-transcripts have been edited with the care necessary to assure inclusion of all "the pertinent portions" of each session.**



ing — or it might also be said that the use of these materials is changing.

At this conference it will help the engineer if wall sections, interior partitions, etc., can be decided upon. This will enable the engineer to finish his preliminary planning and give the architect information on beam sizes, etc. At this second conference also the mechanical engineer should be present to discuss requirements for duct spaces, suspension ceiling systems, etc., in order that floor-to-floor heights may be set.

Both of these conferences should be held in the early stages of the preliminary planning. As soon as possible after the engineer has this required information he should furnish the owner, through the architect, his requirements for soil investigation. Normally it's advisable that the soil testing organization have some preliminary information on foundation members — not necessarily final information, but some indication of where foundations will be and tentative data on loadings of footings and foundation walls and at least preliminary elevations of footings and foundations. This will enable a more valid interpretation of soil investigation.

During the entire period of the building's design the architect should keep to a minimum changes from the structural conditions that have been decided upon. If any change is made, it should be brought to the engineer's attention immediately — and preferably it should be made in conjunction with the engineer. At the end of the preliminary planning stage the structural system should be entirely set. Data on the character and sizes of beams, columns, decks, joists, etc., should be furnished the architect by the engineer.

If these preliminaries have been adequately handled and if preliminary decisions relative to structure remain substantially unchanged, the need for architect-engineer coordination during the working drawing stage of the project is practically nil. During this stage the structural engineer is primarily concerned with the various types of structural details that do not affect the design of the building so far as the architect is concerned. So, with proper coordination during the preliminary stages of the design, conferences during the working drawing stage are hardly necessary. They should be few — if any.

This, of course, is the ideal situa-

tion. Unfortunately, it almost never works out this way in practice.

**Mr. Maybin** — Thank you Mr. Bishop. The next speaker is also a structural engineer. He is not directly associated with architects, though he works with them on a consulting basis. He is a graduate of the Engineering School of the University of Florida and for the past three years has been a partner in the consulting firm of Driver and Spooner of Coral Gables . . . **MR. CHARLES M. SPOONER, JR.**

**Mr. Spooner** — To draw or design a building that is beautiful is somewhat of an achievement. But to draw or design a building that is not only beautiful but that also is safe, useful, economical and practical is truly a great achievement. And the production of such a building requires an engineer.

Engineering is necessary for three main reasons. First, safety of the public must be assured; second, the owner's investment must be protected; and, third, the engineer must protect the architect by means of a sound, economical, practical structural design that will maintain the desired esthetic properties of the building to the greatest possible extent. The engineer should be willing to try new ideas, new materials, new design methods. But he should also be willing and ready to act as a damper if required to meet his responsibility of protecting the public, the owner and the architect.

How are we to achieve a building that is beautiful, safe, economical and practical? The answer is teamwork — coordination between architect and engineer from the very beginning of the project to its bitter end. This is something we all like to talk about. But in the rush to complete a job, most of us forget about coordination. We, as engineers, are often hurried to design a project without sufficient preliminary information — simply to give us an early start on changes that must be made later because of the lack of coordination!

The architect is always pointing out to the engineer that he, the architect, is the prime contractor on the project. It is he who is responsible for preliminaries and plans and for coordination with all parties concerned. In view of this, I say it is up to him to improve the coordination between the

architect and engineer — and engineers should respond with cooperation.

Some examples may help to explain what I mean. We work with several architectural firms. There are those who hurriedly make a rough sketch then leave it to a draftsman to work out details, develop coordination as required and complete the job. But after it's done, the architect decides the design has strayed from what he had in mind. So the changes begin — not just architectural changes, but changes that involve the architect, the engineers and everybody concerned.

There are other architects who think their preliminaries are so good the owner won't disagree with them — so they don't obtain the owner's approval. We start on the working drawings. And when the owner finally asks "*Where are the preliminaries?*," it's too late. People are different. Because the architect likes it, doesn't necessarily mean the owner will.

Still others develop preliminaries without consulting the engineer at all — often because they fear the engineer might impose some limits on the design itself. They get the preliminaries approved — then come to the engineer and insist that he make the design work structurally, even though it may not be practical. This is a difficult, and often an impossible, thing to do.

The question is: What can you, as architects, and we, as engineers, each do about improving this matter of coordination? First of all, if the job requires an engineer, select one and consult with him during the preliminary design stage. This will save everybody concerned both headaches and money. Above all, get the owner's approval of the preliminaries before starting working drawings. And when these begin, set up a conference to include everybody who will be concerned with this particular job so that each can receive all the pertinent information available.

As working drawings proceed and you have a question, call the engineer; and the engineer should similarly call the architect when a question occurs to him. As drawings are finished make sure the engineer has copies of the architect's prints and the architect has copies of the engineer's prints. Lots of errors can be caught during these early stages.

When a question arises, give the  
(Continued on Page 12)



## Office Practice Seminar...

(Continued from Page 11)

engineer an answer. Don't tell him to "work around the problem," for if you do, soon there'll be nothing but problems and the whole job will stop. And don't rely on draftsmen to do the architect's work, nor expect them to accept the architect's responsibility. The architect himself must be present as coordinating conferences are held. Otherwise he won't know what's going on, won't know what decisions have been made, and therefore won't be able to give the proper answer to the engineer's questions. Last, but not least: Don't attempt to issue bid documents until all the engineer's drawings and all the architect's drawings have been thoroughly checked individually and against one another to make sure they coincide in all details. Otherwise we'll both have many difficulties in the field.

Now, of course, these suggestions don't cover every possible situation. But they can serve as a useful guide to procedure. Generally speaking, any problem can be solved if we work as a team and not as individuals. But any good team needs a captain who can plan, guide and direct the work of others. This must be the architect. If we can work this way as a team, we can give the client a professional job in an economical and efficient manner. And who knows—everybody may show a profit, even the engineer!

So remember: This problem is not like the weather that everybody talks about but can't do anything about. This is a problem that everybody can talk about—and everybody can, and should, do something about.

**Mr. Maybin**—Thank you. As an architect I want to stress the point that all these speakers have made: Consult with engineers in the early preliminary stage of any building design. This is of the utmost importance. If it is not done, complications of both structure and equipment are bound to result—and possibly to an extent that will ruin the design that you have presented to your client. A building is much more than just a design. It is an architectural idea plus all the structural elements and various items of equipment necessary to make it serve its purpose. And the earlier all these are coordinated the better it is for everybody concerned.

When structural and mechanical requirements develop complications to an extent that a design idea is lost or must be radically changed or even abandoned, the engineers can hardly be blamed. I think a great deal of criticism must fall on architects who have not been adequately trained in the understanding of these engineering problems. No one can really design a building without designing—at least some concept of the engineering requirements.

On the other hand, many engineers are unmindful of architectural requirements. They are also inclined to provide information on both structural and equipment items that has not been thought through sufficiently to be accurate. So when the architect uses this information, he finds that his design must be changed to accommodate larger structural members or more space for mechanical equipment than he had first been told were necessary. And there, of course, the engineers are at fault.

