

The News and Observer

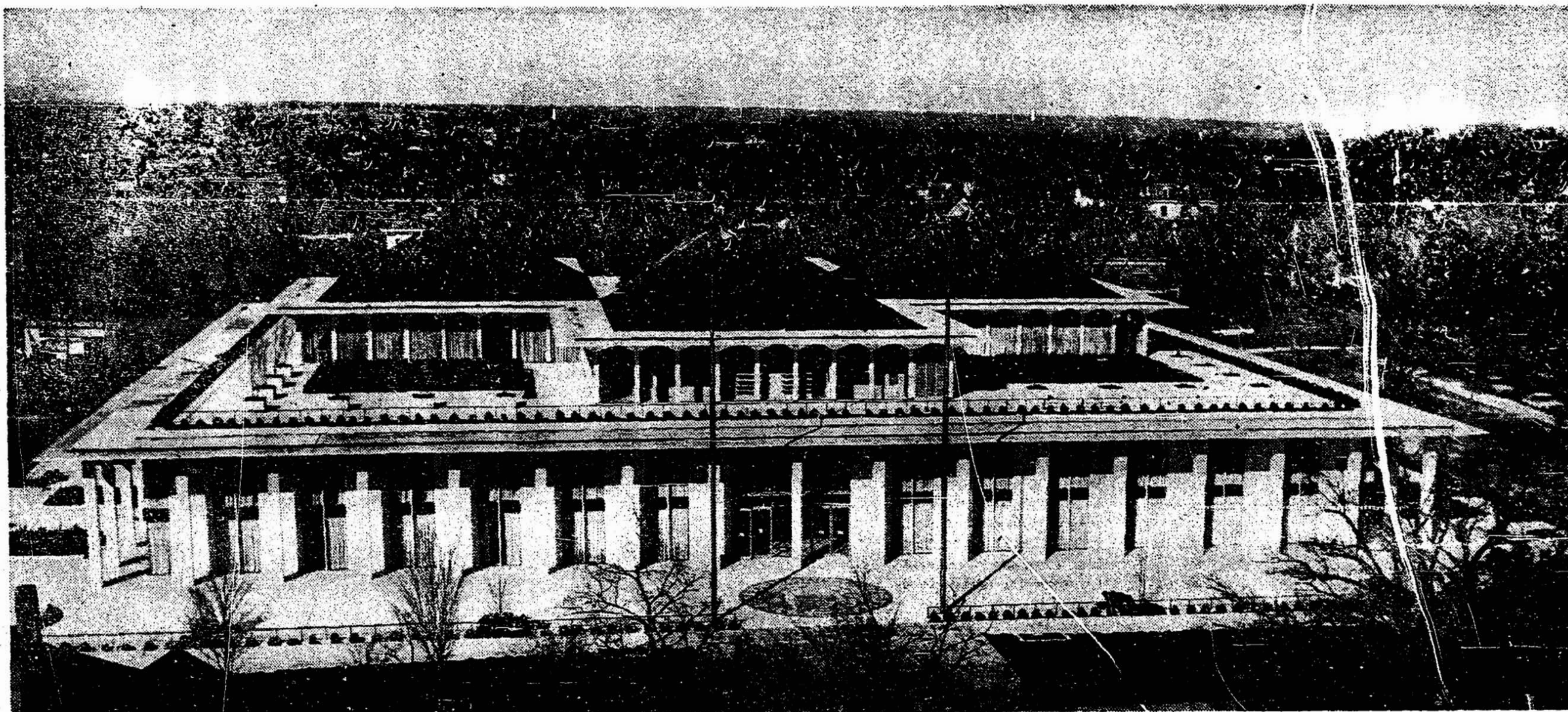
Raleigh, N. C., Sunday Morning, February 3, 1963

SPECIAL

State House Edition

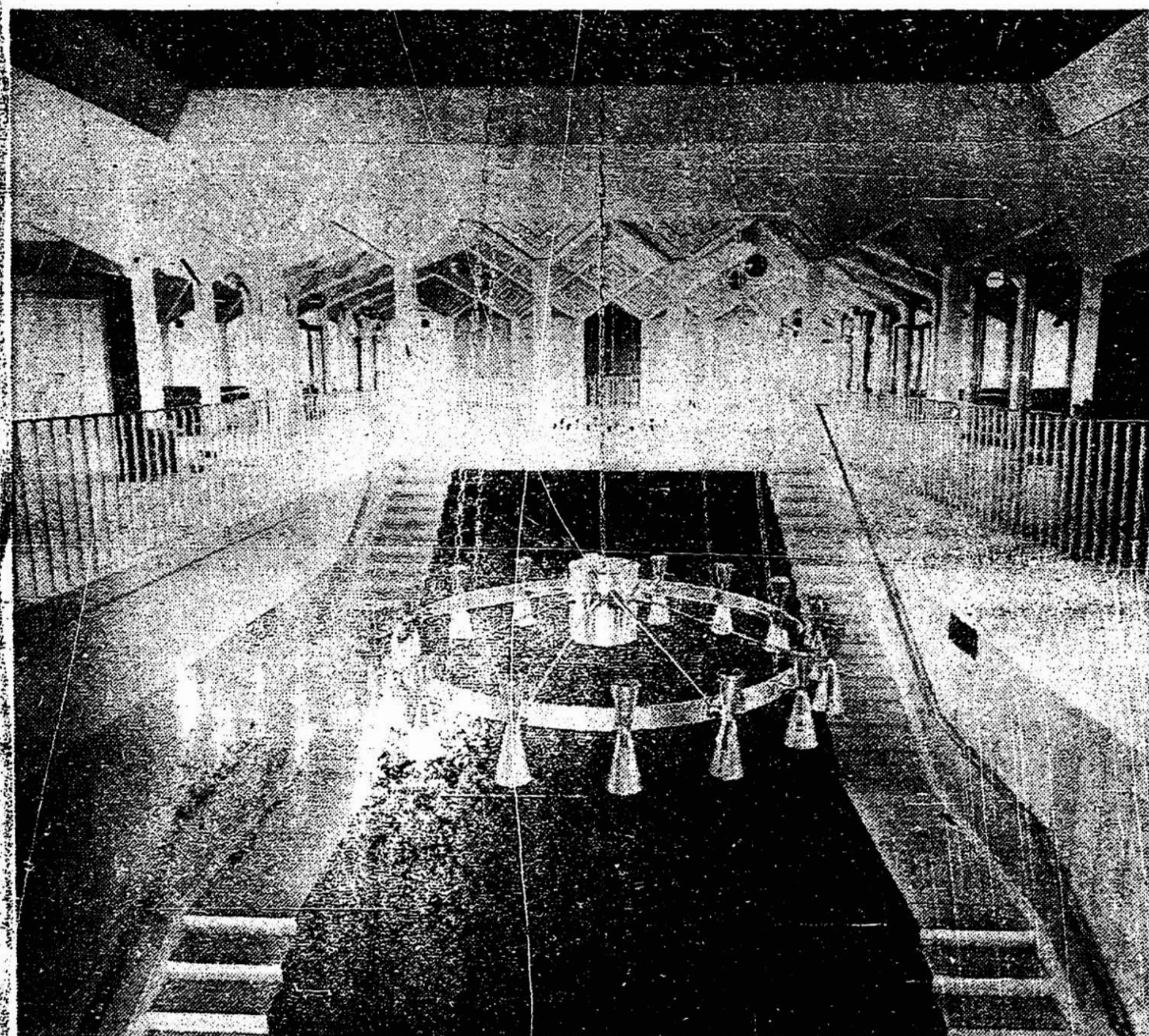
Section V

The State House



Stories for this section were written by Roy Parker Jr., David Cooper, Jane Hall and Charles Craven.

Staff Photos by Lawrence Wofford, Ken Cooke, Warren Uzzile, Edward Chabot and Bob Allen.



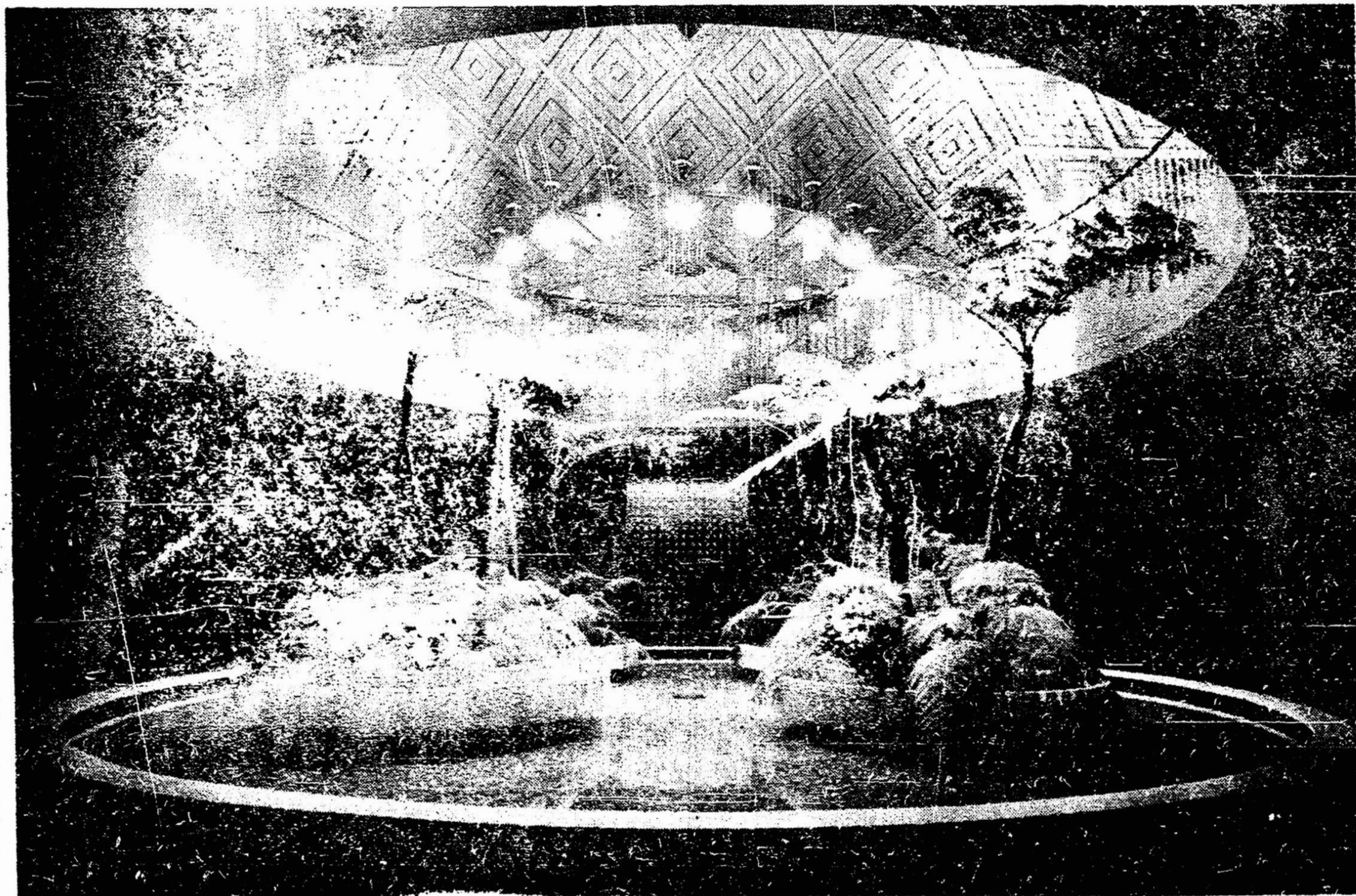
Thick red carpet graces State House's main stairway

