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NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

MAY 15 1967

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the florida architect / may 1967



NEW STATE BOARD APPOINTEES

Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., has announced the appointment of Donald R. Edge, A.I.A., and Wahl J. Snyder, F.A.I.A., to the State Board of Architecture to serve four year terms.



Wahl John Snyder, F.A.I.A., 56, began a practice of architecture in Miami in 1937. Since that time he has been honored for achievement in architecture by publication in both professional and consumer journals, received numerous awards and citations for outstanding work in the field of architecture and in 1959 was elected to the College of Fellows of the A.I.A. for achievement in design.

Snyder, past president of the Florida South Chapter, A.I.A., and former chairman of the A.I.A. regional judiciary committee, has traveled extensively in Europe, Mexico, and the Caribbean studying construction and climate control, and served three years as vice chairman of the South Florida Building Code Revision Committee.

A member of Scarab, (national honorary architectural fraternity), Snyder is also listed in "Who's Who in America."



Donald R. Edge, A.I.A., 40, a native of Detroit, Michigan and a 1951 graduate of the School of Architecture at the University of Michigan, has maintained an architectural practice in Palm Beach since 1956. A former president of the Palm Beach Chapter, A.I.A., Edge holds architectural registrations in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama and is currently a partner in the Palm Beach firm of Powell, Edge, and Willson.

Edge also maintains affiliations with the Urban Land Institute, the Construction Specifications Institute and the Florida Planning and Zoning Association, Inc., and is past president of the Joint Cooperative Council of Florida, Inc.

Cement: Concrete = Sunshine: Florida

FOR REFERENCE

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Yes, just as this simple ratio states . . . cement is to concrete as sunshine is to Florida. We all know the important role Florida's delightful, year-round climate has played in the state's tremendous growth over the past twenty years.

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replacing cement with so-called "extenders" or "additives."

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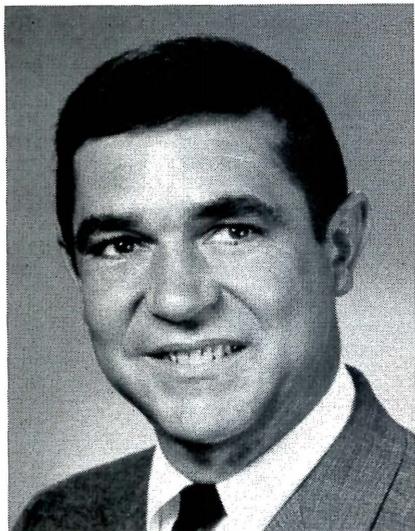
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FRONT COVER — The scale of urban development is tested and strained by the enormity of the roads which are being placed in the urban landscape. Our cover photo shows work on such a mega-structure blasting its way through Dade county. Our feature article this month concerns the possibilities for controlling such planning.

AIA FELLOWSHIPS



MARK G. HAMPTON

Three Florida architects are among 82 architects in the nation who have been advanced to fellowship in the American Institute of Architects.

As was reported in the March issue of *The Florida Architect*, Robert H. Levison of Clearwater has been named recipient of the coveted Kemper award and will be installed into the College of Fellows at the annual convention.

The other two members of the Florida Association of Architects who are to be honored are Mark G. Hampton of Tampa, and T. Trip Russell of Coral Gables. Hampton will be honored by fellowship



T. TRIP RUSSELL

for significant contribution to the profession of architecture through design, and Russell for contribution through public service.

Hampton, a native Floridian, was graduated from Georgia Tech in 1949 and then attended the School of Architecture at Fountainebleau, France.

Russell, a former president of the Florida South Chapter of the FAIA, has both bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and has been in architectural practice in Florida since 1936.

AIA CONVENTION

Four "theme" speakers have been named to head the afternoon programs of the 99th national convention of The American Institute of Architects in New York City, May 14-18, 1967. Each theme lecture will be followed by a workshop session at which separate phases of the convention theme, "The New Architect," will be explored in depth.

Institute President Charles M. Nes, FAIA, of Baltimore, announced the four distinguished leaders in the fields of education, architectural practice, design in a major metropolis, and present-day technology.

The first theme session on "Education and the future of the Architectural Profession" (Monday, May 15) will be led by Dr. Harold Taylor, educator and author, who has lectured extensively in universities in this country and abroad.

Architect Charles Luckman FAIA will address the theme seminar on "Architectural Practice" (Tuesday, May 16). President of Charles Luckman Associates, one of the five largest architectural firms in the world with offices in Los Angeles and New York, Luckman has also had a distinguished business career.

"Design" with Manhattan as a case study will be addressed by the Hon. John V. Lindsay, the 103rd Mayor of New

York City (Wednesday, May 17). He was elected to the city's top office in 1965, with the stated objective of making New York "A city for people and for living." His post is one of the most demanding and challenging in the nation, and it has given him broad knowledge of contemporary urban design problems.

"Technology," the final seminar of the convention (Thursday, May 18) will be the subject for Arthur C. Clarke, astronomer, science fiction writer, lecturer and inventor. A man of diversified achievements, he is winner of the Franklin Institute's Gold Medal (1963) for having originated the communications satellite in a technical paper published in 1945.

Previously announced by AIA President Nes was the Purves Memorial Lecturer, who will speak at the inaugural ceremonies Monday morning, May 15. He is Dr. Marshall McLuhan, Canadian educator, author and communications theorist, who wrote the controversial book "Understanding Media."

Headquarters hotel for the convention will be the New York Hilton. This will also be the site of the Institute's 17th Building Products Exhibit, held in conjunction with the 99th Annual Convention.

ASPEN CONFERENCE

Speakers for this year's International Design Conference in Aspen, June 18-23, include a Danish poet and mathematician, an actor and playwright, a Salk Institute scientist, and a New York underground film maker. Subject of the seventeenth annual design conference is "Order and Disorder."

Craig Ellwood, well-known architect who is serving as the 1967 program chairman, announced today a partial listing of this year's Aspen speakers. They include:

- Piet Hein, poet, mathematician, scientist, Denmark
 - Peter Ustinov, producer, playwright, actor, Paris
 - Dr. Jacob Bronowski, scientist, Salk Institute, La Jolla, Calif.
 - Stan VanDerBeek, artist and underground film maker, New York
 - Moshe Safdie, architect and creator of Habitat 67, the new concept in urban housing to be featured in Expo 67 in Montreal
 - Paul Heyer, architect, city planner, and author of "Architects on Architecture," New York
 - William Thomas, physicist, president of James B. Lansing, Sound, Inc., Los Angeles
 - Jerzy Soltan, architect and educator, now lecturing at Harvard, Poland
- Elliot Noyes, president of the International Design Conference in Aspen, said that this year's conference promises to be "one of the most interesting we have ever had." In addition to an "extraordinarily varied group of speakers," said Noyes, the 1967 conference will also be "enlivened by foreign design students, the showing of experimental films, and the construction and flying of a giant kite by one of the speakers, a designer of space frames."

The Aspen design conference is open to anyone interested in design. Registration fee is \$85; \$10 for wives and students. Additional information on the conference, accommodations, and registration forms may be obtained from the International Design Conference in Aspen, P. O. Box 664, Aspen, Colorado.

TO THE EDITOR

Editor:

Just read "The Case for Accessibility" by Dr. Don A. Halperin.