So the trouble is not always on one side or the other. The only answer to the problem is working together from the very start of a project—then as the job progresses, trying to anticipate what the other fellow needs and being ready to move to meet the need cooperatively.

Now, are there any questions?

---

*As during the first session of the Seminar, some general observations were offered and some discussion occurred that were not to the main points of this Seminar. The following questions and answers have been briefed as contributing to some direct or related point made by the speakers.*

---

**Q**—We hear a great deal about another kind of coordination—modular coordination. Does use of a modular system based on multiples of four inches materially facilitate coordination of a building's structural and mechanical systems?

**A (By Mr. Bishop)**—As concerns structural systems, the modular method works well. It is not always possible to work with modular layouts where column and beam spacings

must be different and each may be carrying a different load. But when we can work with the modular system it does help structurally. I think it would not greatly affect the layout of electrical or mechanical systems.

**Q**—Regarding Mr. Spooner's point about the architect turning work over to a draftsman with whom the engineer must deal, isn't the architect—at least in the small firm—more familiar with the plans in his office than the engineer is with the plans in his office? Many times I have called an engineering firm and the head of the office had no idea what was going on and had to call on somebody to answer my questions.

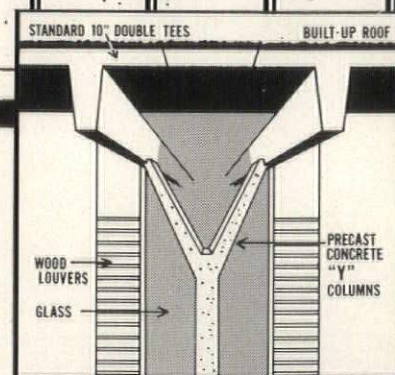
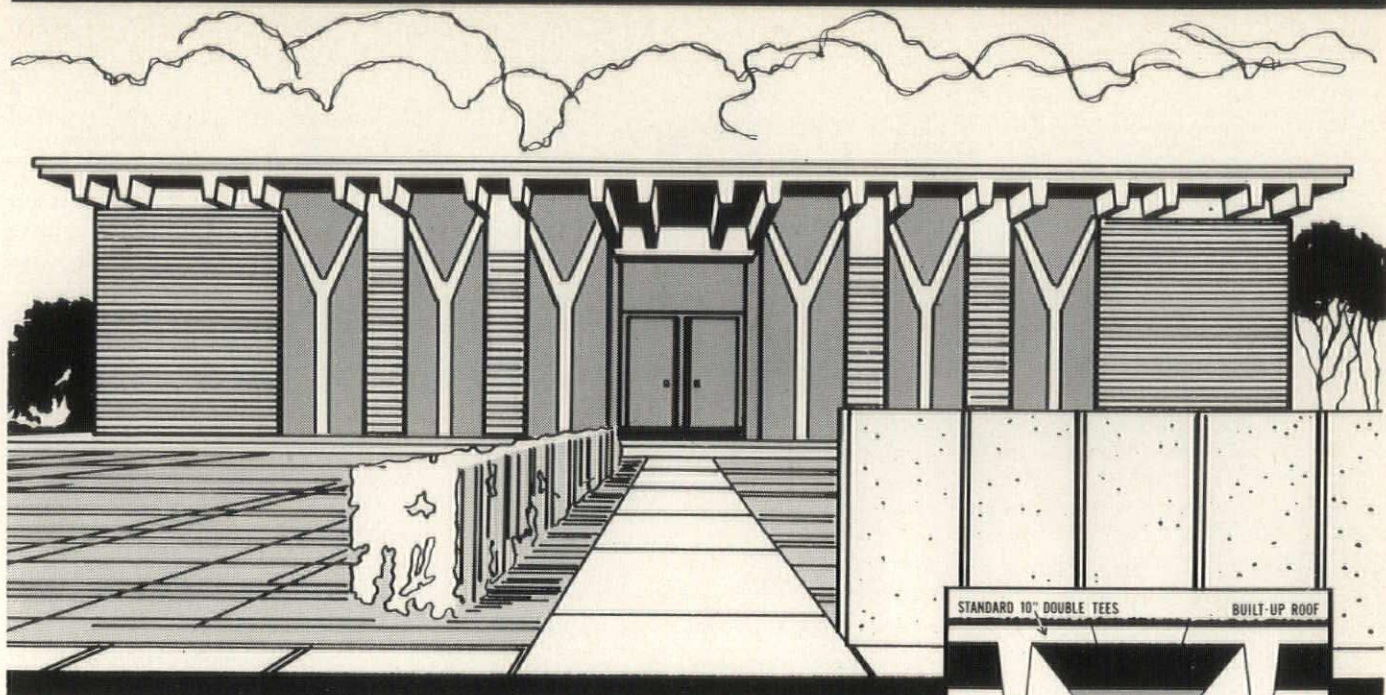
**A (By Mr. Spooner)**—Well, in our office of two men, one man takes a job from the very beginning, works with the architect from the preliminaries on, designs it and draws it. The other man knows very little about it. When it is completely finished, however, he takes it and checks it through completely—design, details, dimensions, everything. So we don't have the problem you speak of, though I do know it exists in larger offices.

**Q**—How about the engineers' responsibility for mistakes? Shouldn't there be some definite agreement that the engineer will pay for the mistakes he makes instead of depending on the architect to take the whole load of responsibility?

**A (By Mr. Ebaugh)**—I think you are entirely right; and this is the practice in our office. Architectural or engineering plans for any major building are seldom absolutely perfect; and we could all pick out some sort of error in almost any of them. But an error and an extra are not always the same. If the contractor on the job is the type that immediately begins to hunt places to claim extras, all of us have troubles. Our experience is that the better contractors are willing to work out of most conflicts so as to preserve the original intent of the contract which is to produce a workable and satisfactory installation. Occasionally there is nothing to do but recognize the situation as an error and accept the responsibility for it.

(Continued on Page 26)