The Project In Profile

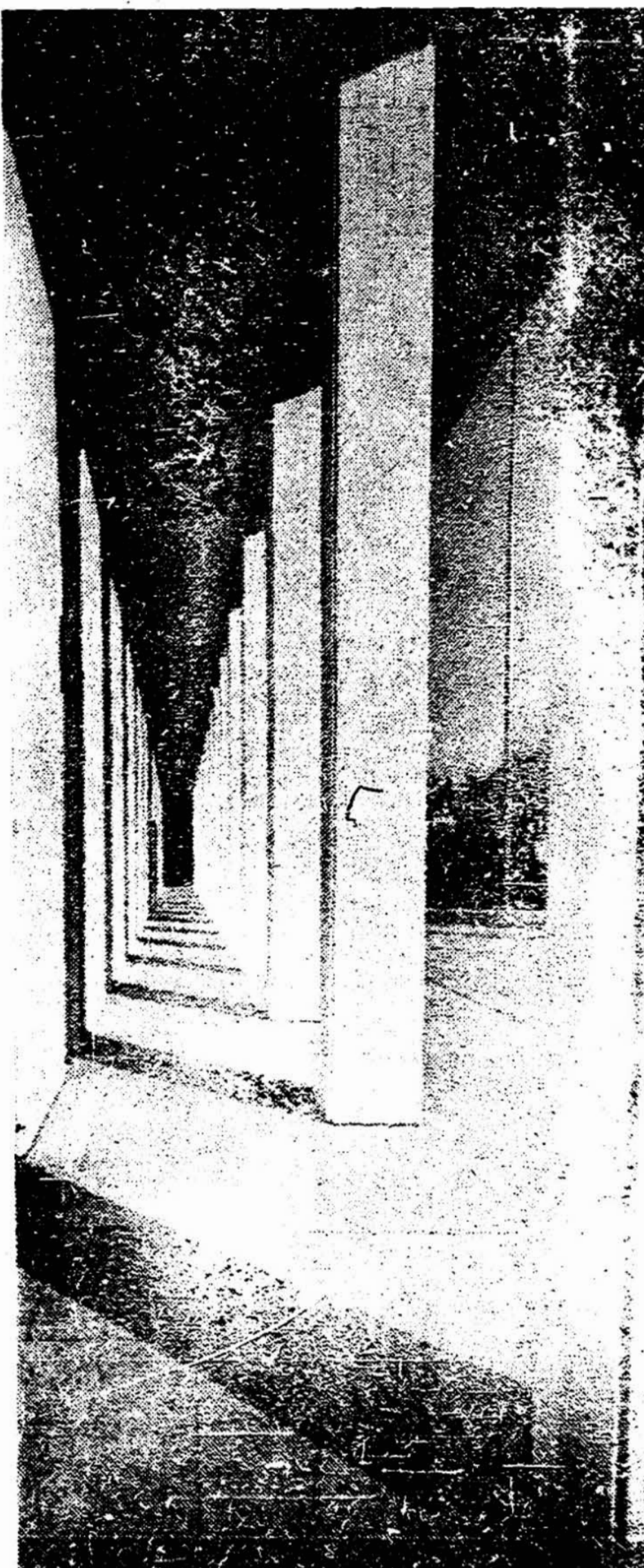
- Third permanent home of the General Assembly.
- Three stories, with basement, includes 206,000 square feet.
- On two-block site astride Halifax Street, one block north of Capitol Square.
- Designed by Edward Durell Stone of New York, in association with Holloman-Reeves of Raleigh.
- Total cost, \$6,200,000.
- Built by Rea Construction Company of Charlotte.
- State Legislative Building Commission supervised construction. State Sen. Tom White of Lenoir County is chairman. Others are Sens. Robert Morgan of Cleveland and Archie Davis of Forsyth; former Rep. B. I. Satterfield of Person County; State Treasurer Edwin Gill; Oliver Rowe of Charlotte; A. E. Finley of Raleigh. State Property Control Officer Frank Turner, secretary.
- Work began in December, 1960, was finished in mid-December, 1962.
- First session of the General Assembly to meet in the State House will convene Wednesday, Feb. 6.



Palms in courtyard



Ferns decorate, lights blaze in main rotunda on second floor



Outside columns

Big, New State House Opens Wednesday

Legislature Moving To Third N. C. Home

By Roy Parker Jr.

North Carolina's new State House—third permanent home of the General Assembly—opens officially for business Wednesday at 11 a.m.

At that time, the gavel will fall to begin the 1963 session of the State Senate. An hour later, the House will convene.

North Carolinians will then get their first official look at the \$5.2 million government building which is the first in the country to be used exclusively by a state legislative body.

The gleaming five-domed building, designed by a world-famed architect whose work is familiar in government cities around the globe, has every modern convenience—and then some—for the State's lawmakers.



Architects Holloway and Reeves

It's a Bargain, Say Architects

By JANE HALL

John Holloway, an architect of the new State House, thinks Tar Heels are getting a lot of building for their money.

Not counting the cost of the land, the State House cost Tar Heel citizens about \$1.20 each. Not counting the cost of land or the furnishings in it, the building came to \$21.25 per square foot.

"And that is low for this type of building, a structure built of quality materials and including 4.7 acres of land," Holloway said.

Bargain Seen.

In the opinion of Ralph Reeves, partner in the Raleigh firm of Holloway-Reeves which was associated with New York architect Edward D. Stone, the State got a real bargain.

"Government buildings of a monumental character often cost more than \$30 per square foot," he pointed out.

"If the State Capitol should be duplicated today I think it would cost between \$50 and \$60 per square foot and that isn't an excessive amount for a monumental building," he said.

Holloway and Reeves assisted in the design and visited New York frequently to work with Stone during the building's design stage.

"Mr. Stone," Reeves said, "keeps a finger on every project in his office. North Carolina's legislative building was designed by him and not by one of his assistants."

The three men directed the construction of the building, with Stone frequently visiting Raleigh to check on the progress of the work.

Back in 1959, when it became apparent there would be a new legislative building, the Raleigh architects asked Stone to join them in seeking the commission. "We were very pleased when he agreed," Reeves said.

"We admire Mr. Stone's work tremendously. Monumental buildings should be symbolic as well as functional and Mr. Stone handles this type of work superbly. I saw the American Pavilion which he did for the Brus-

sels Fair of 1958. It was a successful exhibition building and at the same time symbolic of America. It was a magnificent building and the hit of the fair."

Fast Job.

"It was a tremendous push to get the building completed in the allotted time," Reeves continued. "We didn't get the commission until December, 1959. After that, in February and March, 1960, we made a lot of other legislative facilities."

"The preliminary drawings were not approved for development into working drawings until June, 1960. Five months later the working drawings and specifications were finished and that's a short time for preparing the working drawings and specifications for a building of this scope. Eight to 12 months is not unusual for this type of preparation."

"Bids were awarded late in December, 1960, and construction was begun immediately. The building was completed in less than the normal two-and-one-half years it usually takes for a job of this size."

Both Holloway and Reeves gave great credit to each member of their staff for the faithful performance of work that made possible "a good set of working drawings that came within the budget." A big contribution, they said, was made by the late Philip H. Woods, the firm's mechanical engineer.

Designed Furniture.

Most of the furnishing in the new building were designed by the three architects. Detailed drawings and specifications were made for each item. "Contracts for furniture," Reeves commented, "were awarded in accord with State law, to the lowest responsible bidder conforming to the specifications."

Everybody involved with the building was pleasant and cooperative during the long months of construction. Reeves said, mentioning especially John Jones, job superintendent for Rea Construction Company, the general contractor, and Frank Turner, State property officer.

Edward Durell Stone, the New York architect, concocted a structure that combines the spaciousness of an oriental palace with the red-carpeted, dark-wooded, brass-gleaming decor that has come to represent governmental architecture around the world.

For legislators used to the 19th century decor of the State's small, perfectly-proportioned Capitol, the difference will be striking.

For a State that has often outdone itself with its governmental buildings, however, the State House is just one in a series of proud structures.

The Capitol itself was no slouch of a building when it was built 122 years ago.

It cost the State a half million dollars at a time when that represented a sizable governmental outlay. It was hailed around the country and on the European continent as a jewel of Greek Revival architecture.

Before that, the Legislature had met temporarily in ornate Tryon's Palace in New Bern, at the time one of America's most imposing public buildings.

And the original State House, which stood on the site of the present Capitol, was a pleasantly-proportioned building put up at a time when the State was still financially hard-pressed by the demands of the Revolutionary War.

Often An Orphan.

Despite its fine homes, however, the Tar Heel Legislature has often been an orphan, with no place to permanently hang its hat.

The meeting place of the State's first assembly is clouded in antiquity.

In the 17th century, when the colony consisted of only settlers in the northeastern corner of the State, legislative groups often met in private homes, and in the tiny "court-houses" erected as the seats of colonial government.

By the mid-1750's, the colonial assemblies met throughout the eastern end of the State, usually in courthouses.

In the 1760's, New Bern was generally used as the seat of the Assembly.

The construction of Tryon's Palace in 1770 afforded the most elegant meeting place in the history of the colony, but the Revolutionary War sent the Assembly looking for a new home.

During the war, sessions of the Revolutionary legislature met in widely-scattered places—in Halifax, Hillsboro, Fayetteville, Smithfield, Wake Court House and Tarboro.

Tryon's Palace was used briefly after the war, but meanwhile the Assembly had authorized the location of a permanent capital city.

A convention in 1788 authorized the location of the State's new seat of government, "within 10 miles of Isaac Hunter's plantation in Wake County."

In 1792, a legislative commission bought 1,000 acres from Joel Lane near Wake Court House, and the city of Raleigh was laid out.

In 1794, construction was started on the first permanent Capitol, which was to be called the "State House."

The brick and wood structure burned in 1831, and for the next nine years, legislative sessions met in the Governor's home, located at the southern end of Fayetteville Street.

Senator Heads Building Group

A strong-willed State Senator and a Charlotte engineer with a vision of the future have been the big names behind the North Carolina State House.

State Sen. Tom White of Lenoir and Oliver Rowe of Charlotte stand out as the men with the most to do with State House history up to the point when it opens for legislative business.

White, chairman of the Legislative Building Commission, and Rowe, the man with "think big" ideas about the location and shape of the structure, have associated on the commission with.

State Treasurer Edwin Gill, a principal advisor on legislative protocol.

—A. E. Finley, a Raleigh businessman and developer, who gave advice on costs and construction ideas.

—State Sens. Robert Morgan of Cleveland and Archie Davis of Forsyth.

Former Legislator B. I. Satterfield, State House member from Person County, was an original member of the commission who was instrumental in winning legislative approval for the building.

For White, an influential legislator, the building has become a personal thing. Allied with Rowe, he envisioned the structure as a unique place—the only building in America devoted exclusively to a state legislative branch.

Rowe, named to the commission by Gov. Luther Hodges, took an early lead in pushing the idea for the street-straddling site of the State House.

Unencumbered by any past history of the ideas about a building, Rowe made the bold site proposal at an early meeting of the building commission.

The idea met opposition from in and out of government, but it eventually became a reality through the backstage work of White and Rowe.