Aside from the unnecessary typographical errors, I was amused by the good doctor's imploration to substitute stairs with ramps. In some cases I agree it is feasible to use ramps.

Short ramps to reach a mechanical means of access is necessary and desirable, but to wind ones way up a high rise structure is foolish and impractical.

As an example, assuming a typical 50' x 150' office building; substituting a ramp of comfortable pitch, say 10%, 4' wide in lieu of a standard 4'-0" wide scissor stairway, the area occupied by that ramp would be 4 times as much as a standard stair.

Any person with a heart condition or other similar impairment would be foolish to attempt using even a ramp.

I still haven't fathomed what ramps can do to solve a "population explosion," unless we are to slide, instead.

Congratulations for printing the picture of the newly proposed Legislative Building. It is a truly great example of "form follows function."

Yours for a continually lively magazine.

F. Louis Wolff AIA
Fort Lauderdale

Editor:

Congratulations on your continuous effort to improve our magazine. I must admit that I look forward to receiving it now as eagerly as some of the heavily subsidized National publications.

Your April feature on Architectural Philosophy was most stimulating. Keep up the good work!

Paul Robin John AIA
Pompano

FLORIDA WOOD AWARD

The Florida Section of the Society of American Foresters and the Florida Association of American Institute of Architects announces the inception of "Florida Wood Award."

The award will be made to the Florida architect whose work best illustrates the outstanding use of wood or wood products.

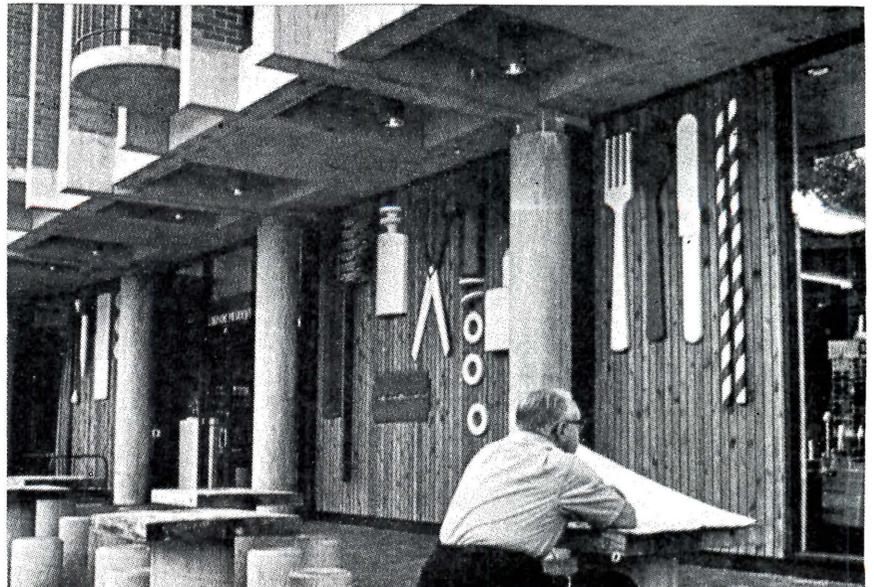
Aesthetic as well as structural design and use will be recognized along with the unusual and proper application of the many wood or wood related building materials.

The recipient of the award must be a member of the Florida Association of A.I.A. Presentation of the first award will be made in October, 1967.

LESSON IN GRAPHICS

RESTON, VA.

A resident of Reston sits and reads his morning paper in Lake Anne shopping plaza in the first village of Virginia's new town. The horseshoe-shaped plaza, designed by architects Whittlesey, Conklin & Rossant, who also created the master site plan for Reston, offers a wide variety of services to residents who stroll to it from nearby apartments and lake-front houses. Note apartments overhead. Instead of conventional signs, store fronts have striking graphics akin to those of medieval times. Then, the shopkeeper placed a symbol out in front of his store that signified what he was offering. The Reston graphics, revealing this bygone art form, create a high level of visual interest and establish immediate identification of services without a clutter of signs.







PHILOSOPHY

BY ALFRED BROWNING PARKER

It is my belief that man must constantly seek to live harmoniously in his environment. He must be a conservationist of both human and material resources. It sometimes appears that we are children playing with our planet rather than maturing heirs to an incredibly beautiful balanced system. We must apply the accumulated knowledge of many disciplines to our mutual problems. Educated and experienced as an architect I feel an obligation to utilize whatever skill I possess to this cause.

In our democracy we have the opportunity to aspire to nobility in our thoughts and to demonstrate high purpose in our actions. While we may not be equal in our capabilities we are the same in the freedom that we possess.

Some time ago I established these principles as guides:

BUILD STRONGLY.

BUILD AS DIRECTLY AS POSSIBLE WITH NO COMPLICATIONS.

USE THE MATERIALS AT HAND AND KEEP THESE AS FEW AS YOU CAN.

LET YOUR BUILDING LOVE ITS SITE AND GLORIFY ITS CLIMATE.

DESIGN FOR USE — MAKE IT BEAUTIFUL.

While I have not always been successful in fulfilling these ideals I have not changed my mind as to their validity. Paradoxically, change is a sure law of the universe. To recognize this law is a sign of maturity in Architecture. To be aware of the aging process in our designs and constructions is a necessity of architecture. The maintenance and durability of a structure depend upon the selection of materials and the manner in which they are assembled.

Communication is a problem of our age, greater for some than others, but germane to any creative process. It is my desire to inspire both clients and craftsmen to the best efforts of which we are capable. Since I dislike irritation and controversy it becomes essential for me to prepare contract documents that are clear and complete.

While my preference among the philosophers is for the humanists, in the sciences I have always possessed an interest in ecology. I delight in man's search to attune himself to the rhythms of the universe and in our efforts to regenerate our environment.

As a beginner I needed clients. Now I must be careful not to undertake too much. Opportunities may be so abundant as to prevent progress. It is rarely ever that quantity prevails over quality. As I age my respect for material accomplishments diminishes. To produce architecture demands the stamina, endurance, energy, enthusiasm and optimistic outlook that springs from good health. For this reason I eat no more than I want my legs to carry and drink or smoke no more poisons than I can easily assimilate.

I hope for an architectural future that is a continuous attempt to harmonize buildings with our environment. Our ego in creative work is not relinquished easily or quickly but we need much less of "look at me" constructions.

This philosophy does not lead to individual buildings sensationally formed. It does require a sensitive acknowledgment of the entire community. The individual creativity of the designer will be challenged by a more difficult job and he will be required to exercise greater discipline in his work. Buildings should not stand out in the childish sense of blatant commercialism that we see around us today. We must seek a much higher level of achievement.

We should judge architecture by how well it serves the growth of human spirit. Architecture is for the use and delight of the family of man happily at home on earth.

How satisfying to dwell in communities where unity of design prevails; where buildings are so at one with the environment that they are actually difficult to see; where trees, shrubs, flowers, and grass prevail (even weeds since they are only plants out of place and, here, all would be in harmony); where no signs, poles or wires intrude; where fresh air and fresh water seem the least heritage we can pass to the next generation (at present we discuss the high cost of ending pollution as though we had a choice. When your appendix has ruptured, do you pause to bargain with the surgeon?); where mankind grows closer to his infinite potential; where stagnation of the human soul is constantly being reduced and replaced by wisdom, vision and courage.