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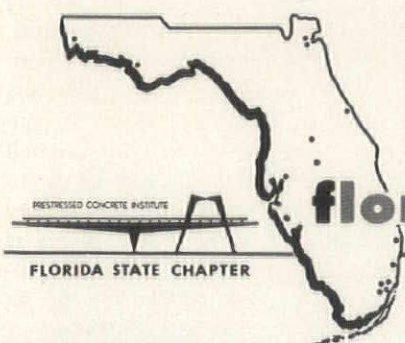
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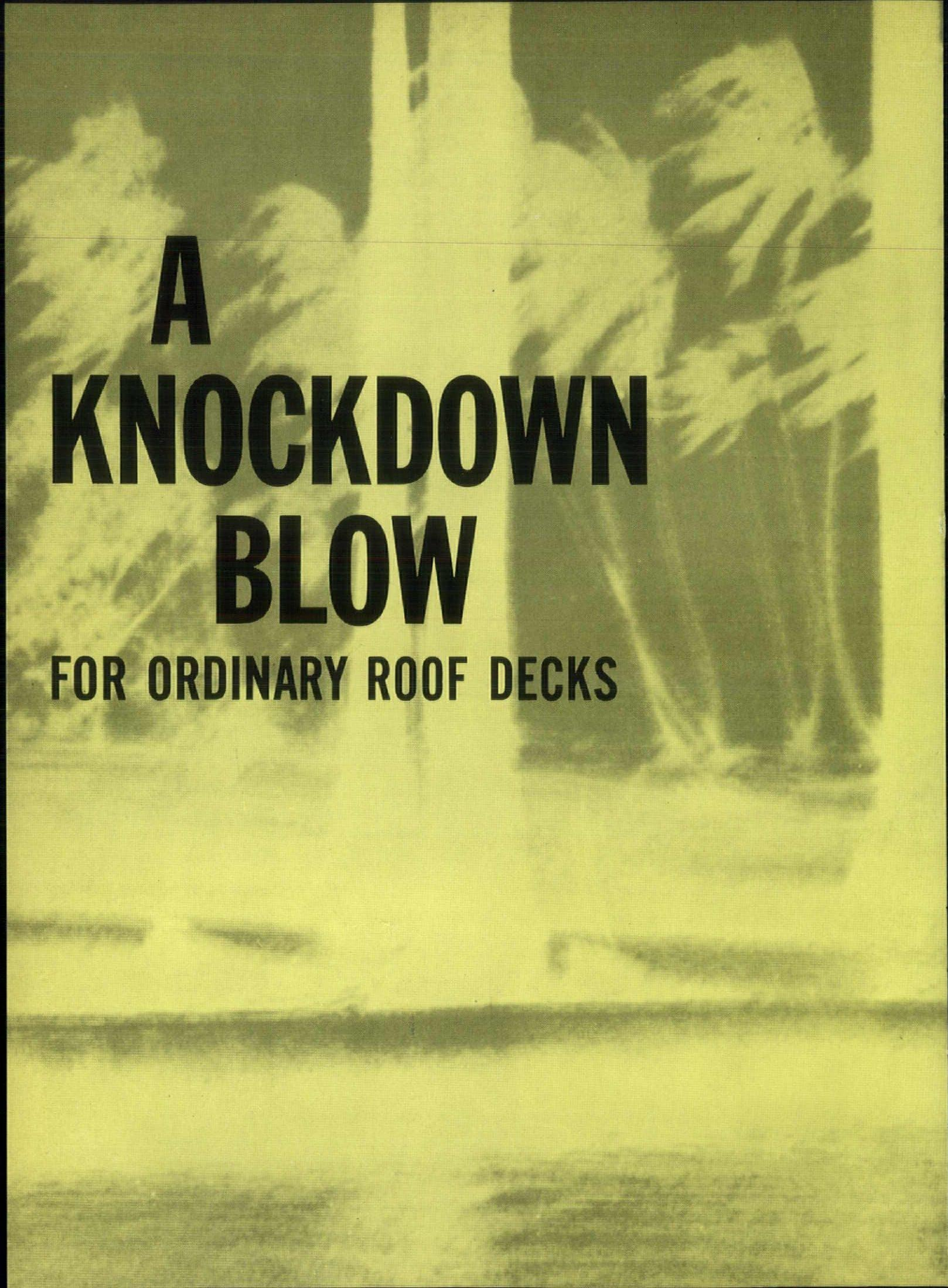
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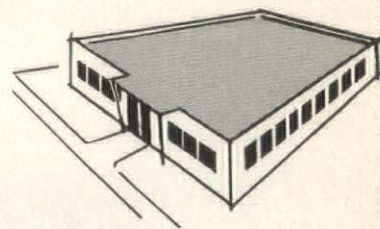


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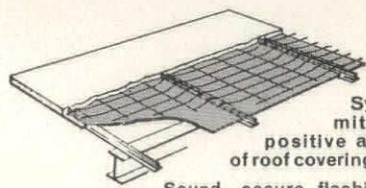
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## Anthony Libero Pullara...

- I have just finished reviewing the efforts and results of a zealous, dedicated man—ANTHONY L. PULLARA. He was zealous in his efforts to accomplish results beyond the expectations of those who worked with him and for whom he worked. And in the attitude he displayed toward whatever he put his hand to he revealed his dedication to the high standards he had set himself — and his sincere loyalty to his colleagues, his friends, his community and his professional ideals.

- All suffered loss when Tony died, after a two-weeks illness, on July 9, 1961, in Tampa, the city of his birth. He had not yet reached his 44th birthday. But he had already built a successful and growing practice. He was a devoted husband and the fun-loving father of two little girls. He was not only a fine professional, but a prolific giver of himself in all areas of good citizenship. He found time to aid his community in many ways — as a member of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce and The Committee of 100, as an active participant in work of the Tampa Lions Club and the United Fund. And his interest in youth found expression in the Boy Scout program to which he recently had been appointed a District Director.

- The FAA particularly will miss him. He believed in organization; and to the FAA he gave freely of his abilities — in long and faithful service on the FAA Board, as a hard-working member of many committees and, most recently, as chairman of the Government Relations Committee. At home he was a member of the Florida Central Chapter, the Greater Tampa Association of Architects and a member of the advisory committee to the Florida State Board of Control for the University of South Florida.

- For Tony we can truly say that old, well-remembered valedictory — “*Well done, good and faithful servant.*”—ROBERT H. LEVISON





Kent Holt, photos

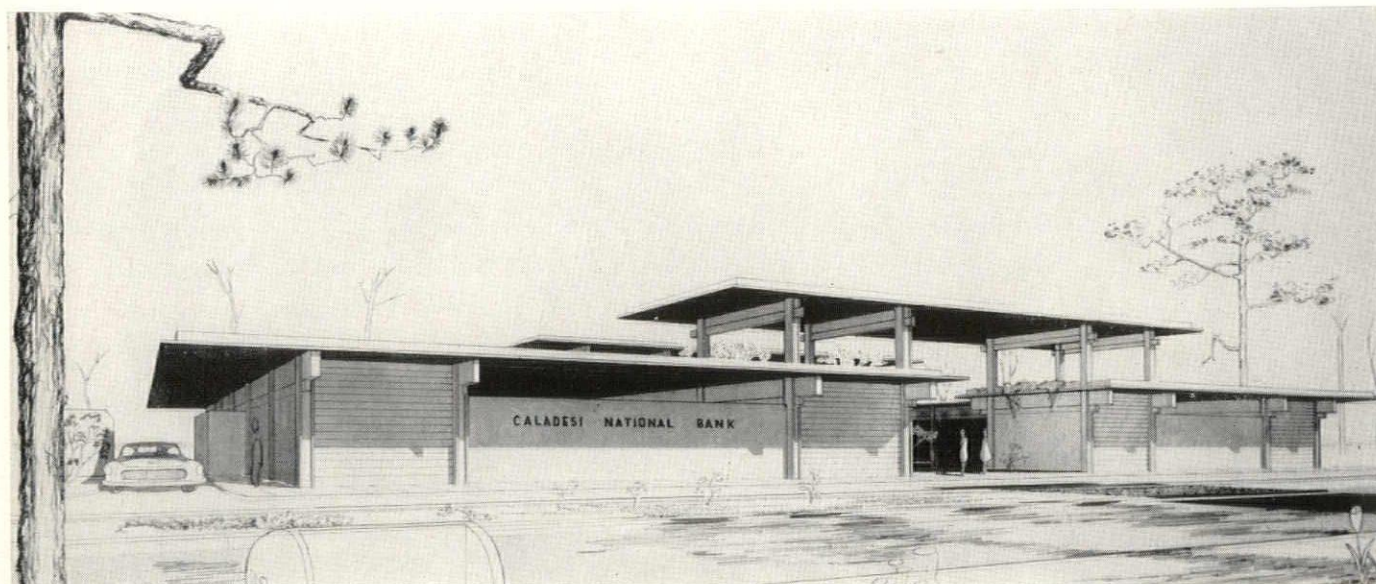
# A Building Designed for Growth...