Throughout the history of the commission, State Property Control Officer Frank Turner served as its secretary, and handled the day-to-day liaison between the commission and the building contractors and architects.

A veteran State official, Turner, has long advocated development of the area around Capitol Square as a complex of governmental buildings and open spaces.

No Parking Tickets

Legislators shouldn't have to worry about parking tickets when they get in the State House.

Some Assemblymen have grumbled in past sessions when they got parking tickets from Raleigh policemen or meter maids for overtime parking.

The honorables who griped felt that members of the General Assembly ought to be allowed to park where they wish, meters or no meters.

Their ire was really aroused when the city put up meters around Capitol Square, favorite parking ground for legislators. Several have talked of introducing legislation to get the meters removed.

But they shouldn't have to worry about meters any more.

The basement of the State House contains enough parking space for 75 cars, enough to take care of a hefty portion of the 17-member Legislature.

And, according to General Services Director George Cherry, the City has agreed to permit legislators to park free of charge along Halifax Street from the Capitol to the State House during the Assembly.

Halifax Street now has meters, but the city plans to cover them up during the Legislature, Cherry said. Legislators will probably be issued a sticker by the city permitting them to park on Halifax Street.

No, Not in the State House

One of the real symbols of legislative government will be missing in North Carolina's new State House.

There will be no spittoons on the terrazzo floors.

From the first days of the Republic, the round brass item has been as much a part of the legislative process as the roll call, the gavel, and the motion to table.

In the old days, when chewing and snuff-sniffing were favorite uses of tobacco, spittoons were as desks and chairs.

Cigars, a symbol of politicians during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, also went with spittoons like biscuits with gravy.

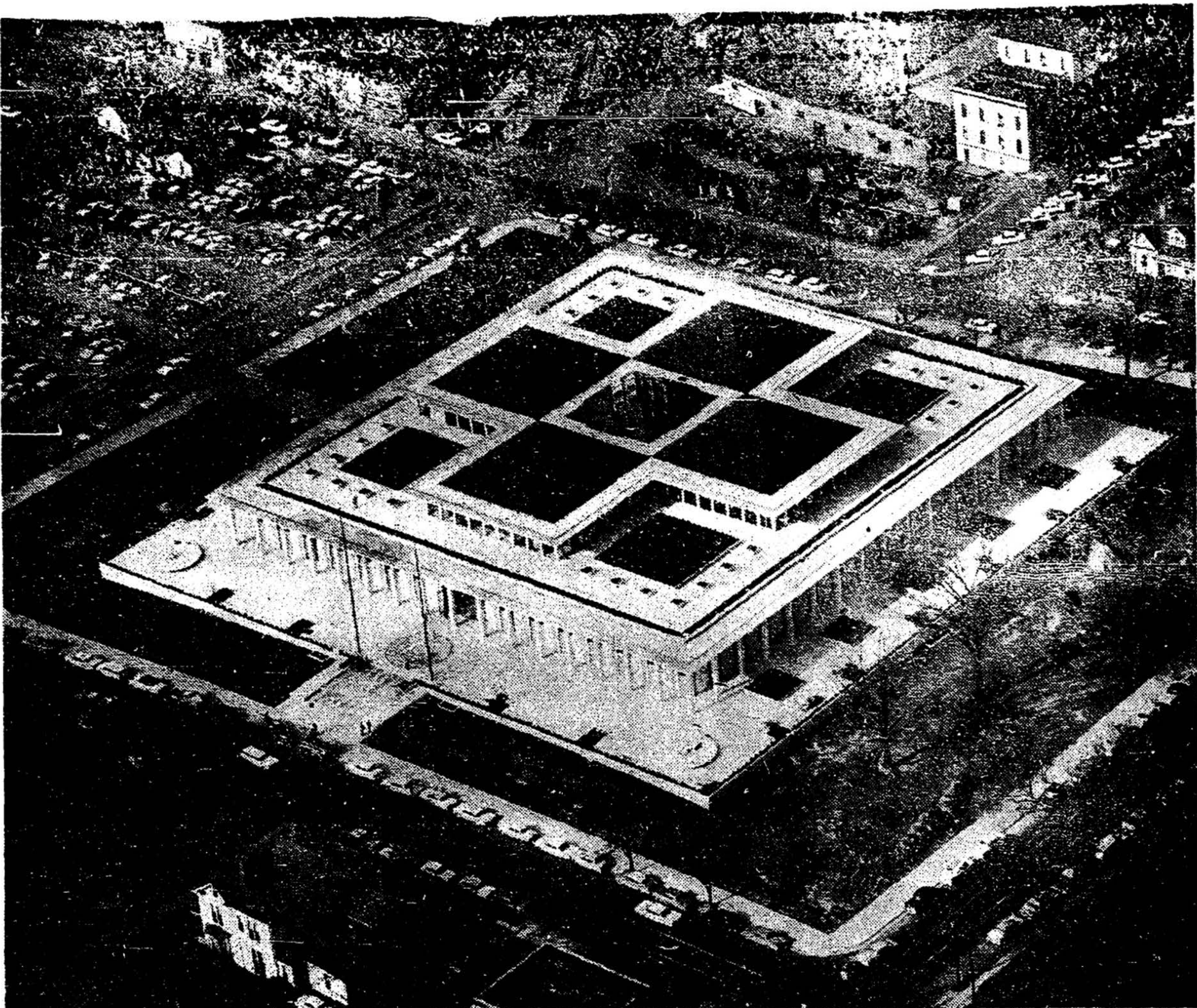
In recent years, however, politicians have adapted pipes and cigarettes. The number of chewers has steadily declined until no one can name a single Tar Heel lawmaker who regularly cuts a plug.

Spittoons are harder to come by, too. Good ones are becoming antique items. The "sand urn" is considered the modern way to dunk a cigarette or a cigar.

Besides that, the architects of the State House just could not make a spittoon blend with the modernistic style.



As the State House looks from the air



SENATOR WHITE

Tourist's Locator

Here's a quick guide to the State House:

Basement

Post office
Secretaries' lounge
Institute of Government
Committee rooms
Preparation kitchen
Parking
Custodial facilities
Enrolling Office

First Floor

Major committee rooms
Members' offices
Secretariat pool
News media facilities
Members' lounge
Dining area
Serving kitchen
Governor's counsel
Receptionist

Second Floor

Senate Chamber
House Chamber
Members' offices
Chief clerks' offices
Pages
Secretariat pool
Public telephones
Chapel
Library
Disbursing offices
Lobby lounges
Institute of Government
Dignitaries' reception room

Third Floor

Senate galleries, public and press
House galleries, public and press
Auditorium
Main public hall
Snack bar
Display cases
Outdoor promenades
Upper rotunda

Past Recaptured In Architecture

In a phrase, the work of Edward Durell Stone, renowned New York architect, might be described as the past recaptured.

A sensitive, imaginative man, Stone is a Romantic who weaves the best of the past with the best of the present and, with a twist of ingenuity, produces buildings that are beautiful and unique.

Evidences of this are to be seen in North Carolina's handsome new legislative building which Stone designed with the assistance of Holloway-Reeves, Raleigh architects who were associated with him in the project.

Latest Ideas.

Although classical in feeling, the new State House embraces the latest advances in engineering and architecture—among them, reinforced concrete, air-conditioning, the latest in communications equipment, and the use of glass.

Part of the building's classical expression may be seen in its gleaming white marble facade that bears a richly incised pattern. Another is the classical proportion of the House and Senate chambers. Still others are the broad stair that leads to the second floor and the podium of North Carolina granite upon which the building rests.

Useful, Too.

The stair adds a handsome note to the interior but it is also functional in that it serves as a traffic artery from the first to the second floor. Practically speaking, the podium provides a level base for a building on irregular ground; it also provides a "hiding place" for cars—about 100 may be parked beneath the building.

Edward Stone's career has paralleled the rise of contemporary architecture in this country. A native of Arkansas, he studied at the University of Arkansas, Harvard and MIT.

He began the practice of architecture in the mid-20's. A study trip to Europe fired his imagination and he returned home to design, in 1933, the Richard Mandel House in Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

Executed in the International Style, the Mandel house was the first modern house in the East. It was constructed of concrete and steel and composed of white cubes and cylinders with continuous strip windows. In Stone's words, the house was "a real shocker."

Thereafter, in association with the late Philip Goodwin, Stone designed New York's Museum of Modern Art, the first building in New York in the International Style.

Stone continued in this mode for a number of years but, beginning in the '40's, his architecture took a new direction. He abandoned the International Style because he thought it was too arid and too cold. In his residences he began to use material indigenous to the area in which he happened to be work-



EDWARD STONE

ing and the Romantic note crept into his public buildings.

Stone was the first to use overhanging eaves adjustable to sunlight (the Goodyear House, 1938); the studio-bed arrangement for a hotel room (1940), making the room a sitting room by day and a bedroom by night; and the concrete grille, a solution to the problem of privacy in the lower floors of apartments and town houses. All of these devices are commonplace today.

How to eliminate the hallway or corridor, with its waste space, is a problem that plagued Stone for many years. With his design of the William Thurnauer home in 1949 he eliminated the hall from his private residences.

Stone has eliminated the corridor in North Carolina's State House through his use of garden courts which serve as traffic arteries and provide pleasant meeting and waiting places for the public.

In 1920, he married Orlean Vandiver and they have two sons, Edward S. Stone Jr. and Robert Stone. Some 20 years later the Stones parted company as friends and in 1953 the architect married Marie Elena Torchio. They have a son and a daughter.

Stone's buildings dot the world. Some of the most important are: The U. S. Embassy in India; the Brussels World's Fair Pavilion, the largest free-standing building yet constructed; The El Fanana Hotel (virtually without corridors and doors, which has become the prototype of the resort hotel); The Graf House in Dallas; the Stanford Medical Center; the Yardley Building in New Jersey; and the Stuart Building in Pasadena. North Carolina's new legislative building is not the first time Stone has done work in the State. Some years ago, in association with John Rowland, Kingston architect, he worked on a series of one-and-two-story row houses for families of Marine personnel at Cherry Point. Last year he designed the Sherwood Apartments for the Elderly at Asheville.



House Speaker

There's Six Miles Of Concrete Cubes

For those with a statistical mind, ponder this fact:

The State House has 142 miles of pipes, ducts, conduits, and wires.

That one bug you? Try this one:

If the concrete poured into the State House was fashioned in yard-square cubes, the cubes would stretch in a single line for six miles.

Room For Tobacco.

Now, if you can get up off the floor from that one, read on:

If you had a 4.7-acre tobacco allotment, you could plant it in the State House—if you could get the topsoil, that is.

If all these facts weigh you down, here's another heavy one:

The steel reinforcement in the building tips the scales at 1,350 tons, enough to load 27 boxcars.

For those who worry about rain, there is the comforting fact that more than two miles of roof draining pipe are part of the State House installation.

And don't worry about somebody blowing a fuse. The building is wired to handle 2.3 million watts.

If you worry about kitchen gadgets that won't work, take some comfort.

Motors Galore.

There are no less than 250 motors—from giant items operating cooling systems, down to tiny items regulating dumb waiters installed in the State House.

If you enjoy the comfort of a typical window air conditioning unit, take heart that the capacity of the State House system is equal to enough window units to furnish a subdivision of 630 houses.



Legislators to Get Personal Telephones

Legislators often had to wait in line to use a telephone in the Capitol.