These are laudable goals. I will be the first to admit my inability to completely accomplish this dream, but then my ambitions have always been beyond my capacities. Some of us must try, and I prefer to be counted among those who do.

This is the first in a series of articles written by architects especially for the FLORIDA ARCHITECT aimed at a high level professional and constructive analysis of the work done by their colleagues. It is not an easy task, but through an objective look at good architecture, it is hoped that architecture as a whole, will benefit. We of the editorial staff solicit your comments.

BRANSCOMB MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM FOR THE FLORIDA METHODIST CONFERENCE

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Branscomb Memorial Auditorium is located on a sloping site on the perimeter of the Frank Lloyd Wright campus at Florida Southern College, Lakeland. The Wright buildings are diminutively scaled, profusely detailed and decorated, multi-materialled, colorful, romantic and expensive. Branscomb auditorium, by contrast, is large scaled or even perhaps scaleless, simply detailed and hardly decorated at all, monolithic, subtly colored and inexpensive. Yet it falls within the basic architectural philosophy of the Wright buildings and is therefore a good neighbor.

This building is in fact a complex of buildings separated — held together — by a covered outdoor gathering place, or lobby. On the down hill side of this central space is the main auditorium and its supporting facilities. Thrust into the hill on the other side of the central space is a group of three smaller auditoriums.

The complex was built basically to meet the needs of the yearly meeting of The Florida Methodist Conference. The owners, realizing that this would be a meager use for such a large investment, programmed the building for use by the college and the community as well. Therefore, the auditorium is designed to function well for legitimate theatre, ballet, musical comedy, symphony concerts, large campus gatherings and religious services. The three smaller auditoriums are used by the Conference as overflow for the main auditorium (made possible by intercom at present and closed circuit T.V. in the future) and as committee meeting rooms. The college uses these spaces as audio-visual classrooms and lecture halls.

The only justification for building such a building is to make a place where people can easily and comfortably hear and see a performance. The architect made this idea the central concept of the building. By working closely with the acoustical consultants the auditorium space and the general shape of the building are a direct result of acoustical considerations. For an auditorium of such multi-use function and size (the auditorium seats 1,814) it has excellent acoustics, good sight lines and is comfortable.

Structurally the building is not simple or monolithic at all. One of the minor disappointments in experiencing this building is to discover that it is actually exceptionally non-monolithic. Cast in place concrete, pre-cast concrete, steel girders, bar joists, steel studs, glue-lam wood, and load bearing masonry all get into the act. However, I believe that all this can be justified by the fact that each material and structural decision was made on the basis of what would do the job at the lowest cost. This was effective because the cost was a low \$385.00 per seat which is approximately half what comparable auditoriums cost in this country.

The impact of the architecture on those experiencing the building will of course vary with the individual and the circumstances. However, I think some general perceptions can be enumerated. First of all, the building has two distinct

personalities with perhaps a third in between. To explain: when walking or driving by this building it is uninviting, colorless, scaleless and lifeless. When walking alone into and through the building it is still cold and one wishes for something tactile, warm and intimate. However, the scale has become apparent and it has become interesting. Then attend a performance with 1,800 other people on a nice Florida evening and the building becomes engaging, romantic, exciting, colorful and alive. In other words, this building is only alive when it serves as a background for the movement, color and animation of people en masse.

The fact that the forms of the building are well related to functions makes the building easy to perceive. There is never any doubt that it is an auditorium—with an outdoor gathering place; you are constantly oriented, you know without question where and how to proceed into it and you know when you have arrived at any destination. This makes directive-type graphics essentially unnecessary and the movement of people easy and natural.

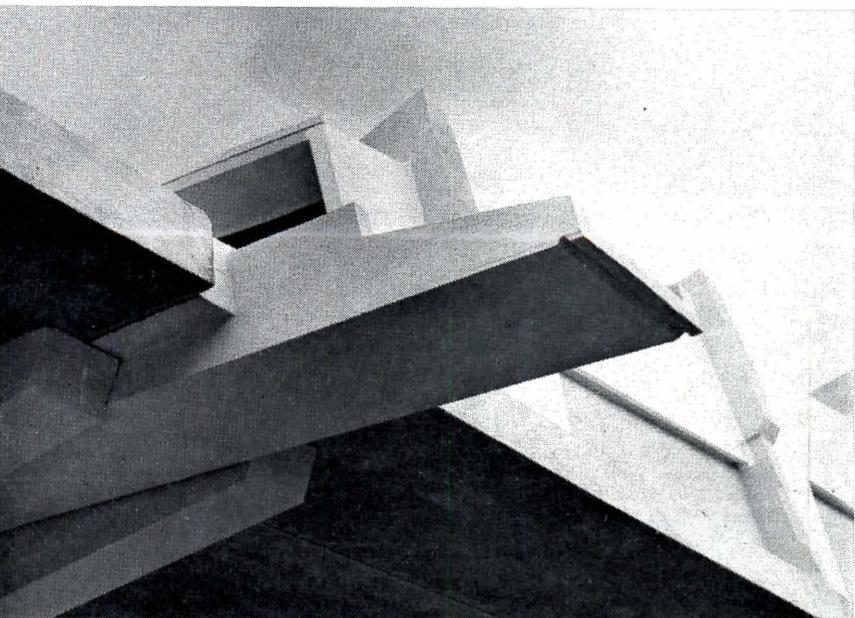
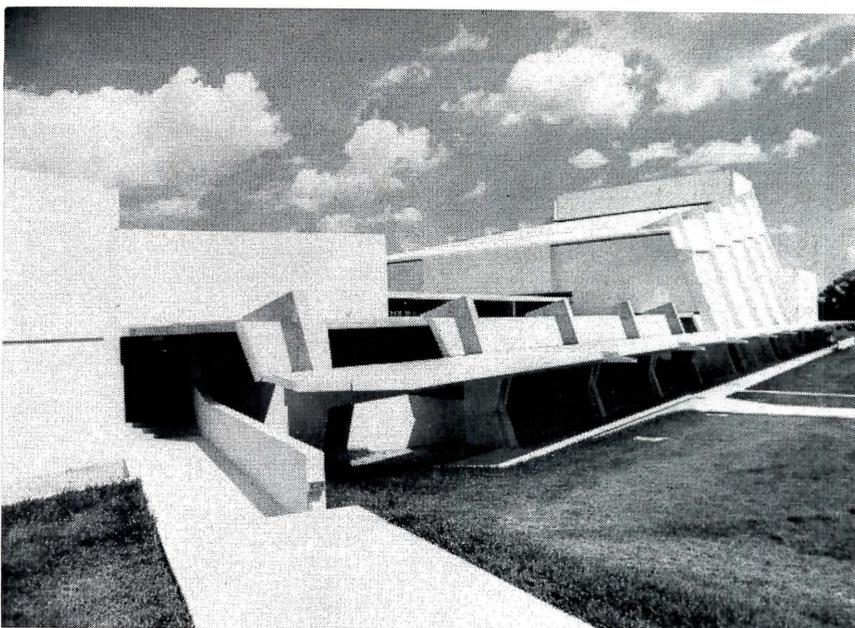
The most interesting sequence of experiences is to be found in the outdoor lobby. Proceeding into this space one climbs a series of steps while passing under changing ceiling heights and clerestories. All the while walking through a series of columns and at the center you find a fountain and pool with a trellised opening above. The opening is a tip of the architects' hat to Wright, since it repeats in shape and detail the trellised walkways on the Wright designed buildings.