**CALADESI NATIONAL BANK, Dunedin, Florida**

**WILLIAM RUPP, AIA, Architect**

Joseph G. F. Farrell, Junior Associate; Kaisrlik, Snell & Whitehead,

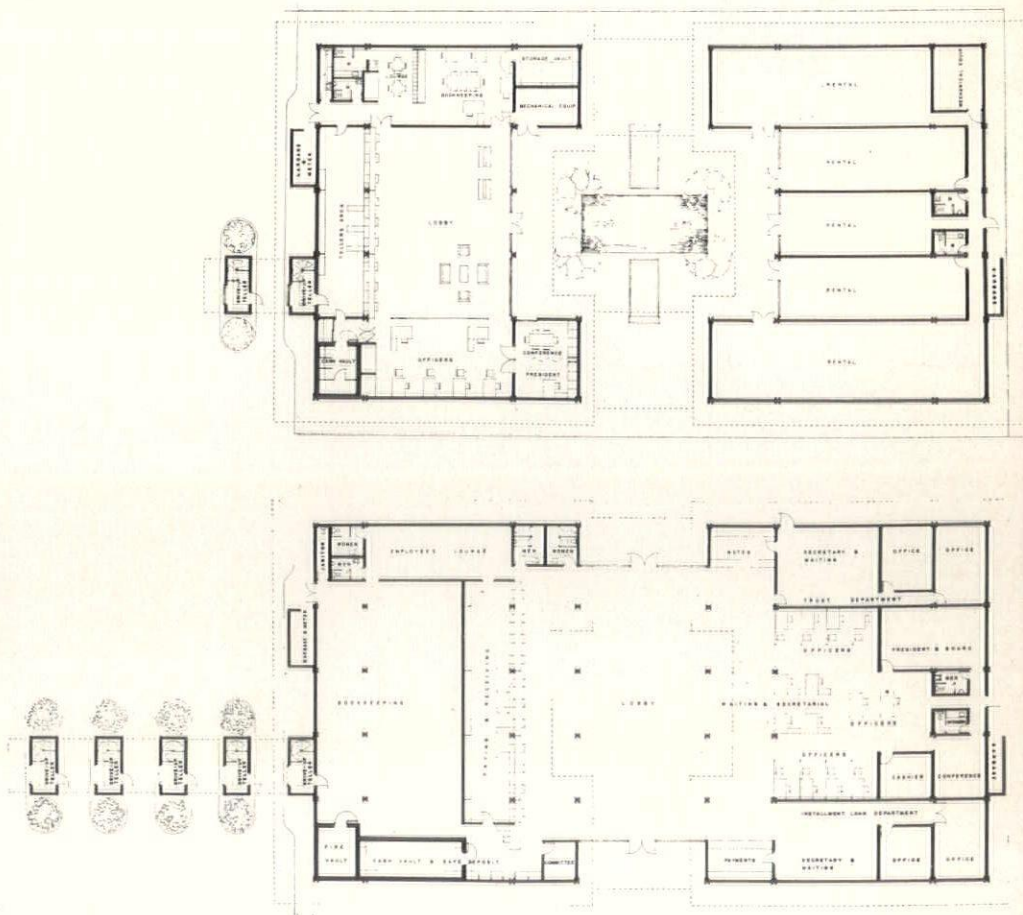
Consulting Engineers: Jack Close, Bank Planning Consultant.







Too seldom does a building that may be subject to future expansion stand on its own design at any less-than-complete stage of development. The plan below, right, indicates the ultimate expansion of the Caladesi National Bank. The other plan is that of the intermediate stage—as illustrated on the facing page, below. The photographs are of the present first stage of the project—the bank portion of the two-wing bank and rental structure. The completion of the rental portion of the building is scheduled for the near future. Though the present portion lacks the full architectural development shown in the sketch—which won the only award in the commerce category of P/A's 1961 Design Awards Program—it still stands as a noteworthy solution to the design problem. Construction is of concrete block framed with precast-prestressed members. Roof slabs are a series of H-units forming voids that serve as light troffers around the building.





# Polk County Architects Hold Centennial House Competition

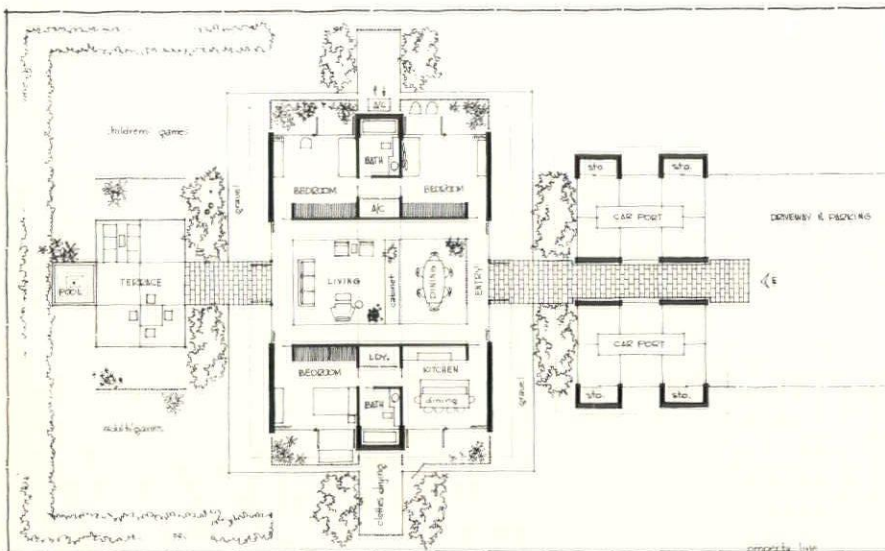
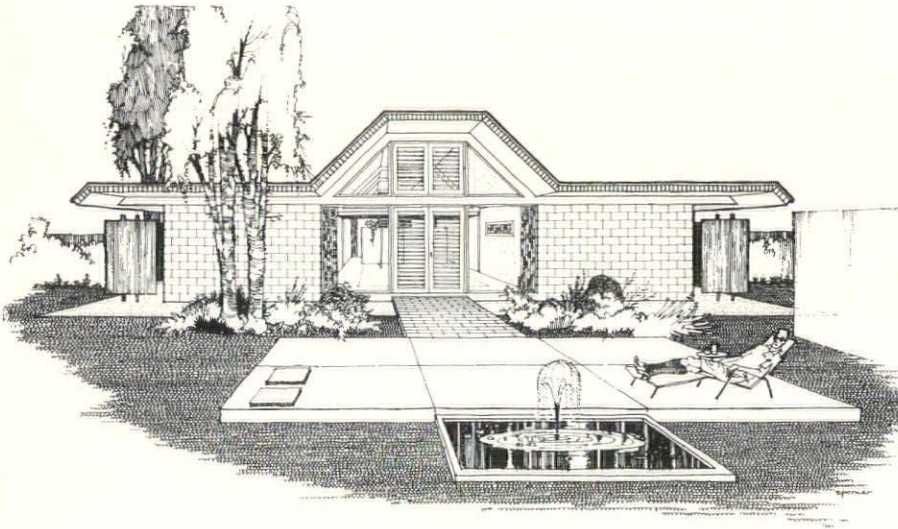
A P/R project, now nearing completion in the Polk County area has proved so effective and generally successful as to have a national impact. It was a joint activity of the Polk County Builders' Association and the Architects' Association of Polk County and centered on the construction of a small house to be built from a competitively chosen design as part of the Polk County Centennial Celebration this year. Size of the house was limited to 1,300 square feet, and construction cost to \$19,000. The type selected for the design competition was specified to