They shouldn't have to in the State House. Each member of the General Assembly will have his own phone in his office.

The Legislature's phone facilities will skyrocket from just a handful to over 200 in the new legislative home.

Quite a Change.

The House Speaker and the Senate President each had a personal phone in the Capitol's legislative chambers. The rest of the members had to share about 19 phones installed in temporary booths each session by Southern Bell Telephone Co.

The phones already have been installed by Southern Bell in the legislators' office in the new building, on direction of State officials. The Legislature will have to pay for the installation, however.

Still undecided is how the Legislature will pay for any

long-distance calls made by members.

Legislators paid out of their own pockets for long distance calls in the Capitol. General Services Director George Cherry says if the Legislature decides State tax money should be spent for the calls, he'll just have to depend on the honesty of each member to determine which of his calls represented public business and which were private business.

Early Decision Seen.

Cherry said the House and Rules Committees will probably decide at the start of the session how the individual phones will be paid for.

The phones in the legislative offices and the offices of legislative clerks and assistants will be on the State exchange, Cherry said.

Southern Bell will have a switchboard in the building, however, and has also installed a group of public pay booths.

The Presiding Officers

Rep. Cliff Blue Senator Stone

By DAVID COOPER

The man slated to be Speaker of the 1963 House is a soft-spoken veteran of eight terms in the General Assembly.

Moore County Rep. Clifton Blue will bring to the Speakership a reputation as a hard legislative worker, the kind who does his homework before taking sides in a legislative battle.

Now 52 years old and publisher of three newspapers, Blue got his start in 1930 as a \$5-a-week printer's devil.

Two years later he borrowed enough money to purchase a \$150 press and went into business for himself, publishing a four-page weekly paper called the "The Captain." That paper was printed in Vass.

In another two years, Blue was invited to form a business partnership which made him editor of the Sandhill Citizen, printed in Aberdeen. Now he also owns the Robbins Record, also printed in Aberdeen, and is a stockholder and president of the Montgomery Herald, which is printed in Troy.

Blue served his first term in the House in 1947. But he has been reelected from Moore ever since, a record of continuous service in his county.

His entry into political affairs in the Democratic Party started even earlier, however. He was president of the Moore County YDC from 1941 to 1946 and served in numerous other capacities on district committees until his election as State YDC president in 1948. From 1949 to 1952, he served as secretary to the State Democratic Executive Committee.

At the same time Blue was moving up the ladder in political organizations, he was also making a name for himself in the Assembly.

In 1955, the Legislature passed his bill which prevents insurance companies from failing to renew accident and health or hospitalization policies without giving the policyholder written notice.

Also in 1955, he played a leading role in the passage of legislation designed to promote conservation of the State's water resources.

Studied School Finances.

Following the 1957 Legislature, Blue served on a special commission which spent months studying public school financing. The final report of the commission is still regarded as a basic tool in any present study of school money needs.

During the 1959 Legislature, he was chairman of the powerful House Finance Committee. This led to his service on the Advisory Budget Commission following the Legislature. In the 1961 Assembly, Blue was chairman of the House Committee on Corporations and vice-chairman of the Finance Committee.

Blue has also been active in Tar Heel newspaper circles. He recently served as president of the North Carolina Press Association and has held numerous other offices in press groups.

He is also very active in the Presbyterian Church. The next House speaker is married to the former Gale Murney of Roseboro and they have four children.

The man who will preside over the State Senate in the new State House thinks serving in the Legislature is the next thing to heaven.

Sen. Clarence Stone of Rockingham, who has served seven terms in the House and two in the Senate, makes no bones about his enjoyment of the legislative life.

"It is the finest thing I know, and I don't have any other ambition except to get in heaven," Stone told an interviewer in 1961.

Presiding over the Senate, Stone will hold a key post in Tar Heel State government.

In Line.

When Lt. Governor Cloyd Philpott died in the fall of 1961, the constitutional void caused by his death was unusual for North Carolina.

According to the constitution, the man who presides over the Senate is second in line to the Governor.

Yet, there is really no successor until the Assembly convenes Feb. 6. The Senate is not a "continuing body," and until Stone is elected by his colleagues, there is no presiding officer.

Once he is chosen, Stone will be the State's Number Two officeholder.

Stone is the shoo-in candidate for the presiding officer's post.

He started rounding up votes for the job early last year, and by mid-fall, his only opponent had virtually conceded.

The 64-year-old businessman

from Stoneville will have a wide range of interests during the session.

As presiding officer, he names the all-important committees which handle the bulk of legislative work.

Favors Safety.

Personally, he strongly favors highway safety legislation, expected to be a major legislative issue. He is also interested in the State's mental hospitals system, in highway construction, and also favors the community college system expected to be a major proposal of Gov. Sanford's administration.

A plain-spoken man, Stone has been at his best in the behind-the-scenes activities of the General Assembly. His style in floor debate is folksy, although he can reach eloquent heights when he is discussing issues close to his heart, especially highway safety.

The death of his only daughter in a highway accident triggered his intense interest in that subject.

Stone has a strong streak of the main ingredient of legislative success—loyalty.

He demonstrated this in the 1961 session, when he became a staunch and unwavering supporter of Gov. Sanford's programs, although he had been a backer of Sanford's gubernatorial primary opponent, Beverly Lake.

Stone read up on the Sanford proposals, then dropped down to the Governor's office to volunteer his support.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C. V-3
Sunday Morning, February 3, 1963



Senate President



Susan Thomas Visits
The New State House

Susan Thomas goes everywhere. Because this brand name is the newest member of our family of 585 famous names, we selected these smart new ensembles in tempo with the State's newest and proud accomplishment.

Shown left; a two piece linen in Beige or Green, 29.99. Center; Matched Pure Silk Skirt, Shirt and Mohair cardigan in Beige or Aqua, 39.99. Right; Pink or Blue Skirt with Silk Shirt, cardigan embroidered on Silk panels, 35.00. See the New State House on Halifax Street. See Susan Thomas ensembles in our Second Floor Sportswear Department.

Hudson-Belk
DIAMOND JUBILEE

First Legislative Body To Meet in State House

The Senate

1ST—N. Elton Aydtlett, Elizabeth City; J. J. Harrington, Lewiston
2ND—Edgar J. Gurganus, Williamston; P. D. Midgett Jr., Englehard
3RD—Perry W. Martin, Rich Square
4TH—W. Lunsford Crew, Roanoke Rapids; Henry G. Shelton, Speed
5TH—Robert Lee Humber, Greenville
6TH—Wilbur M. Jolly, Louisburg; J. Russell Kirby, Wilson
7TH—Luther Hamilton Sr., Morehead City; Thomas J. White, Kinston
8TH—Lindsay C. Warren Jr., Goldsboro; Adam J. Whitley Jr., Smithfield
9TH—LeRoy G. Simmons, Albemarle; Cicero P. You, Wilmington
10TH—Carl Meares, Fair Bluff; Ray H. Walton, Southport
11TH—Hector MacLean, Lumberton
12TH—Robert B. Morgan, Lillington; William P. Saunders, Southern Pines
13TH—Harry Horton, Pittsboro; John R. Jordan Jr., Raleigh
14TH—Claude Currie, Durham; Richard G. Long, Roxboro
15TH—T. Clarence Stone, Stoneville
16TH—Ralph H. Scott, Haw River
17TH—Charles W. Strong (R), Greensboro
18TH—Garland S. Garriss, Troy; Dr. W. R. James, Hamlet
19TH—Fred M. Mills Jr., Wadesboro; Staton P. Williams, Albemarle
20TH—Irwin Belk, Charlotte
21ST—Clyde L. Probst Jr., Concord; Thomas W. Seay Jr., Spencer
22ND—Gordon Hanes, Pfafftown
23RD—George K. Snow, Mt. Airy
24TH—T. E. Story (R), Wilkesboro
25TH—David Clark, Lincolnton; Jimmy V. Johnson, Statesville
26TH—L. B. Hollowell, Gastonia
27TH—Robert F. Morgan, Shelby; B. T. Jones, Forest City
28TH—H. J. Hatcher, Morganton
29TH—Ira T. Johnston, Jefferson
30TH—J. Yates Bailey, Bald Creek
31ST—James G. Stikeleather Jr., Asheville
32ND—R. E. Brantley, Tryon; Oral L. Yates, Waynesville
33RD—W. Frank Forsyth, Murphy