I believe the indoor lobby to be the least successful area in the complex. This area has the task of unifying elements of the almost brutal outdoor lobby with elements of the elegantly tailored auditorium interior. Here unfinished concrete ceilings about suspended acoustic tile; basic job made steel and glass lights can be compared with slick manufactured ones; commercial aluminum framed glass doors are opposite architect designed wood and plastic laminate doors; a pre-finished plywood wall with black joints is next to an unfinished wall. There were construction alternates, rejected at bid opening, that would have made this area more successful.

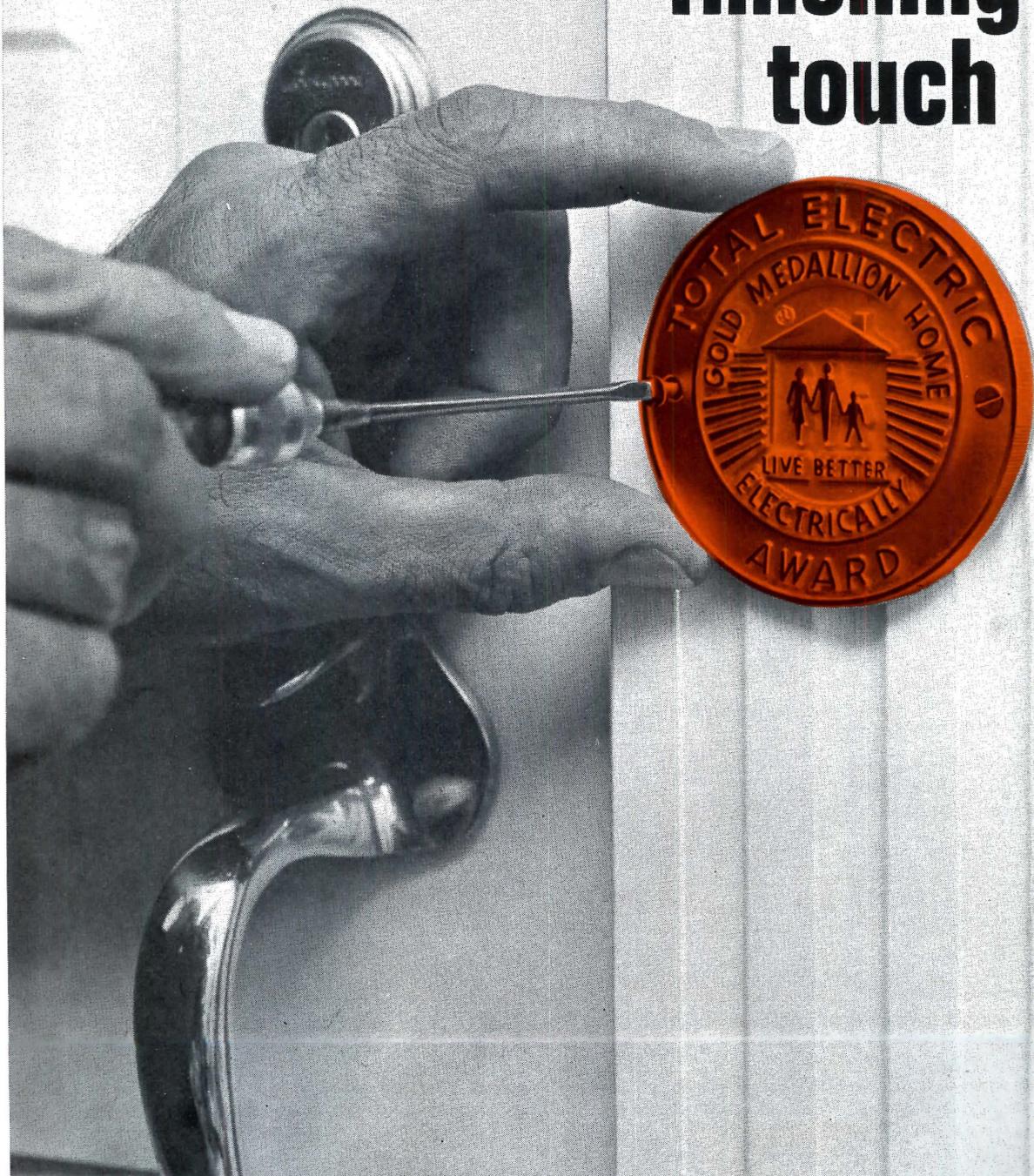
The auditorium interior is elegant, tailored, subtly colored and comfortable. It is a fine space in which people can easily participate in whatever activity is going on.

If I have at some points seemed hard in my evaluation of this building, it is because I have a tendency to ignore non-architecture, and both praise and criticize architecture—and this building is architecture. It is a good effort on a complex problem with a low budget.

J. Bruce Spencer
AIA
Lakeland



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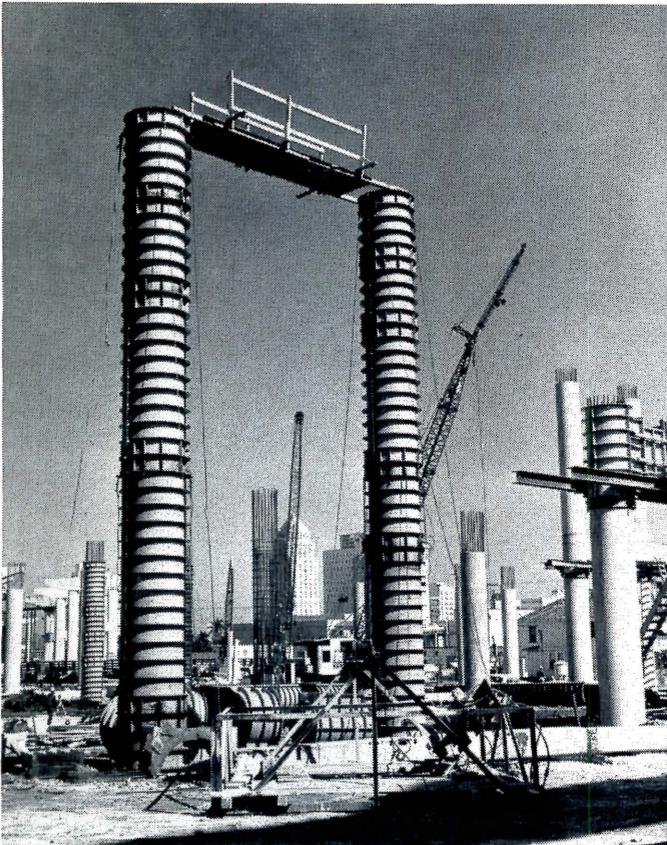


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A NEW URBAN STRATEGY FOR DADE COUNTY



BY MILTON HARRY AIA
MIAMI

Most of today's cities "just grew." In America they are still growing generally without plan and in response to social and economic demands which have consistently defied rational control (in terms of the public interest).

Most of today's cities are also in deep trouble. They have problems concerning slums, traffic, sprawl, ugliness, education, poverty and segregation which they have neither the money nor the authority to solve.

North, south, east and west — big cities and small — new cities and old — all have suffered in greater or lesser degree from these problems.