contain three bedrooms, two baths and a double carport in addition to other usual rooms.

All draftsmen as well as architect members of the county architects group were invited to enter; and the builders' association agreed to build the winning design. It is now under construction on a site near Cypress Gardens, at Winter Haven, which was donated by a Winter Haven developer, JOHN WOOD. The whole program was coordinated for the architects by CLYDE J. PARLIER, president of the local professional group, with D. THOMAS KINCAID, chairman

of the public relations committee, and GEORGE K. MILLER, president of the builders' association, with RALPH ROSSI, the association's executive secretary. Upon completion the house will be sold completely furnished with the 77 by 122-foot lot landscaped.

Winners of the design competition were J. BRUCE SPENCER, first, PRENTIS S. HOWARD, second, and D. THOMAS KINCAID, third. The first two are designers in the Lakeland office of A. WYNN HOWELL, now serving his second term as president of the Florida Central Chapter, AIA.

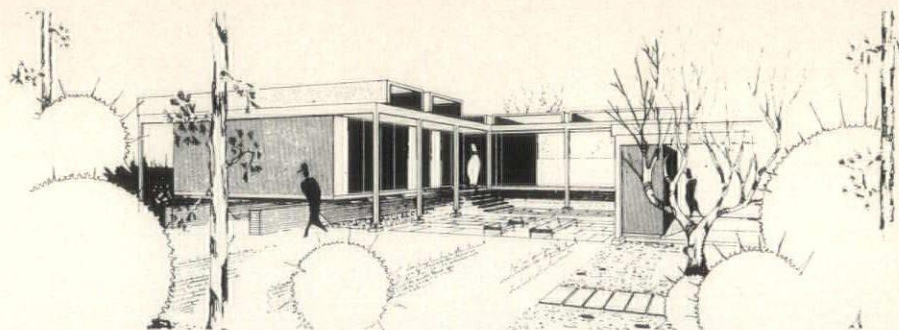


This design, by J. Bruce Spencer, was the jury's unanimous choice for first place. Here, in part, is the publicity release describing it: "Most striking feature is the gabled roof, vaguely resembling the French Mansard, over the great central hall of a living area . . . enclosed by fixed glass in clerestory above, and below six-foot-wide glass panels and redwood shutters . . . Dividing each clerestory is a bank of redwood shutters which would draw hot air from the 14-foot ceiling on days when the air conditioning was not on . . . Inside, the big 30 by 18-foot living and dining area is ceilinged in white plaster and exposed natural wood space frames. Bisecting this central living area is a large air conditioning duct above and free-standing cabinets below with space flowing freely about both objects . . . The great ceiling height helps fulfill the designer's desire that several types of views and spaces be incorporated into the house. There are short views and relatively long views. The bedrooms have eight-foot ceilings, the baths six-foot, eight-inch ceilings and the living-dining room a 14-foot ceiling height. As a person moves about this house he will have a variety of experience of shapes, spaces and views, relating the house to the esthetic needs of its occupants . . . Materials used include: Terrazzo floors, buff-colored concrete blocks, plaster partitions and ceilings, areas of fixed glass, pairs of wood-louvered doors and reed fencing."

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Third place winner was designed by D. Thomas Kincaid, Winter Haven architect. The T-shaped plan provides separation of living-dining areas from bedrooms; and the placement of the carport assures privacy from the street.

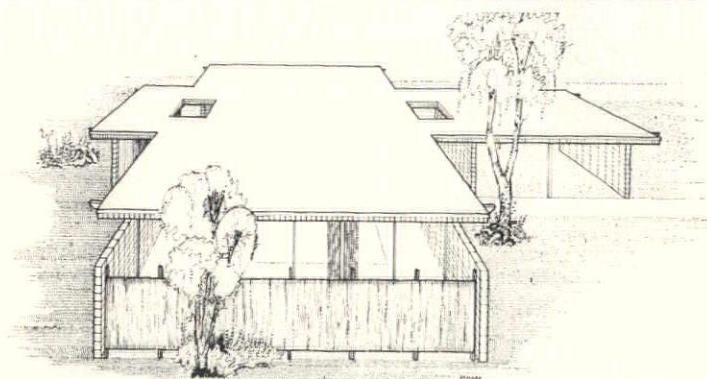
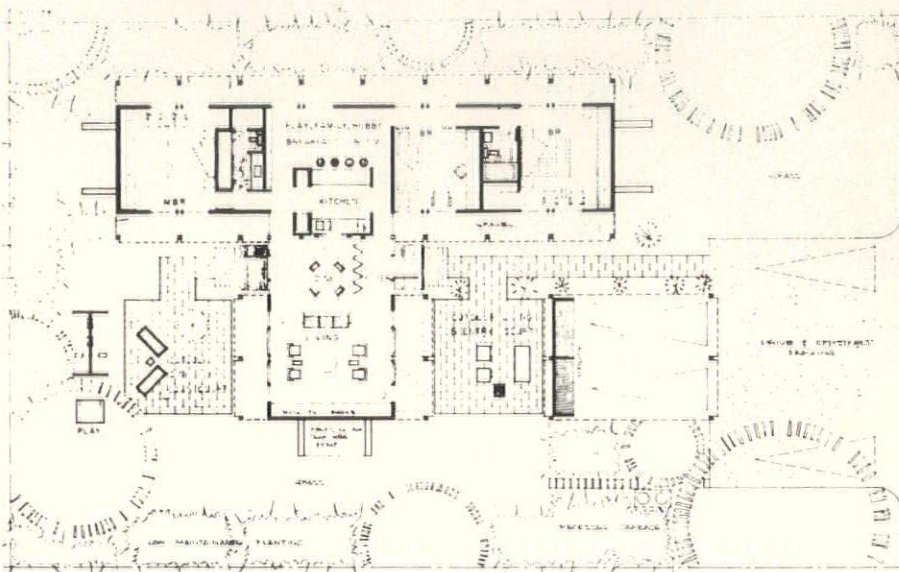


At the time of the competition both men were unregistered, but Spencer has since been granted registration. Kincaid is an architect practicing in Winter Haven.