The House

ALAMANCE—Jack M. Euliss, Burlington; M. Glen Pickard, Burlington
ALEXANDER—Thomas E. Bebbler Jr., Taylorsville
ALLEGHANY—Robert L. Johnson (R), Piney Creek
ANSON—H. P. Taylor Jr., Wadesboro
ASHE—Austin Jones, West Jefferson
AVERY—Mack Isaac (R), Newland
BEAUFORT—Wayland J. Sermans, Washington
BERTIE—Emmett W. Burden, Aulander
BLADEN—James C. Green, Clarkton
BRUNSWICK—Odell Williamson, Shallotte
BUNCOMBE—J. C. Crawford, Asheville; Gordon H. Greenwood, Black Mountain
BURKE—Dan R. Simpson (R), Morganton
CABARRUS—Dwight W. Quinn, Kannapolis
CALDWELL—Earl H. Tate, Lenoir
CAMDEN—George M. Wood, Camden
CARTERET—Thomas S. Bennett (R), Morehead City
CASWELL—Edward H. Wilson, Blanche
CATAWBA—J. Henry Hill Jr., Hickory
CHATHAM—Jack Moody, Siler City
CHEROKEE—Herman H. West (R), Marble
CHOWAN—B. Warner Evans, Edenton
CLAY—Wayne G. West (R), Warne
CLEVELAND—Jack Palmer Jr., Shelby
COLUMBUS—Arthur W. Williamson, Cerro Gordo
CRAVEN—Sam L. Whitehurst, New Bern
CUMBERLAND—John T. Henley, Hope Mills; L. Sneed High, Fayetteville; I. H. O'Hanlon, Fayetteville
CURRITUCK—Milburn E. Sawyer, Powells Point
DARE—M. L. Daniels Jr., Manteo
DAVIDSON—J. Eugene Snyder (R), Lexington
DAVIE—Lester P. Martin Jr., Mocksville
DUPLIN—Hugh S. Johnson Jr., Rose Hill
DURHAM—Eugene C. Brooks III, Durham; Nick Galifianakis, Durham
EDGEcombe—Joe E. Eagles, Macclesfield
FORSTYTH—Fred F. Bahnson Jr., Winston-Salem; Dan L. Drummond, Winston-Salem; Claude M. Hamrick, Winston-Salem
FRANKLIN—James D. Speed, Louisburg
GASTON—Steve Dole Jr., Gastonia; Hoyle T. Eford, Gastonia
GATES—Philip P. Godwin, Gatesville
GRAHAM—W. V. Cooper, Robbinsville
GRANVILLE—Joe A. Watkins, Oxford
GREENE—J. Joseph Horton, Snow Hill
GUILFORD—Donald Badgley (R), Greensboro; Hardy A. Carroll (R), Guilford; Philip L. Lacy (R), Greensboro; William L. O'Brien (R), Greensboro
HALIFAX—Thomas Gregory, Scotland Neck
HARNETT—Dr. H. D. Mabe Jr., Erwin
HAYWOOD—Ernest B. Messer, Canton
HENDERSON—John T. Randall (R), Hendersonville
HERTFORD—Roberts H. Jernigan Jr., Ahoskie
HOKE—Neill L. McFayden, Raeford
HYDE—W. J. Lupton, Swan Quarter
IREDELL—William R. Pope, Mt. Mourne
JACKSON—Lacy H. Thornburg, Sylva
JOHNSTON—W. R. Britt, Smithfield
JONES—Mrs. John Hargett, Trenton
LEE—J. Shelton Wicker, Sanford
LENOIR—Dr. Rachel Darden Davis III, Kinston
LINCOLN—C. E. Leatherman, Lincolnton
MACON—J. H. Stockton (R), Franklin
MADISON—Liston B. Ramsey, Marshall
MARTIN—Paul Roberson, Robersonville
MCDOWELL—Paul J. Story, Marion
MECKLENBURG—Mrs. Martha W. Evans, Charlotte; Elmer H. Garinger, Charlotte; Ernest L. Hicks, Charlotte; James B. Vogler, Charlotte; J. Herman Saxon (R), Charlotte
MITCHELL—Ernest H. Poteat, Bakersville
MONTGOMERY—J. Paul Wallace, Troy
MOORE—H. Clifton Blue, Aberdeen
NASH—Allen C. Barbee, Spring Hope
NEW HANOVER—Robert E. Calder, Wilmington
NORTHAMPTON—J. Raynor Woodard, Conway
ONslow—Hugh A. Ragsdale, Richlands; Carl V. Venters, Jacksonville
ORANGE—John W. Umstead Jr., Chapel Hill
PAMLICO—Ned Delamar, Oriental
PASQUOTANK—C. Alden Baker, Elizabeth City
PENDER—Ashley M. Murphy, Adkinson
PERQUIMANS—Archie T. Lane Sr., Hertford
PERSON—James E. Ramsey, Roxboro
PITT—W. A. Forbes, Winterville
POLK—W. Fred Swann (R), Tryon
RANDOLPH—C. ROBY Garner (R) Asheboro
RICHMOND—Thomas B. Hunter, Rockingham
ROBESON—David M. Britt, Fairmont; R. D. McMillan Jr., Red Springs
ROCKINGHAM—Earl W. Vaughn, Draper
ROWAN—Clyde H. Harriass, Salisbury; George R. Uzzell, Salisbury
RUTHERFORD—Hollis M. Owens Jr., Rutherfordton
SAMPSON—Tom Newman, Clinton
SCOTLAND—Roger C. Kiser, Laurinburg
STANLEY—Clyde H. Whitley (R), Albemarle
STOKES—Mrs. Grace T. Rodenbough, Walnut Cove
SURRY—William G. Reid, Pilot Mountain
SWAIN—Robert Leatherwood III, Bryson City
TRANSSYLVANIA—William Leonard (R), Brevard
TYRELL—W. J. White, Columbia
UNION—S. Glenn Hawfield, Monroe
VANCE—A. A. Zollcoffer Jr., Henderson
WAKE—Thomas D. Bunn, Raleigh; Jyles J. Coggins, Raleigh; A. A. McMillan, Raleigh
WARREN—John Kerr Jr., Warrenton
WASHINGTON—Carl L. Bailey Jr., Plymouth
WATAUGA—J. E. Holshouser Jr. (R), Boone
WAYNE—Mrs. John B. Chase, Eureka
WILKES—Robert L. Strickland (R), North Wilkesboro
WILSON—Thomas H. Woodard, Wilson
YADKIN—F.D.B. Harding (R), Yadkinville
YANCEY—Mark W. Bennett, Burnsville



Joe Warren with microphones

Electronic Delights

Legislators in the State House may have to take out a gadgeteer's license.
The array of electronic devices available to the lawmakers would win the admiration of an astronaut.
On their desks, legislators have a microphone, and a button to summon pages.
The page button, when pressed, lights up a call board in a small office off the chamber floor.
Young pages, the teenagers who handle little chores for leg-

islators, will note the number which lights up on the board, and quickly make their way to the seat of the same number.
Unique in legislative halls, the page button system doesn't even have a counterpart in Congress, where pages still sprawl in front of the presiding officers' desks, available at the beck and call of members.
The microphones which will be attached to each desk will give lawmakers a chance to polish up on their teevee technique.

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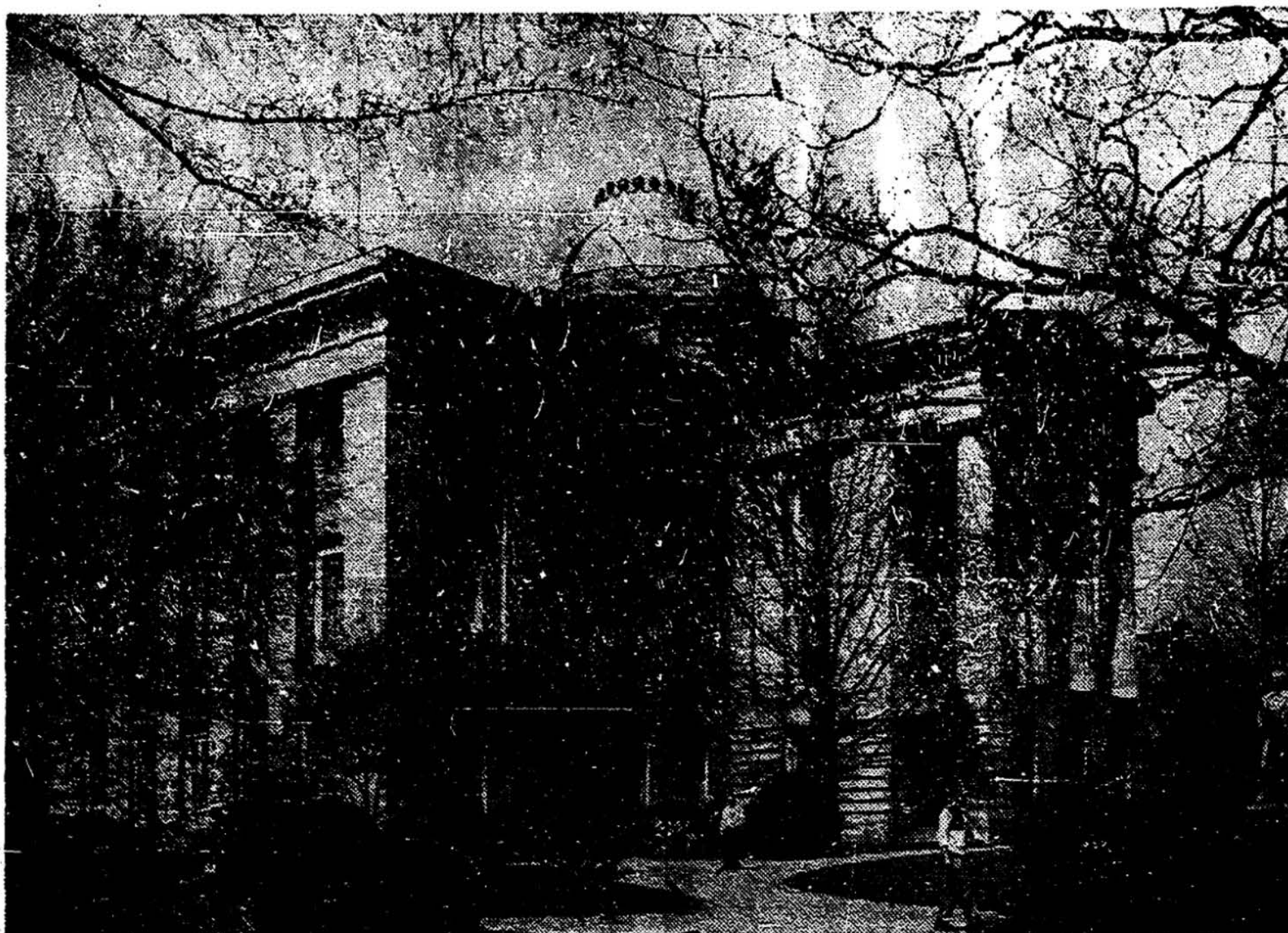
of Raleigh,
MANUFACTURED BY

INTEGRO, Inc.

Trenton, New Jersey

5 Women Members

There will be five lady legislators in the 1963 General Assembly, equalling but not surpassing previous legislative records for the number of the gentler sex in the Legislature.
The ladies who will serve this time, all in the House, are:
Mrs. John Hargett of Jones County, Dr. Rachel Darden Davis III of Lenoir County, Mrs. Martha W. Evans of Mecklenburg County, Mrs. Grace T. Rodenbough of Stokes County, and Mrs. John B. Chase of Wayne County.
All five of them are Democrats.



Where General Assembly has held its sessions for many years

Long Loving Care Is Promised For This State's 'Old Gray Lady'

Will the Old Gray Lady of Capitol Square be overshadowed by her gleaming younger sister down Halifax Street?

Most Tar Heels would say emphatically "no."
The gray granite Capitol building will continue to be a pride of the State, and will continue to serve a useful and important function in State government, even though the General Assembly will no longer meet in her 19th century walls but will gather instead in the State House.

Simply because the Governor's offices will continue in the Capitol, it will be an important government structure.

The lawmakers are in town only four months every two years. The chief executive runs Tar Heel government in the meantime. And even working out of the 19th century decor, he will maintain a powerful hold over the gentlemen of the Assembly in their spacious, pyramidal quarters.
As the Assembly leaves it forever, the Capitol burns with

gubernatorial activity, and still houses the offices of the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer.

Remaining, too, will be the immense historic tug of the Old Gray Lady, which has been the seat of Tar Heel government for 122 years.

Reflecting its historical value, the House and Senate chambers in the Capitol will be maintained in their present decor by the State Department of Archives and History.

General Services Director George Cherry, whose agency is in charge of Capitol housekeeping, promises she will get loving attention.

Cherry's schedule calls for a complete re-painting of the Capitol interior every three or four years. Her next refurbishing will probably come in 1964.

Her stolid granite superstructure, which periodically greens over with a patina of age, is ageless and needs little attention.
The departure of the Assem-

bly was a blessing for Capitol furnishings, some of which date from Civil War days. They were beginning to show the wear of use. Now, that wear will be prized for its antique value.

The former chambers of the Assembly will probably continue to be used periodically, especially for swearing-in ceremonies, for meetings of the University of

North Carolina trustees, and for historic occasions called by the executive branch of government.

The Assembly will leave its historic records in the Capitol. In small third floor offices, row on row of files contain the original acts of the General Assembly, irreplaceable records which are in the charge of the Secretary of State.

They Keep It Running

Three State employees will have immediate charge of making sure that the State House is running smoothly every day.