Every year, brilliant plans for resolving this urban dilemma are formulated. Getting anything done about good plans, however, is difficult and discouraging at best. It is doubly discouraging in urban America where it is next to impossible for any government or governmental agency to get the clearly recognized responsibility, authority, or the money needed to coordinate the scores of independent efforts and hundreds of conflicting plans, and to see that a coordinated plan is carried out.

A case in point is Metropolitan-Dade County, Florida's largest and most vigorously expanding urban unit. Since 1957, when it achieved home rule status, Dade County has had the only form of metropolitan government within the State with sufficient potential to come to grips with the problems of urban growth.

In the intervening years, numerous elections, court challenges and judicial rulings have left little doubt that Metro does indeed have the necessary scope, legal authority and public support. Dade County is also blessed with other favorable factors. The incorporated municipalities of the County, principally the City of Miami, maintain strong programs in Community Planning, Neighborhood Rehabilitation and Public Housing, most of which were being effectively implemented prior to the creation of Metro. It also has a high degree of public awareness and participation by civic leaders in advisory groups, government councils and policy making authorities, serving the various municipalities.

In Dade County, the challenge has been for the elected leadership to match the potential of this promising environment with a clear vision of the kind of city that needs building, a thorough understanding of the programs necessary to carry it out and a commitment to get something done about it.

A meaningful response to this challenge was tendered on March 17th of this year when County Manager Porter Homer proposed the creation of a new County Department of Housing and Urban Development. Quickly dubbed the "little HUD," the implication was that it would have the same comprehensive concern with the County's urban environment that its federal counterpart has on a national scale.

In actuality, the proposal is more modest in scope and is designed primarily to consolidate, (in the Board of County Commissioners) the policy making and executive responsibility now individually exercised by the Miami Housing Authority, the Dade County Urban Renewal Agency, and the Dade County Minimum Enforcement office and the Community Renewal Program. In operation, the administrative coordination of these programs would be the responsibility of the County Manager, acting through a Director of Housing and Urban Development.

An advisory board of knowledgeable citizens would assist the Board of County Directors on formulating policies. Their primary function would be to motivate public opinion, but they would bear no direct responsibility for policy concept or execution. Haley Sofge, the capable Director of the present Miami Housing Authority, is in line to head the new agency.

The proposal has been endorsed in principle by responsible civic, political and professional leaders and has received favorable editorial comment in both Miami newspapers. It is generally considered to be a step in the right direction, although many questions have been raised. Significant among these is concern over the transfer of policy making responsibility from the autonomous citizens' Authority which served the Miami Housing programs to the Board of County Commissioners.

The Miami Housing Authority in the past has had a notable success in handling the community's needs in public housing. Although a city agency, it has taken a surprisingly comprehensive approach to public housing and has produced the only public buildings in Dade County of sufficient architectural quality to merit national recognition.

The County Commission, on the other hand, acting directly and through the Port Authority as a policy making body, has a less admirable record of accomplishment in comprehensive planning and architectural quality. At present, a heated controversy is underway over the County's Dodge Island seaport concerning specifically the unsightly appearance of the buildings already constructed and the apparent lack of an overall plan for the Port in relationship to the entire bayfront area.

The tenor of the argument is reminiscent of those attending the construction of the Miami International Airport and the Metro Justice Building, known locally as the "Taj Mahal."

Critics of the "little HUD" proposal attribute the Housing Authority's achievements as much to the policy making effectiveness of the citizens' Authority as to Mr. Sofge's acknowledged abilities as a programmer and administrator. They also lay the shortcomings of Metro's building programs to the fact that policy decisions emanating from an elected Commission will, even without conscious intent, be more subject to the influence of political factors.

From the point of view of professional planning and effective implementation, the idea of bringing three separate agencies concerned with the physical environment of the County under a single administration has great merit. In addition to assuming the powers relegated to the separate agencies, the new "little HUD" Director will have the convening powers over all county, municipal and state agencies operating within the County limits. It is anticipated that this power would be used to bring together all the community's resources and public talents for the purposes of comprehensive planning in the public interest.

This latter may be an optimistic assumption. The State Road Department, through its expressway construction, is doing more to physically and economically re-structure the established urban areas of the County than any county or municipal renewal program. The highway engineers in the past have shown little subtlety in the routing of their urban roads and even less concern with the negative side effects these massive intrusions produce in the urban scene. It is debatable whether convening powers will be sufficient to bring the State Road Department

into line with the sensitive requirements of the type of comprehensive planning the supporters of "little HUD" invasion.

One of the apparent factors behind the "little HUD" proposal is the County Commission's desire to participate in the federal program on model cities, where clear-cut and unified direction of physical and social renewal programs is essential if a city is to qualify. In this respect, the County Commission is following a pattern appearing throughout the country where city after city is strengthening its administrative mechanisms to bring operations closer to elected officials.

On many counts, the "little HUD" proposal can be qualified as a step in the right direction. It will give the Board of County Commissioners direct administrative control over another large segment of the county's urban development machinery.

It also fixes more firmly in the hands of these elected officials the responsibility for meeting the challenge of a broad scale plan of action.

This battle plan has yet to be formulated or presented in a manner comprehensible to the general public. To do the job, it will have to deal with more than the areas covered by "little HUD." It must strike at all the County's social, economic, educational and physical weaknesses in a single coordinated effort.

It seems obvious, for example, that no amount of code enforcement or tenement rehabilitation can keep pace with slum formation unless, and until, the profit is taken out of slums by tax reform. Dade's battle plan must make maximum use of the enormous potential inherent in the property tax for either the prevention or the cure of slum housing and other conditions.

It must also attack social and educational barriers that limit job opportunities and lock minority groups into racial and economic ghettos. Renewal plans are meaningless if they face-lift these community-isolated, single-class neighborhoods without modifying their character in real and human terms.

It must approach expressways, airports, port developments and other massive public works as something other than expensive and disruptive necessities to be tolerated and paid for by the community. An expressway left to the highway engineers is just a road. Imaginatively treated it becomes an economic generator, a structuring element for urban development and a source of revenue to the community. (Construction of the Erie Canal was paid for largely by assessment of adjoining property owners whose holdings were vastly increased in value by the existence of the canal.) Income from the county-operated airport alone could underwrite the financing of many needed capital improvements, if the Port Authority's bonding power were made available to the entire County rather than just the non-tax paying airlines.

Metropolitan Dade is in the vanguard of Florida's entry into the age of urbanization. The problems it faces today will confront soon enough all our urban centers. With its home rule capabilities and growth potential Dade County is also providing a testing ground for urban leadership.

"Little HUD" should be considered not as an isolated program for Dade but as the key element in a new strategy of comprehensive planning and implementation which will have application throughout the state. Its progress deserves the sympathetic interest of all Florida's architects.

GEORGE F. REED, AIA

President Fla. South Chapter

The "Little HUD" is an important and necessary step forward. It will provide answers to the many problems that require a comprehensive solution, along with consideration of the many opportunities to influence or coordinate far wider reaching consequences. In spite of all these advantages "Little HUD", or any governmental organization, must still direct its concerted attention to two additional factors for success.