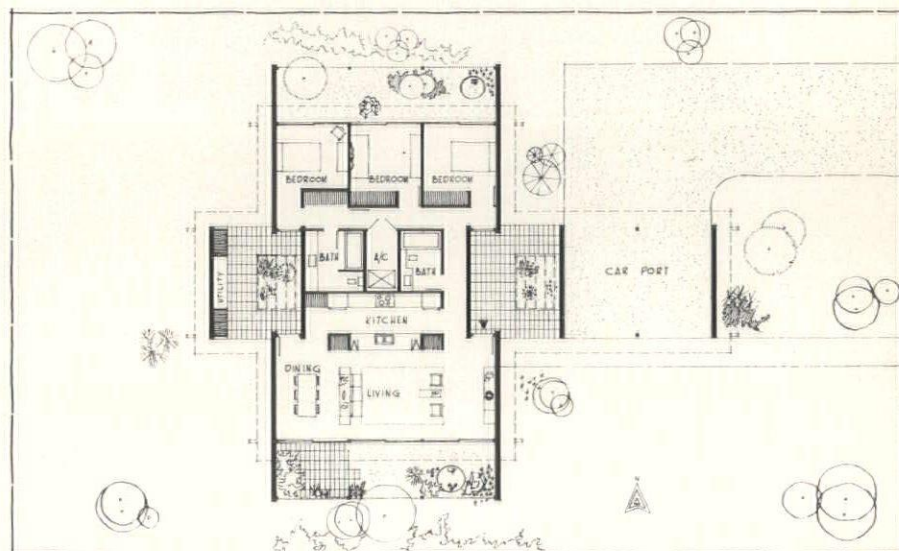
Twelve entries were submitted to the jury composed of JAMES T. LENDRUM, Head, Department of Architecture, U/F, Gainesville, WILLIAM B. HARVARD, St. Petersburg, and MARK HAMPTON, Tampa, all of whom are members of the AIA. Both sponsoring associations had agreed that the jury should not be named from residents of Polk County.

The project has aroused wide interest throughout the County. Local papers have carried stories regarding it and the Tampa *Tribune* ran a feature that included illustrations of the three winning designs. In addition, the national magazine *Living for Young Homemakers* is planning a presentation based on the construction of the prize-winning Centennial house design for a fall issue.

A spokesman for the architects' group said that the cooperative design and construction program has been valuable in developing closer and more understanding contacts between architects and builders. Plans now in the making call for a continuation of this kind of cooperative activity and include the possibility that the small house competition program will be repeated next year.



Second place winner was this design by Prentice S. Howard. Especially noteworthy is the employment of a central utility core and the use of courts, or patios, on all four sides. Courts are enclosed by bamboo fences.





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# News & Notes

## Professional Service Corporation Act

During the 1961 session, the Legislature passed what has become known as the Professional Service Corporation Act. In essence this permits professional people—including architects—to form corporations, subject to certain provisions and restrictions. Basically, the Act has the objective of making it possible for professional people to enjoy the benefits of such corporate programs as group insurance and pension plans that have not formerly been available to them.

However, a number of questions relative to the implications of the new law and its possible effect on architectural practice have arisen. Architects have naturally sought clarification of these matters. They have queried the State Board relative to them to such a degree that the Board has issued the following statement as a blanket answer:

*"Many inquiries have been received by the Florida State Board of Architecture concerning the Professional Service Corporation Act of 1961. The Board recommends that no architect should seek to practice architecture differently than is now regarded as proper."*

*"Until the Act has been interpreted after careful study by the Board and its attorneys with advice from State officials, the registered architects should proceed with great caution in seeking the benefits of this Act. No incorporation under the Act should be attempted prematurely. The Board plans promptly to give a definite ruling with directions."*

## State Law Upheld

It happened in Maine. But since the matter went all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court, it becomes a subject of high interest and legal importance to every other state. Here's the story.

One MELVIN W. BECK, of Waterville, Maine, a professional engineer licensed in Maine, had been convicted of the illegal practice of architecture by two lower Maine courts. He appealed to the Maine Supreme Court which upheld and confirmed his previous conviction by the two lower courts. Thereupon, Beck ap-

pealed the decision to the United States Supreme Court.

In one of its last decisions before adjournment in Mid-June, 1961, the United States Supreme Court refused to hear Beck's appeal "for lack of a Federal question". By this action it confirmed the previous verdict against Beck of the Maine Supreme Court.

Information on this case came from AMBROSE C. CRAMER, secretary of the Maine State Board of Architects, who writes, "As far as this Board knows, this is a rare example of unequivocal conviction for the illegal practice of architecture." Through its action the United States Supreme Court recognizes that the regulation of architectural practice is a State, not a Federal matter. Thus, in Florida, as well as in Maine, the State Supreme Court is the last court of appeal for any individual convicted here of the illegal practice of architecture.

## Miami CSI Gets New Tile Specs Assignment

The Greater Miami Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute has been assigned, by the national organization, the job of writing a new and better standard specification for ceramic tile. This is in line with the expanding CSI program of developing improvements in all types and categories of construction specifications.

A committee has been named from the Chapter membership to work on the new tile specification. Chairman is NORMAN SKEELS, AIA; and members include DONALD H. SMITH, AIA, EARL M. STARNES, AIA, ALLEN KERN, Mosaic Tile Co., and WILFORD H. BURKHART, American-Olean Tile Co. Working with the committee as a consultant will be DONALD MARIOTTO, an official of the Dade County Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Contractors' Association.

The Greater Miami Chapter is the first of three CSI chapters to be organized in Florida. With a membership composed of the area's top-flight specification writers and representatives of trades and various manufacturers, it was early organized into a number of working committees, each assigned — like the new tile specs committee — to the development of

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improved specification techniques. Concrete results are now in evidence.

Last October the Chapter issued the first of a projected program of publications — a pamphlet called "Specification Section Titles" which is a standard list of numbered and titled specification sections that is flexible and is adaptable to small or large projects of all types. Just recently work on several Section Check Lists has been completed. Six have already been published and are now available to practicing architects. They cover Sections 9B, 9C and 9D (Roof Decks); 52A (Heating); 53 (Ventilating); and 54 (Air Conditioning). These check lists are available to architects at ten cents each plus mailing costs and are available in bulk from the Chapter secretary, EVERETT EIGNUS, 1114 Dupont Plaza Center, Miami 32. Cost of the Specification Section Titles pamphlet is fifty cents.