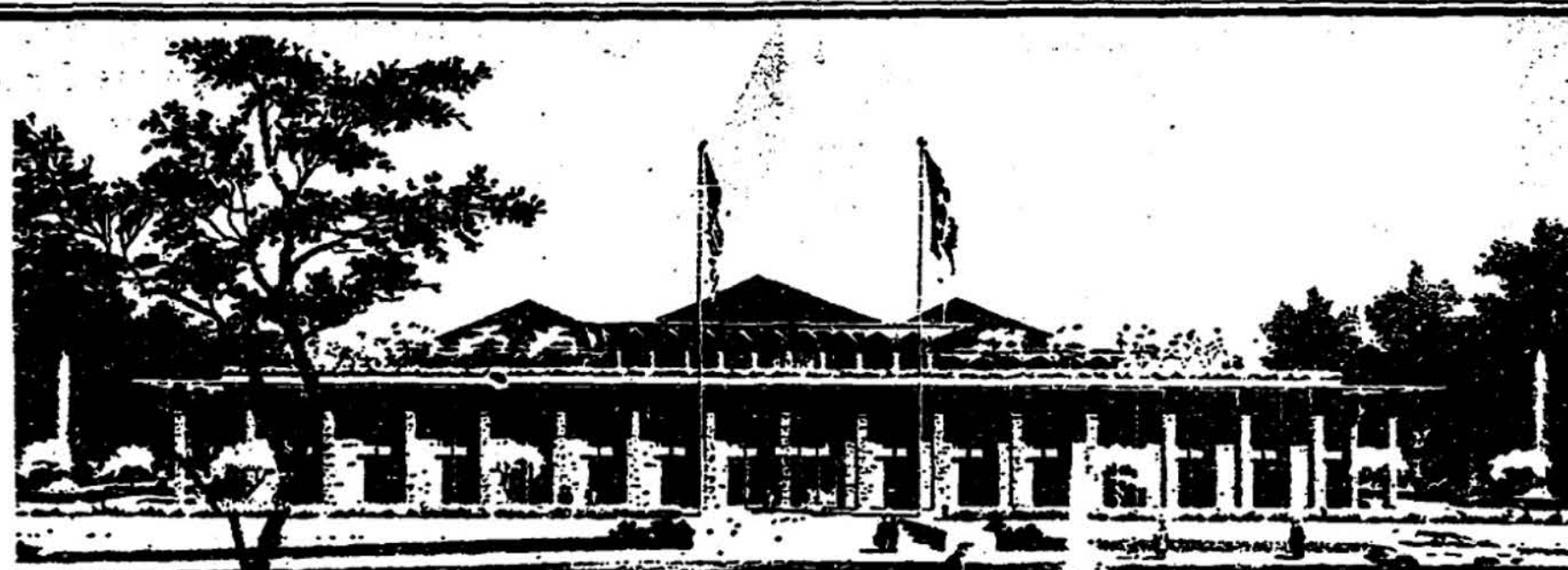
The three are Richard H. Ferguson, custodian for the building; Walter Walters, maintenance mechanic in charge of electrical and air conditioning systems; and Robert M. Cooper, heating superintendent.

Ferguson, a Raleigh native, has been with the State about 10 years. He is also custodian

for the Capitol.

Walters is a native of La Grange. He was employed by the E. C. Ernst Electrical Co. and was foreman for the firm on the State House contract when he left to take the State job.

Cooper, a native of Salem, has been with the State for a number of years and is in charge of the State's central heating plant for all buildings in the Capitol Square area.



Another beautiful structure with MOUNT AIRY GRANITE ... North Carolina's new Legislative Building ...

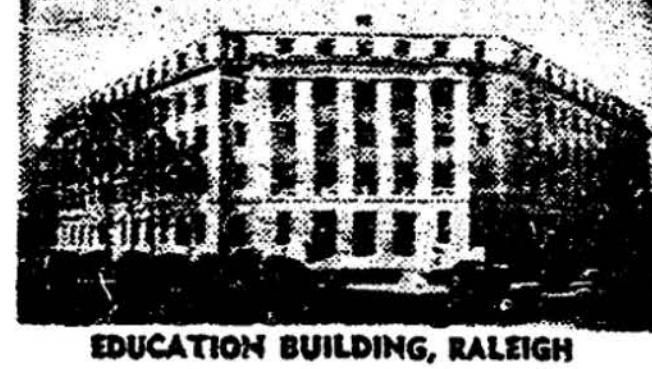
Some other well-known North Carolina State buildings featuring Mount Airy Granite.



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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BLDG., RALEIGH



EDUCATION BUILDING, RALEIGH

Since 1889 white Mount Airy granite has been selected for use in distinguished buildings in North Carolina and throughout the nation. The selection of this native product for the main entrance steps and the facing of the great 324' x 340' podium of the new Legislative Building was in accordance with the Architect's use throughout of the finest possible materials.

"White Mount Airy" granite is a material that will add dignity, character and strength to any type of building.

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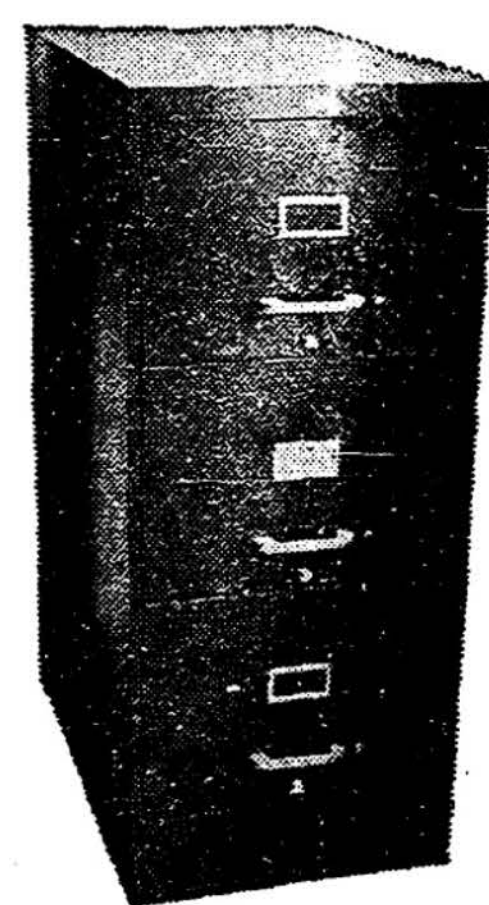
Executive Swivel Chair



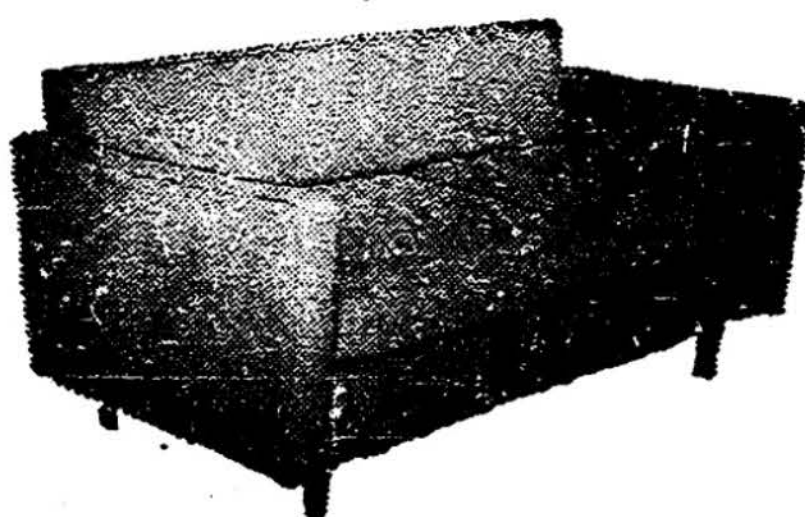
Conference Chair



Secretarial Chair



Filing Cabinet



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Built for comfort along with endurance, these chamber chairs, beautifully upholstered in top grain leather will adorn both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Those for the Senate are in gold leather, while those in the House are black leather . . . both add to the beauty and usefulness of the chambers created for our lawmakers.



Storage Cabinet

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We are indeed happy to have been selected to handle North Carolina's largest office furniture installation. Pictured on this page are some of the items chosen for the use of our lawmakers, the secretaries and clerks.

We are doubly proud of our job, for this establishment now in the fourth generation, has been supplying our great state and its inhabitants with quality office furniture, business machines and supplies since 1867.

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1971 p.5

6-V THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C.
Sunday Morning, February 3, 1963

Craven Views State House

By CHARLES CRAVEN.

Instead of having just one office to operate under, the lobbyists plying their trade in the new State House will have five.

Although the walls will be temperate free, the fern courts will be crawling with lobbyists. It will be an engrossing spectacle. Rather than buttonholing a quarry at a water cooler as of old, they can crowd him up the relative privacy of a broad-leaved plant. "Joe, old friend, how do you stand..."

In a stroll through the silence of the new State House now, you might attempt to visualize the animation that will come



Charles
Craven

with the convening of the General Assembly. General Services Director George Cherry predicts that even with the stirring about of the honorables, their staffs, visitors and lobbyists, the building will never seem crowded.

It is an airy place. If as much light is reflected from the heads of the legislators as there is in the imposing building, two taxpayers should benefit abundantly. Light fairly cascades through the high windows and luminous domes of the \$6 million building. In sharp winter sunlight, the snowy exterior columns of the great building will almost make you squint.

The red carpet on the wide central stairway would be appropriate for the tread of Charles de Gaulle.

To Queen's Taste.

The kitchen in the place looks like it was lifted from the Queen Mary.

The Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House make the Parthenon look like a booth at the State Fair.

There are 97 offices on the first floor for the honorables. There are 69 on the second floor. You think there'll be any desks made in them? Has a pig gone berserk?

Thinking pools catch the light in the green courts. The wags about town have speculated as to who will be the first statesman to fall in one.

But there seems to be general agreement in State officialdom that lawmaking in the new State House will be greatly expedited. Committee rooms throughout the building make it unnecessary for the lawmakers to leave the building to walk to various sites for the meetings as of old. There will be a plethora of telephones and a public address system.

Strong Stuff.

The new splendor has already had heady effect. There is a move afoot to keep the Senate floor isolated from newspaper reporters. The press corps is to be seated in a balcony to the rear of the Chamber. If such a rule is actually adopted, the outcome will be interesting. Of a certainty there will be a running daily account of the effects of such isolation. Leads will read something like, "Due to the height and distance of the press balcony yesterday, Sen. Blow Horn couldn't be heard..." However, it is believed that he has drawn a bill to lift all highway overpasses up 10 feet to enable big trucks to pass under them.

But we got ourselves a State House that will be one of the show places of the nation for years to come.