One is the requirement for excellence in site selection. Architects have long valued the importance of the physical location and its many contributing determinants to a solution. Now, not only the orientation, views, breezes, and other amenities are important, but probably sheer size or community location overwhelms the problem. The ease with which agencies tend to solve all of their problems on one site leads to the overstuffed blocks of disproportionate sameness of incomes, background, education, age, or creed found in many large cities today. Dispersing smaller cities, on the other hand, tends to do the opposite, thereby providing greater consideration of all neighbors, both new and old.

The other requirement pertains to the quality of the talent preparing the solutions. It has become more urgent than ever before that the community, and the profession, demand the very best design intellect available. Perhaps this selection should be done by a professional screening committee or by some minor form of competition. Certainly the selection should be done with care and conscience, for on the choice depends the ultimate welfare not only of hundreds of occupants but many more thousands of inhabitants of an entire community; a community that today requires every energy the profession can expend to better its environmental heritage to the many yet unborn.

EARL STARNES AIA

Commissioner, Dade County

As a commissioner of Metropolitan Dade County, I have worked actively with others to initiate and promote the concept of "little HUD". Coordinating planning is an obvious first step in meeting the problems of urban growth, and "little HUD" indicates that Metro Government is willing and anxious to take this step.

Even with it's Home Rule charter however, Metro does not have the capacity or the authority to command all the forces at work on the urban scene. Other governmental agencies at the local, state and federal level are independently implementing programs within the county, which significantly alter it's economic, social and physical structure.

The Office of Economic Opportunity, for example, operates as an executive program of the Federal government administered directly from the offices of the President. The Federal Housing and Renewal programs originate at the cabinet level of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The State Road Department and Turnpike Authorities carry out programs created at the state level. All of these contribute in shaping the urban pattern within the Dade County.

Metro cannot legally direct these efforts but it can effectively guide them by being ahead in the areas of research, analysis and planning on a community wide basis. "Little HUD" as projected will have the resources to accomplish this. It's convening powers provide an opportunity to exchange and distribute coordinated planning data to all private and public agencies and to initiate cooperative programs in the public interest.

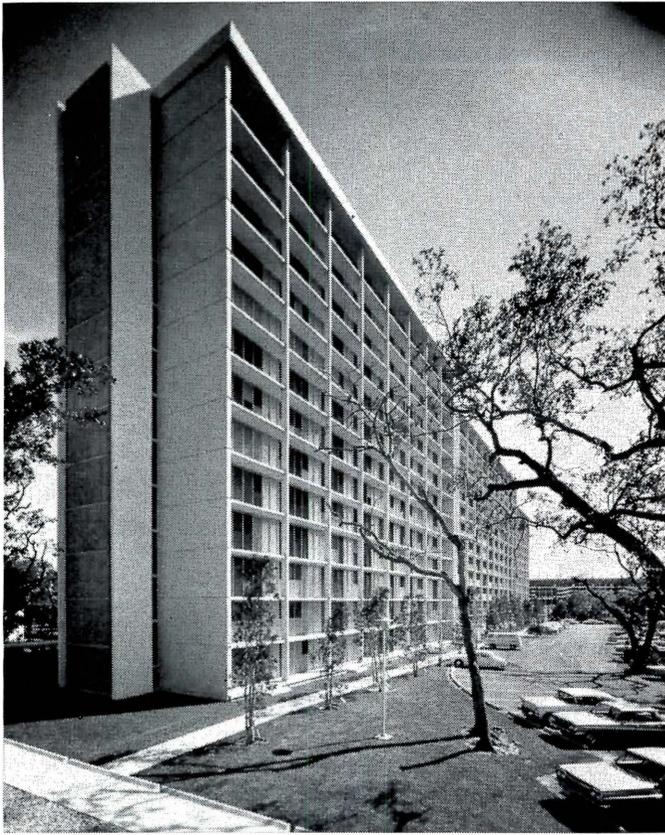
The leadership qualities of the "little HUD" executive staff and it's citizens advisory group will find many opportunities for expression within this format.

I believe that the creation of "little HUD" will give the people of Dade a significant tool for implementing planned urban development but government programs alone can not be the answer.

If every federal, state or municipal effort to resolve social, economic, and physical problems were periodically coordinated they would not be equal to job Dade County needs done. The gap must be filled by a matching effort from the private sector.

Other cities point the way, in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Boston, people of influence and affluence have shown a mature concern for the future of the communities in which they live. These people often represent the greatest single resource the community possesses. Without them little of the successful urban programs in these cities could have been achieved.

Dade county needs more substantial commitments of time and energy from its citizens resource if it would match the pace of these pacesetters.



Top Photo — Miami Public Housing Authority Project 5-13.

Architects — Smith and Korach

Pancoast, Ferendino, Skeels and Burnham

Engineers — H. J. Ross Associates

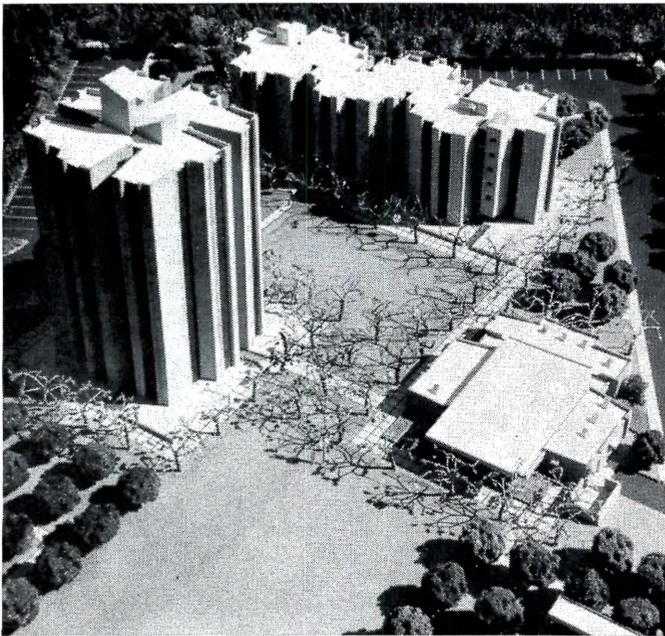
Landscape Architect — John Reark

Bottom Photo — Miami Public Housing Authority Project 5-18.

Architect — Robert Browne

Engineers — H. J. Ross Associates

Landscape Architects — Edward D. Stone Jr.



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In a previous ad showing heating costs for various fuels we specified that the figures were for "Last Year" — the 1965-66 heating season. But, in some instances, the figures used were for average years and not specifically for the 1965-66 heating season.

We make every effort to be completely honest in our advertising and apologize for using figures that might have misled you.

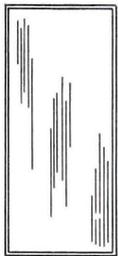
Our consulting engineering firm has prepared and double-checked all the figures for the 1965-66 heating season and they appear below. You'll see that oil heat is, still by far, the most economical heating fuel — even in as relatively mild a heating season as 1965-66.