Some twenty additional section check lists are now under study by committees. Present plans call for their completion and publication in the near future.

### Prestressed Concrete Units Urged for Bomb Shelters

A Federal Building Code covering protective factors as overload capacity, fire and fallout resistance as a guide to the design of atomic shelters is vitally necessary, according to H. H. EDWARDS, of Lakeland. Edwards, president of Leap Associates, Inc., a consulting firm and a pioneer in the prestressed concrete industry, made the statement in a recent speech before the Lakeland Kiwanis Club.

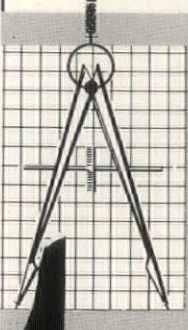
He suggested that the federal standards apply particularly to industrial plants so that production for defense could resist a nuclear attack with a minimum of loss. Such protection, he said, could be achieved through the use of prestressed concrete units at an added cost of less than one dollar per square foot of new industrial construction.

He suggested as one standard the equivalent of 200 lbs. per sq. ft. as a safe superimposed static load for roof decks. According to Edwards a prestressed concrete roof deck built for a 200-lb. load would be capable of taking several times this load for a few seconds duration of a bomb blast and recover without permanent deformation. He also recommended an

(Continued on Page 24)

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## News & Notes

(Continued from Page 23)

eight-inch thickness of concrete as a plant protection against fallout.

He cited the elasticity of prestressed concrete as one basis for his recommendations. Prestressing steel, Edwards said, is more than six times as strong as normal, rolled structural steel beams—and on a strength basis, costs about half as much. Steel becomes the muscle of prestressed concrete, causing concrete to lose brittleness and become elastic and resilient.

### On The Distaff Side . . .

WIC—Women in Construction—a national organization of women who are employed in some phase of the construction industry, is showing a healthy growth in Florida. First Chapter here was in Daytona Beach about two years ago. Now Miami has a chapter and plans are underway to create other affiliated groups in West Palm Beach, in the Hollywood-Ft. Lauderdale area and in the Marathon-Key West area. Prospective members should contact ELAINE HALQUIST, 12005 N. W. 2nd Ave., Miami 50.

### LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Last month we announced postponement of the report by the FAA's Government Relations Committee of FAA activities in Tallahassee during the legislative session. Postponement was due to the sudden illness of the Committee's chairman, Anthony L. Pullara; and we had hoped that the report could have been presented in this issue. However, the chairman's saddening and untimely death has made this, too, impossible. President Robert H. Levison has taken over the reins of the committee and hopes to release information on its work and accomplishments for publication in September.

New officers of the Miami Chapter are: BETTY FISHER, John A. Volpe Construction Co., president; ELAINE HALQUIST, vice president! JEAN POTTER, secretary; and ELIZABETH UPSHAW, treasurer.

The FAA's energetic Administrative Secretary, Verna M. SHERMAN, represented the Association at a meeting

of state association executives held at AIA headquarters, Washington, July 10-11. She was the only woman attending the two day meeting that was conducted by AIA Executive Director William H. Scheick and was designed to permit discussion and exchange of ideas on a wide range of state association programs and problems.

### Office Changes . . .

MAURICE HOLLEY has announced a new location for his office at 601 N. Flagler Court, Suite 200-203, West Palm Beach. The telephone number is unchanged—TEmples 3-5300.

RICHARD C. REILLY has opened his own office at 2504 N. Federal Highway, Ft. Lauderdale. The telephone is LOgan 4-7207.

DONALD CHARLES RIDER announces the opening of his office at Suite 5, Cutler Ridge Professional Building, 10700 Caribbean Blvd., Miami 57. Telephone is CEdar 5-5334.

RICHARD VAN HARREN has moved his offices to 2081 S. W. 27th Terrace, Fort Lauderdale.

J. R. OGDEN, JR., has opened a new office at 675 N. E. 123 Street, North Miami. His two telephone numbers are PLaza 4-6998 and Plaza 9-5527.



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## P/R Committee...

(Continued from Page 6)

4 . . . Cooperation on a group basis with other professional and trade organizations in activities involving the safety and welfare of the public.

One conclusion of the meeting referred to sponsorship of such social events as a "Beaux Arts Ball" that are conducted by a number of chapters. Recognized as necessary to a well-rounded chapter program, such events, however, should not involve any large percentage of chapter P/R funds nor be relied upon for any substantial P/R advantage, according to the consensus of the meeting.

Approval was voiced on the P/R programs conducted by individual firms. Not only are these proving effective for the firms themselves, but they are valuable also as a means of informing the public on various phases of architectural practice and often on the values of good architectural design.

Three recommendations were developed at the meeting. One referred to *The Florida Architect* which was again endorsed as being an effective, overall P/R tool. This involved the general opinion that architects should support the magazine by sending the editor more articles and projects for presentation than at present; and that they also should voice both approval and criticism as a guide to the editor in the development and presentation of material. Without such contacts it is difficult for an editor to reflect the desires of the architects he serves.

Another recommendation was that chapter P/R committee chairmen should serve a minimum term of three years to provide a continuity of contact and policy now lacking. The third conclusion was that architects should widen their contacts with, and understanding of, such matters as government construction programs, commercial financing operations, urban renewal, city planning, and market research. These fields are now recognized as being within the scope and concern of architectural practice. Closer liaison with them can provide architects with the means for assuring continuance of their traditional role in the development of their environment at both community and state-wide levels.

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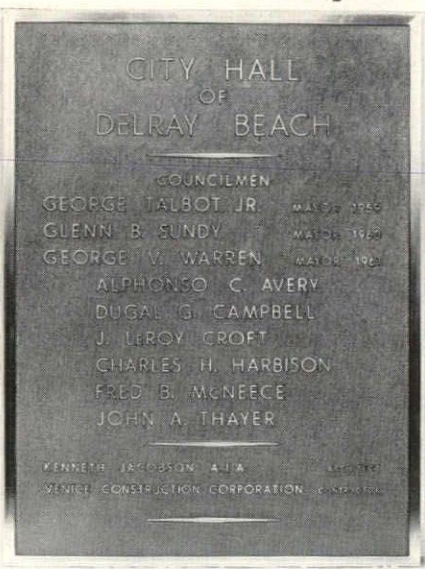
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## Office Practice Seminar...

(Continued from Page 12)

**Q**—No one has mentioned another person who has something to do with architect-engineer relations. This is the client—who can sometimes quite suddenly change his mind. While the client is the architect's responsibility, the architect isn't always able to sell him out of his change of mind. Also, some clients are big corporations that employ engineers. The architect accepts the job which then has to be examined by the client's engineer who has to do so to justify his job. He may be in violent disagreement with the air conditioning engineer, let's say, who has been retained by the architect. Is there any solution to this problem?