Their Jobs Roam Over Wide Field

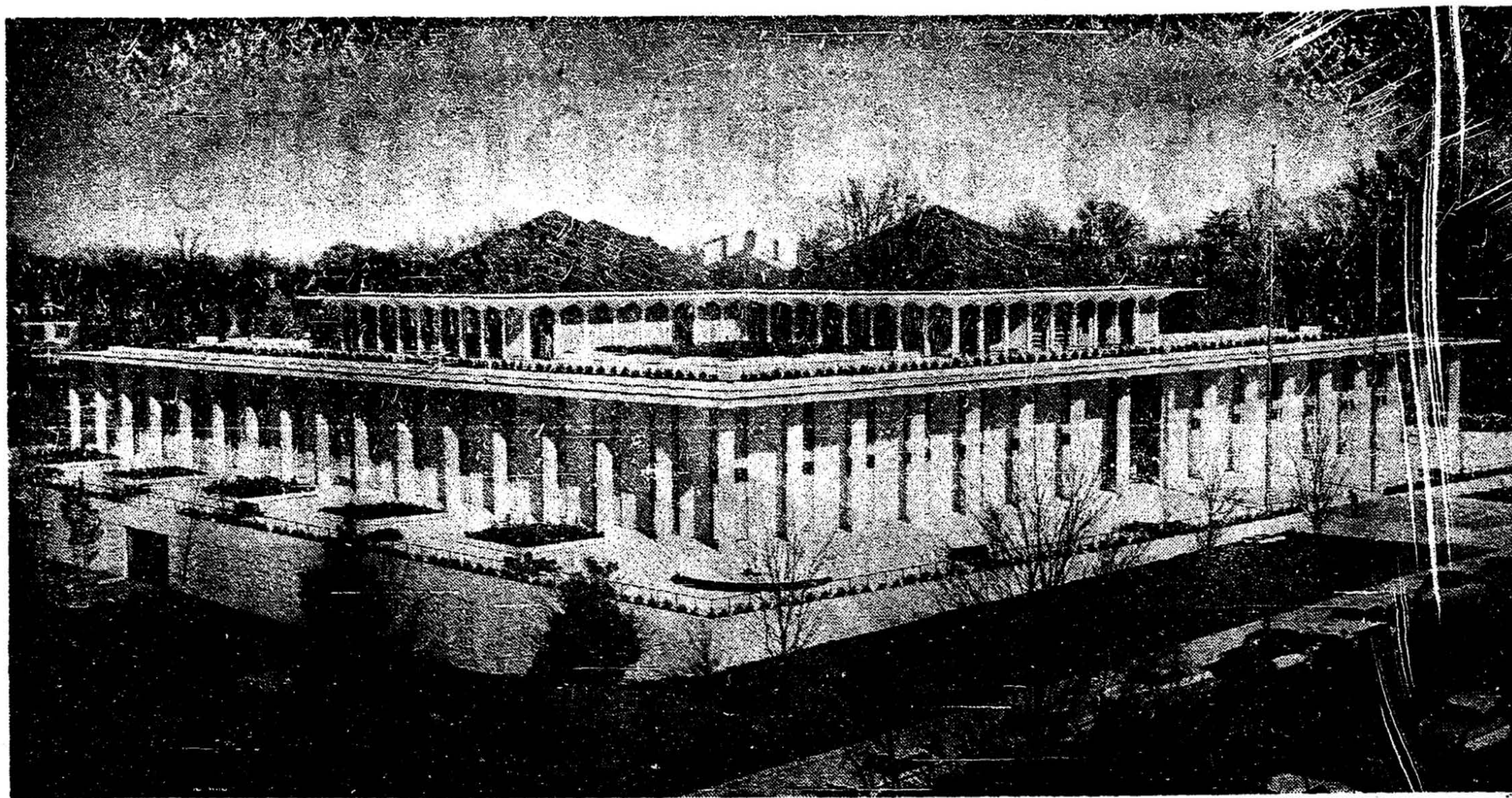
The sergeant-at-arms of the House or Senate does everything for legislators including acting as nursemaid and cop.

The old ritual duties of the sergeant-at-arms involve keeping folks off a legislative floor who don't belong there.

But, as veteran House Sergeant-at-Arms Joe Warren puts it, "We do everything but tell 'em how to vote or pay their parking tickets."

Warren, a Caswell County native who has served four terms in the Legislature himself, is scheduled to hold down the sergeant-at-arms post in the House this time. He's held the job since the 1957 session.

In the Senate, Raleigh magistrate Brooks Poole is slated to be sergeant-at-arms for his second session. Poole held the post in 1961. He has been an active Democratic Party political worker in Wake County for many years.



Architects See It as Unique and Classical

By RALPH REEVES
and
JOHN HOLLOWAY

(Mr. Reeves and Mr. Holloway are members of the firm, Holloway-Reeves, architect for the new State House.)

The new home of the North Carolina General Assembly is unique in that it accommodates all legislative functions and is devoted solely to the Legislative Branch of the State Government.

Containing facilities necessary for the efficient functioning of the General Assembly, the building includes not only Senate and House chambers but adequate committee rooms, an office for each member, and space for clerical personnel.

Throughout, provisions are made for easy public access and observation of legislative procedures.

A member may enter in the morning and devote the entire day to committee meetings, conferences with constituents, and sessions in the Chamber without leaving the building.

Though not an imitation of historic classical architectural styles, the building is classical in character.

Rising from a broad 340-foot wide podium of North Carolina granite, the marble-faced building proper, is encompassed by



HOLLOWAY



REEVES

the rotunda; and when the main doors are open, the two presiding officers face one another.

The specially-designed members' desks are placed on red carpets; and the pyramidal roofs offer added volume to the chambers.

The roof centers are 45-feet above the floor, and the structural ribs of the roof form a coffered ceiling. Inside the coffered pattern, geometric patterns are outlined in gold.

The sides of each chamber open onto mezzanines of the garden courts.

The mezzanines provide access to the members' offices around the perimeter; and here, too, a member may step out of a session, confer with a constituent or messenger, and return immediately to the deliberations.

In rear of the dais of each chamber are the service centers for the two houses.

Offices for processing and engrossing bills are along the service corridor, and the presiding officer's office is convenient to the dais.

A small chapel is situated south of the rotunda, and the legislative library is north of the rotunda.

The rotunda contains a large landscaped pool and is open to the third floor through a mezzanine.

Galleries for each chamber are connected by the rotunda mezzanine at the top of the main stair.

Spectators can observe deliberations through plate glass windows or can enter the galleries from the rotunda mezzanine.

The main hall flanking the main stair contains a refreshment counter, and display cases form alcoves for small groups. In the North wing, the auditorium is equipped with fixed theatre-type seats for 250.

Committee hearings of wider public interest can be held here; and with supplemental chairs, over 300 can be accommodated. The auditorium has a projection room for films.

Outside the cruciform-shaped enclosed area, the third floor consists of roof gardens.



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2 Veterans Hold Chief Clerk Jobs

Lawmakers may let off oratorical steam, but the real cogs in the legislative machine are the chief clerks.

Two veterans will be serving as the chief clerks of House and Senate as the 1963 Legislature meets in its new State House home.

For Annie Cooper of the House and Ray Byerly of the Senate, the State House is a dream come true.

For years, they have directed the legislative staffs — the corps of stenographers and clerks — from cramped quarters in the Capitol.

In the State House, the staff facilities are unmatched in America.

Mrs. Cooper, who has been chief House clerk since 1948 and a legislative employee since 1921, and Ray Byerly of Sanford, chief Senate clerk since 1937, have one primary mission: to keep the official records of the Assembly.

This simple job description covers a field that includes, printing bills, keeping various journals, scheduling legislation for floor debate, keeping minutes of committee meetings, and providing staff secretarial services for individual lawmakers.

It also includes the job of keeping up with legislative finances, paying the salaries and the bills of the Assembly.

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...and a distinguished addition to Raleigh's family of historic and architectural landmarks ...

The Raleigh Merchants Bureau takes this occasion to congratulate the people of North Carolina on the completion of the beautiful and magnificent structure shown on this page ... the nation's only complete state Legislative Building. It is another addition to Raleigh's unique combination of tradition and progress, culture and education, industry, commerce and government.

Tens of thousands of you will be visiting the new Legislative Building in the coming months. As you plan your trip remember, too, that the progressive members of the Raleigh Merchants Bureau make Raleigh your high fashion and value capital; and Raleigh's wonderful parking, outstanding restaurants, entertainment and service facilities make it a growing shopping complex of unequalled fascination and convenience.

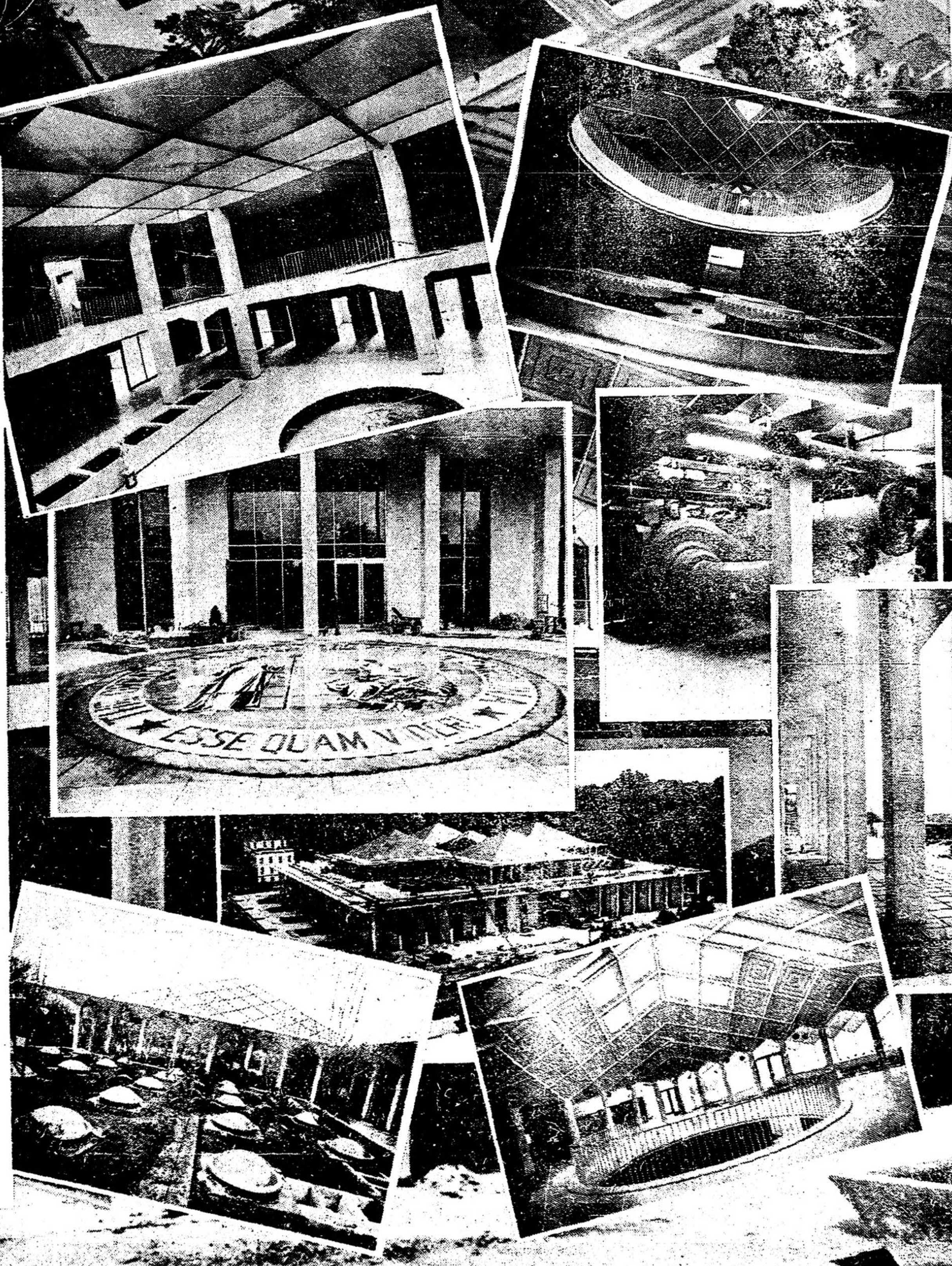
There are so many things to do and see in Raleigh. Plan today to visit Raleigh ... soon.



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RALEIGH MERCHANTS BUREAU



8-V THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C.
Sunday Morning, February 3, 1963

Notables Will See Fancy Rug

Visiting dignitaries in the State House will not get the red carpet treatment.

They'll get the Persian rug treatment.

Not that there aren't plenty of red carpets in the State House.

But in a tastefully furnished room on the second floor—just off both the House and Senate floors—a Persian carpet covers the floor.

And in that room, distinguished legislative visitors will go first before entering the chambers.

Governor Will Use It

The Governor will probably be the most frequent user of the room. He will repair to it from his Capitol office just before delivering his periodic messages to joint sessions of the Assembly.