OIL FUEL INSTITUTE OF FLORIDA

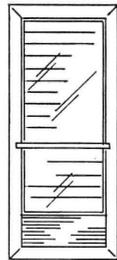


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OCALA	\$ 63.38	\$ 88.43	\$173.08
ORLANDO	\$ 48.30	\$ 82.11	\$135.80
SARASOTA	\$ 40.67	\$ 82.42	\$112.39
ST. PETERSBURG	\$ 38.22	\$ 78.81	\$135.40
TALLAHASSEE	\$144.50	\$152.64	\$499.30
TAMPA	\$ 62.72	\$114.41	\$205.16

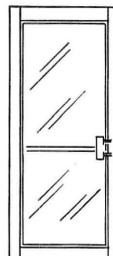
ALUMINUM DOORS



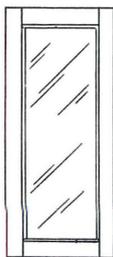
FLUSH DOOR



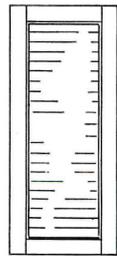
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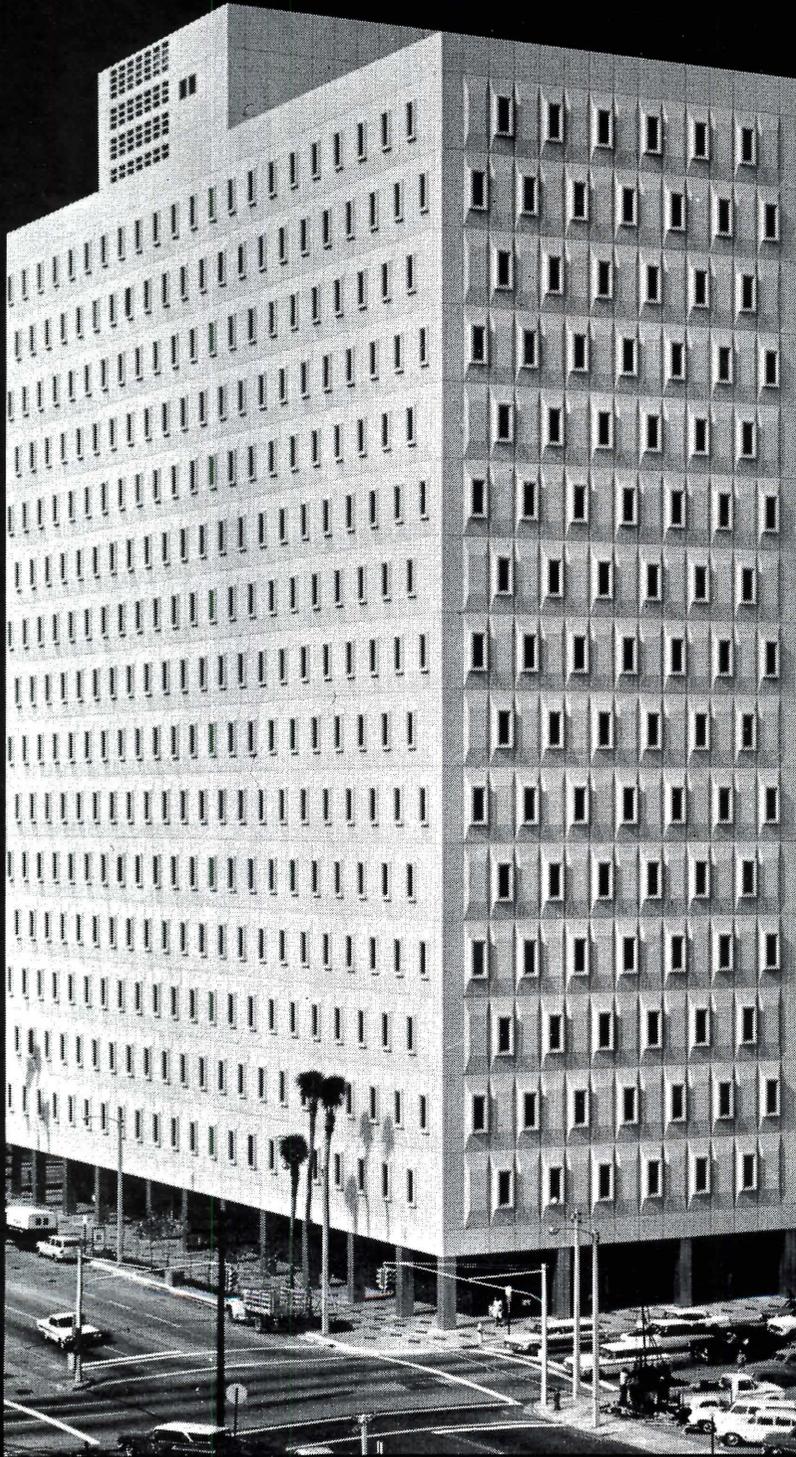
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The new Federal Office Building in Miami, Florida is a fine example of the use of precast white concrete panels. The entire exterior utilizes these units . . . 2156 in all . . . made from Trinity White Portland Cement.

To maintain the construction schedule half the units were cast in advance, and panels were erected at the rate of thirty per day. Anchoring to the building's frame was by conventional clips at top and bottom.

CREDITS: Architect: Steward-Skinner Associates and Charles Giller & Associates, Architects & Engineers, Miami, Florida. Contractor: John A. Volpe Construction Co., Inc., Miami, Florida. Panels: by Mabie-Bell Schokbeton Corp., Peachtree City, Georgia and Greensboro, N. C.

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RETROSPECT

THE COMPUTER: NEW TOOL FOR ARCHITECTS BY JAMES R. BRADBURN

The following article was sent to the FLORIDA ARCHITECT in response to our January issue which dealt with the use of the computer in the field of architecture. Mr. James R. Bradburn is the Vice President and General Manager of RCA's Electronic Data Processing division. He has some interesting footnotes to our January articles and we felt it reasonable to publish his comments.

In every century since 1650, man's knowledge of the world has approximately doubled. Today, the accumulated information of more than 300 years has become the foundation of society.

But in the last 50 years, there has been more scientific knowledge gained than in all previous history. And it continues to grow at a rate of more than 250 million pages annually.

With the flood of information now overwhelming man's physical ability to handle it, he has turned to a machine. And so the electronic computer, handling millions of facts in the twinkling of an eye, has, almost overnight, transformed the way in which man accumulates, stores, retrieves and uses information. It is helping him to overcome his human limitations, vastly widening his intellectual horizon, and enabling him to better comprehend the world around him.

Although the computer has been in existence for only 15 years, scientists, businessmen, government officials and even some students already are conversing with it as readily as they once talked by telephone. But many creative people — artists, designers, architects and the like — have, until recently, found little in common with the computer despite its potential for revolutionizing the creative process.

Perhaps the greatest single barrier between the creative man and the computer has been one of communication. Mathematical symbols, abstractions and machine language go against his very nature. He is, understandably, reluctant to restrict his creative talents by becoming involved in the highly technical intricacies of computer programming. He requires, instead, a visual or graphic input-output system.

Recent advances in display devices and consoles, however, now enable man and computer to communicate in simple English language statements as well as by drawing pictures and symbols. The latter methods are especially important to the architect since drawing and sketching are his normal conversational mode.

Whether the subject is a sketch of a building, an engineering drawing or a set of business statistics, graphic data processing provides the freedom and flexibility to review, modify and record information at any stage of a creative process, and helps shorten the gap between the birth of an idea and its execution. The computer delivers the architect from endless calculations, leaving him free to apply himself to truly professional problems.

Working with equipment available today, it is possible to scan an existing microfilm image of a sketch or drawing or to call out an image stored digitally in a computer's memory. The image may then be displayed on a TV-type screen and modified or updated electronically with a light pencil. Within seconds, the new image may be recorded on microfilm and reviewed by a projection of it larger than its actual size. Meanwhile, information obtained from the image may be processed in the computer to provide new or revised data such as new coordinates of points, sizes of components and stresses.