**A** (By Mr. Ebaugh)—This happens. We have such clients. There are industrial and engineering organizations that usually think first in terms of having an engineering group handle their project. When they approach us in these terms we say we will employ an architect to handle the portions of the project on which his skill is especially needed. This has happened on power plant work and on industrial work. My firm—and I personally—take the view that 99 per cent of all clients should first talk to an architect who should then hire us to handle the engineering problems.

If you can sit down in the clients' office and find out how they're thinking on this subject, you can frequently work out a meeting of the minds along these lines. The time to do this is at the early preliminary stage of any project—not when they get your work to review.

**Q**—I've heard all you gentlemen ask for a conference with the architect regarding the preliminaries after the preliminaries were done. How can you work to help a creative architect even before the preliminaries are done?

**A** (By Mr. Bishop)—No two architects really think alike or act alike. Some you can work with in the very preliminary stages, others you cannot. If you can deal with them in their preliminary thinking, you can often help them not only relative to the types of structural systems that

might be used, but also as to the types of materials they may wish to employ. Sometimes it is even possible to assist in the solution of a design problem—such as developing thin sections or a cantilever ten feet deep. But some architects like to work out their design first and then have the engineer come in and put a structure under it. It's a bit difficult to say how you can help then. Helping with the selection of structural systems and materials is probably the most important during the early stages of a project. The point in this: coordination starts at different stages with different architects.

**A** (By Mr. Spooner)—A basic point should be discussed at the very beginning of the preliminary stage. This is: *What is the important thing about the project?* Is it the looks, the esthetic value, of the building, is it the economics of the building—or what? If this isn't done, particularly if you're working on a tight budget, and if you develop the preliminaries before consulting with the engineer, you may suddenly find that you've put in a lot of work on a design that's going to cost too much money. Then it's almost too late.

I like to think first of the structural system in terms of cost—even though I, too, get paid on a percentage basis. If an early decision can be made on the important thing about the building, then the architect might be able to justify those little design frills that will cost as much or more than what I've been able to save on the structural system.

**Comment by Mr. Maybin** — This whole question of architect-engineer coordination—even to the point of when you call the engineer in for first consultation—seems to be primarily a matter of education. Architects need more engineering training in school—not to become engineers, but to understand better the engineers' problems and to anticipate these in his designing so he doesn't need to call the engineer in to correct him every time he draws a line. This is the architect's problem. The more education and experience he has with engineering factors, the better able he is to design a building. The best designer is one who avoids engineering problems because he understands them and has anticipated engineering requirements



in his architectural design. He doesn't need to "shoe-horn" them in the building. He has determined, generally, what is needed and where it should go. Then, at the proper time, the engineer comes in and does the technical and detail work necessary to make the project a complete unit.

We have placed great emphasis on the expression of the structural system in design. But we have not yet approached design from the standpoint of also expressing the mechanical systems of a building. PAUL RUDOLPH has attempted this in trying to express some of the shapes and areas involved in the mechanical requirements. This is *design*—for you are then designing the *total* building and not just certain segments of it.

In my firm our engineering department gets in on the building program from its very start. Before we draw a line or formulate a design concept we discuss the engineering requirements. What does the project need? Where should it be placed? What areas are required? These are the things an engineer can help us with—helping to round out the whole building program on a preliminary basis, even before we draw a line.

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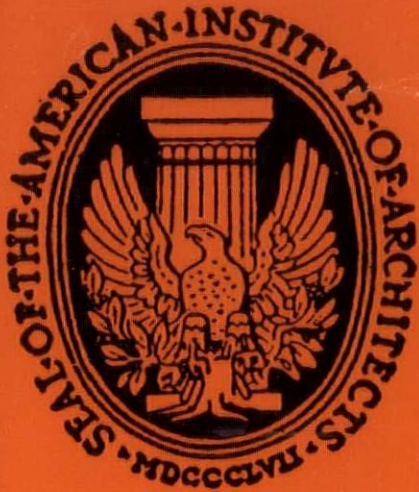
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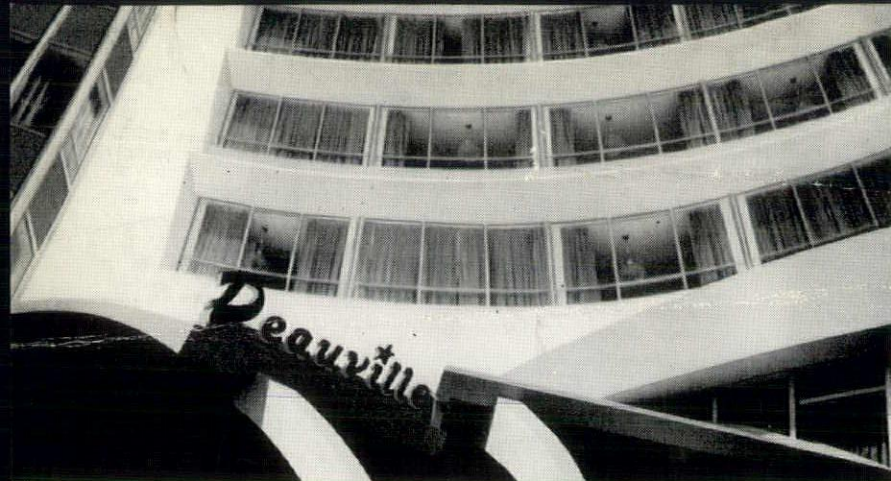
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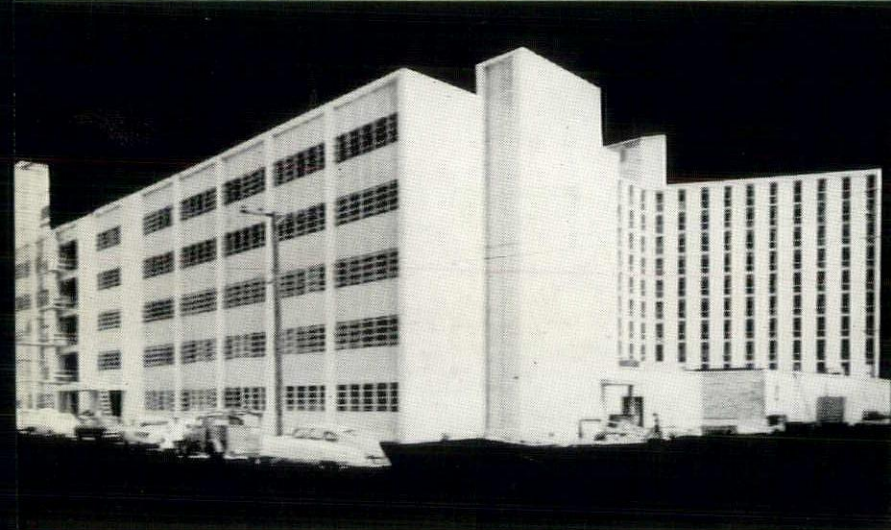
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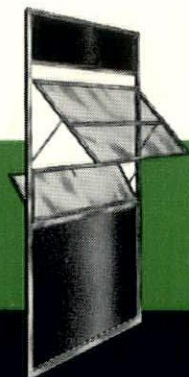
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