These techniques also may be used to create original drawings for direct entry into the computer. It is possible to add or delete lines, modify a curve, change a dimension or identify information. When moved over an image on the screen, the light pen detects light emanating from points under it. These responses are transmitted to the computer which alters the digital representation of the image under program control.

This type of creative interaction between architect and computer substitutes rapid simulation and testing for the slow, empirical methods that until recently have been a major deterrent to true designing freedom.

But the most exciting developments in graphic data processing are yet to come. The recent creation of a tubeless

television camera promises to take computer storage of images one step further to actual photographs. The organization and read-out of the photoconductive dots in the camera's sensing array is closely similar to the organization and read-out of data in a standard computer memory. For this reason, it is now possible to send photographs from the camera directly to a computer for processing and storage, thus creating a computerized picture file.

An even more important development is a new photographic process called holography that is enabling scientists to capture an object or a scene in all of its colors and dimensions.

Using the laser as an electromagnetic Rosetta Stone, holography not only records an object in three dimensions, but the resulting image, when viewed from various angles, undergoes all the optical variations associated with a scene as viewed through a window.

For instance, the background blurs when the eye is focused on the foreground and vice versa; objects behind structures in the foreground pop into sight when the angle of view is changed; the entire scene continues to be visible even when part or most of it is covered, just as it does in a window when the shade is pulled halfway down.

At RCA Laboratories in Princeton, N. J., researchers are exploring the feasibility of hologram computer memories that store information in three dimensions.

Holography may one day enable architects to instantly retrieve from a computer memory three-dimensional views of the interior and exterior of existing buildings or models of proposed structures. Using a light pen, the image may then be altered electronically while the computer immediately determines the structure's performance based on its size, shape and general characteristics.

Although these developments are still in the planning stage, they are well within man's grasp in the next decade or so. And at the same time technological advances are being made in the computer art, the cost of computer services is going down.

In just 10 years, the typical electronic data processor has become 10 times smaller, 100 times faster, and 1,000 times less expensive. These trends will continue.

By the end of the century, for the equivalent of a few dollars a month, the individual will have a vast array of computer services at his disposal. Information utilities will make computing power available, like electricity, to thousands of users simultaneously. Home computers will be joined to a national and global computer system that provides services ranging from banking and travel facilities to library research and medical care. High-speed communications devices, linked to satellites in space, will transmit data to and from virtually any point on earth with the ease of a dial system.

A decade ago, the cumulative number of U. S. computers was capable of 2 billion computations per hour; today U. S. computers can perform more than 2 trillion; and a decade from now they will attain 400 trillion — or about two billion computations per hour for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The Age of the Computer is here, and it has brought with it an unprecedented potential for radical transformation of our social and economic lives.

Nearly every profession will undergo sweeping changes in the years ahead as the computer plays a greater role in both the arts and the sciences. It is incumbent upon you, as architects to investigate the vast spectrum of new opportunities that computers will create in your profession, and to learn to use these new tools with purpose and intelligence.

FEATURE

ARCHIPUZZLE BY WILLIAM PARRISH PLUMB AIA FT. LAUDERDALE

This poor man's anacrostic for brain-teased architects has been painstakingly worked out for us by architect William Parrish Plumb of Fort Lauderdale. The process for solving the puzzle is simple (lot's of luck); first you fly down the list filling in all the blanks—then check the number beneath each letter and refer to the puzzle, placing the letter in the blank with the corresponding number. By now you have the blanks filled, right? Wrong? Well, work it back and forth and pretty soon you should have all the blanks filled and the words will lie in sequence to form a quote from "Architecturally Speaking" by Eugene Raskin.

Try it. We'll provide a free registration fee to the FAAIA convention October 4-8 at the Diplomat Hotel in Hollywood to the first one who can come up with the correct quote. Good luck!

Mail all entries to the Florida Architect, 1000 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla., 33134.

	1	M	2	D		3	I	4	N		5	O	6	G	7	J	8	Q	9	J		
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110	P	111	C		112	J	113	A	114	C	115	Q	116	F	117	I	118	D	119	P		

- A. 70 113 83 18 56 29 86 93 Where a Stone pavilion sprouted.
- B. 81 104 11 Subject of recommended schedule.
- C. 49 114 74 27 111 87 46 54 An Oscar winner.
- D. 2 118 84 60 90 35 Did to feverish brow.
- E. 66 108 79 96 43 77 With Davis
- F. 19 64 116 45 14 51 100 Type of poof.
- G. 106 98 6 32 107 59 105 39 23 42 Solid or surface of the second degree.
- H. 63 22 58 16 76 Sound often made in discussion B. above.
- I. 36 52 73 28 109 55 117 88 65 3 95 15 57 13 Follower of Jean-Paul.
- J. 50 91 112 53 9 7 37 72 Fruit or suit.
- K. 67 92 24 97 103 Type of man.
- L. 47 94 17 82 30 78 25 Ivy League bush-hammer advocate.
- M. 68 1 33 85 Type of sight.
- N. 26 4 102 80 99 61 12 Gin or vodka environment. (two words)
- O. 44 5 75 101 40 34 21 What architect tends to do with one material over another. (two words)
- P. 110 41 38 31 119 48 Brise-soleil.
- Q. 8 71 20 115 89 10 69 62 Add a couple of stories.



DURHAM

Representatives of the Associated General Contractors of America and The American Institute of Architects have reached an agreement on a number of modifications to AIA Document A201 (1966 edition) which resolves major points of controversy regarding the document.

This was announced by Fred W. Mast, AGC Senior Vice President, and Robert L. Durham, AIA First Vice President, after an all-day session of 28 representatives composed of contractors and architects from all parts of the country.

Wording was agreed upon for modifications in seventeen subparagraphs of the AIA's "General Conditions of the Contract for Construction," Document A201 (1966 edition).

The subparagraphs that were modified by this agreement were regarded by the contractors as urgently requiring clarification. The architects agreed that clarification was desirable, that the modifications adopted properly clarified the subparagraphs, and that the modifications do not change the intent of the documents with respect to their meaning for the architect. These modifications implement the general principles agreed to by AIA and AGC in January that the architect is fully responsible for his professional services and that the contractor is fully responsible for construction operations and safety procedures until final completion.

This conference made no further change in the indemnification clause, Article 4.18, which was approved by AIA and AGC earlier this year.

Representatives of the two associations are continuing to study minor points for future consideration as part of the regular review procedures of AIA and AGC for all documents.

In a joint statement, the co-chairmen for AGC and AIA said, "We are confident that the agreement we have reached eliminates unfortunate misunderstandings and enables architects and contractors to get on with their traditional teamwork in building."

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CALENDAR

- MAY 14-18** AIA National Convention — New York City
MAY 27 FAAIA Council of Commissioners Meeting — (Cocoa-Titusville area)
MAY 27-28 FAAIA Budget and Finance Committee Meeting — (Cocoa-Titusville area)
JUNE 10 FAAIA Board of Directors Meeting, 9:30 a.m., Holiday Inn (formerly Town House), West Palm Beach
OCT. 4-8 FAAIA Annual Convention and Building Products Exhibit, Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Florida

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