But the Assembly also has other speakers, usually out-of-State visitors, and they too will meet with legislative leaders in a little protocol ceremony before making their appearance before the Assembly.

The little room is the only spot in the State House furnished with what might be called "living room" furniture.

Especially-designed chairs, a sofa, and a stunning black walnut and brass secretary are arranged on the Persian rug.



Anthony Di Valentin and the Great Seal

Reproducing Great Seal Was Long, Exacting Job

Making the big terrazzo replica of the Great Seal of North Carolina that is set in the pavement in front of the State House was a chore from start to finish.

To begin with, the expert Anthony DiValentin of Raleigh had trouble finding a model to work from.

DiValentin discovered about as many versions of the Great Seal of the State as there are periods of North Carolina history.

He finally got his model worked out. But then he ran into another problem — he couldn't find a

place large enough to make a full-scale drawing of the seal he planned to create.

Finally, he borrowed a vacant building at the State Fairgrounds to lay out the drawing. The finished seal was supposed to be 28 feet in diameter and his initial drawing had to be the same size.

He used a series of ladders to work on the drawing. When he was finished, he cut the drawing into pieces to begin work on the actual tile.

He used thin brass strips to outline the terrazzo figures in the Seal and used small marble chips to fill in some spaces.

It took him about three months to complete the whole job. DiValentin thinks it is the largest figure ever made in terrazzo with such great detail.

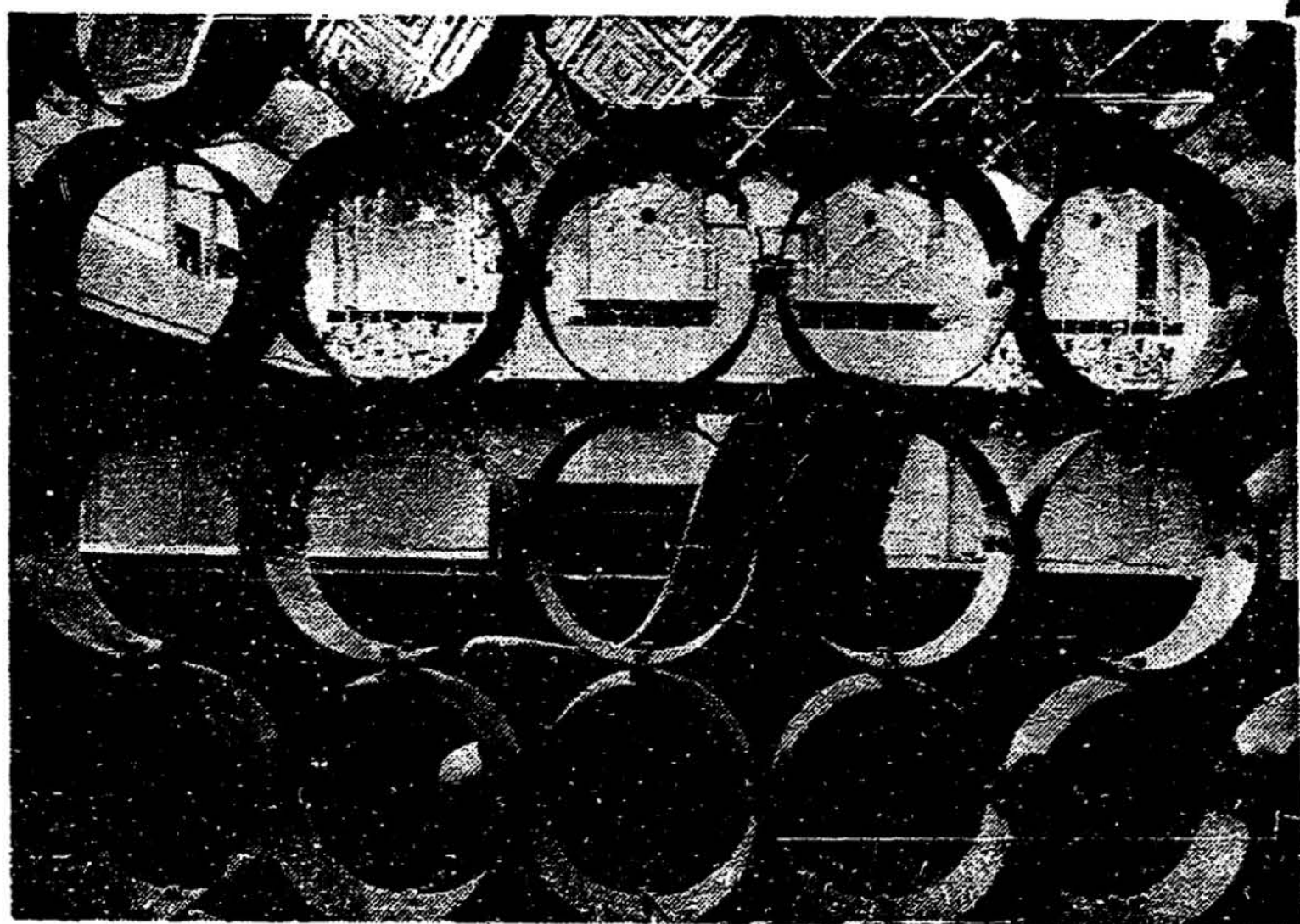
DiValentin's firm, United Terrazzo and Tile Corp. of Raleigh, did all the tile, terrazzo and marble work in the State House.

The commissioners who selected Raleigh as the site for the first State Capital spent eight days riding horseback over the countryside before the selection was made.

The following were the Assembly's commissioners who selected the site of Raleigh for the first permanent State Capital: Joseph McDowell, Morgan District; James Martin, Salisbury District; Thomas Person, Hillsboro District; Thomas Blount, Halifax District; William Johnston Dawson, Edenton District; Frederick Hargett, New Bern District; Henry William Harrington, Fayetteville District; James Bloodworth, Wilmington District; Willie Jones, State-at-large.

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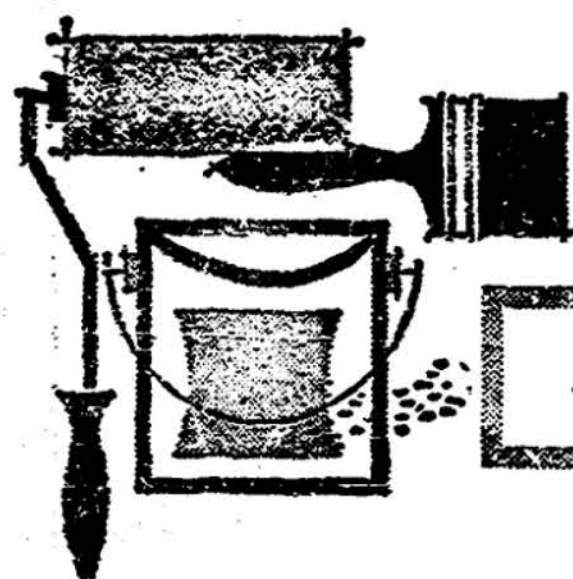
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We take great professional pride in the fact that our firm was chosen to furnish the finishing touch to such a magnificent structure ... North Carolina's gleaming new 7 million dollar State House.



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GREENVILLE, North Carolina

Privacy at Last

An Office for Each Member

A legislator who wanted privacy in the Capitol usually found it only in a phone booth.

But in the State House, legislators should have plenty of privacy.

One of the gleaming building's main features is that it contains an individual office for each of the 170 members of the General Assembly.

Place to Work

The offices will not be spacious by any means, but they will give Assemblymen a place to work in private or to talk to constituents.

In the old legislative halls, a legislator dictating a letter might find his thoughts confused by the next-seat chatter of another member.

When constituents came call-

ing, the legislator usually had to talk to them in the rounds or galleries of the building.

Seldom could he find a place where he and the folks from home could sit down.

The offices are expected to lend more prestige to the Assemblymen. A man with an office of his own is more impressive than someone who doesn't have one, the concept goes.

Most of the offices are located along the outside of the building on the first and second floors. All contain about 100 square feet of floor space.

About half a dozen offices are located in the basement, on the same floor as the underground parking lot.

Each office contains a desk, executive chair, two other

smaller chairs, a combination book case and cabinet and a coat rack.

This may not sound exactly like an executive suite, but it's far more than the men in the Assembly are accustomed to.

Undecided

It hasn't been decided yet how the offices will be assigned.

Secretary of State Thad Eure by law assigns the seats in the House and Senate chambers on a seniority basis, but Eure is leaving it up to the General Assembly itself to portion out the offices.

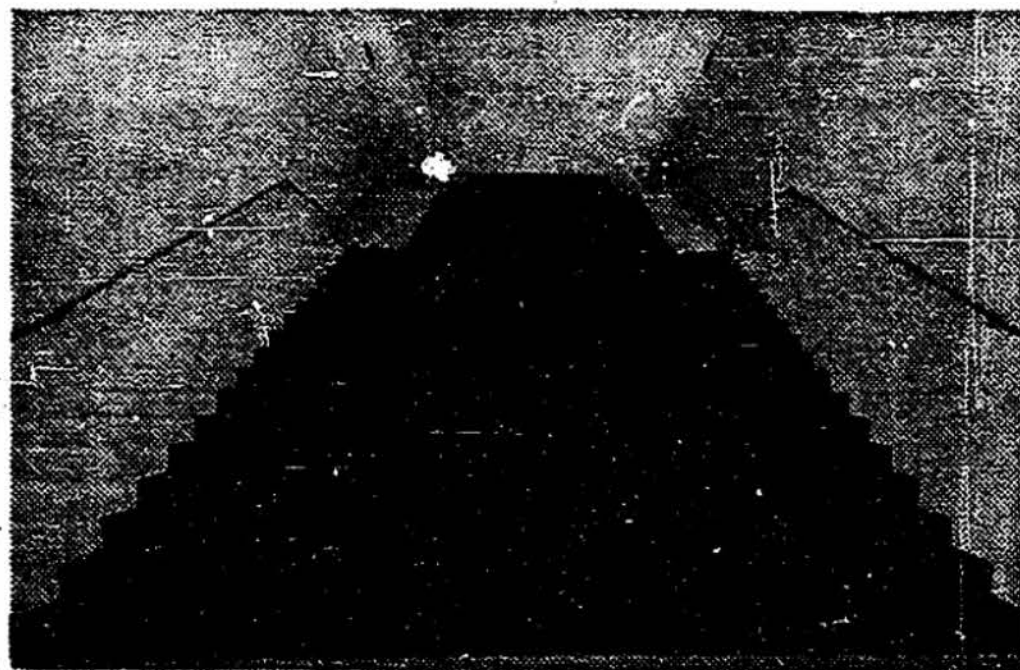
General Services Director George Cherry expects the Legislature to wait until after committee assignments are made to assign the offices to members.

The chairmen of committees will have their offices adjoining committee meeting rooms and these will serve both as their offices as chairmen and as legislators.

Some expect the Legislature to apportion the offices on the basis of length of service in the House or Senate. This would mean that the legislator who had served the most terms in either the House or Senate, regardless of whether the terms were consecutive, would get first crack at the office he wanted.

There are plenty of other places in the building, too, where legislators can chat with constituents or others. Comfortable couches ring the rotundas on the second floor.

We Installed the Carpeting for the State House



As sub-contractors we had the pleasure of installing the beautiful carpeting for the State House ... we are proud of our job and proud of the new Legislative Building ... a mark of progress for North Carolina.

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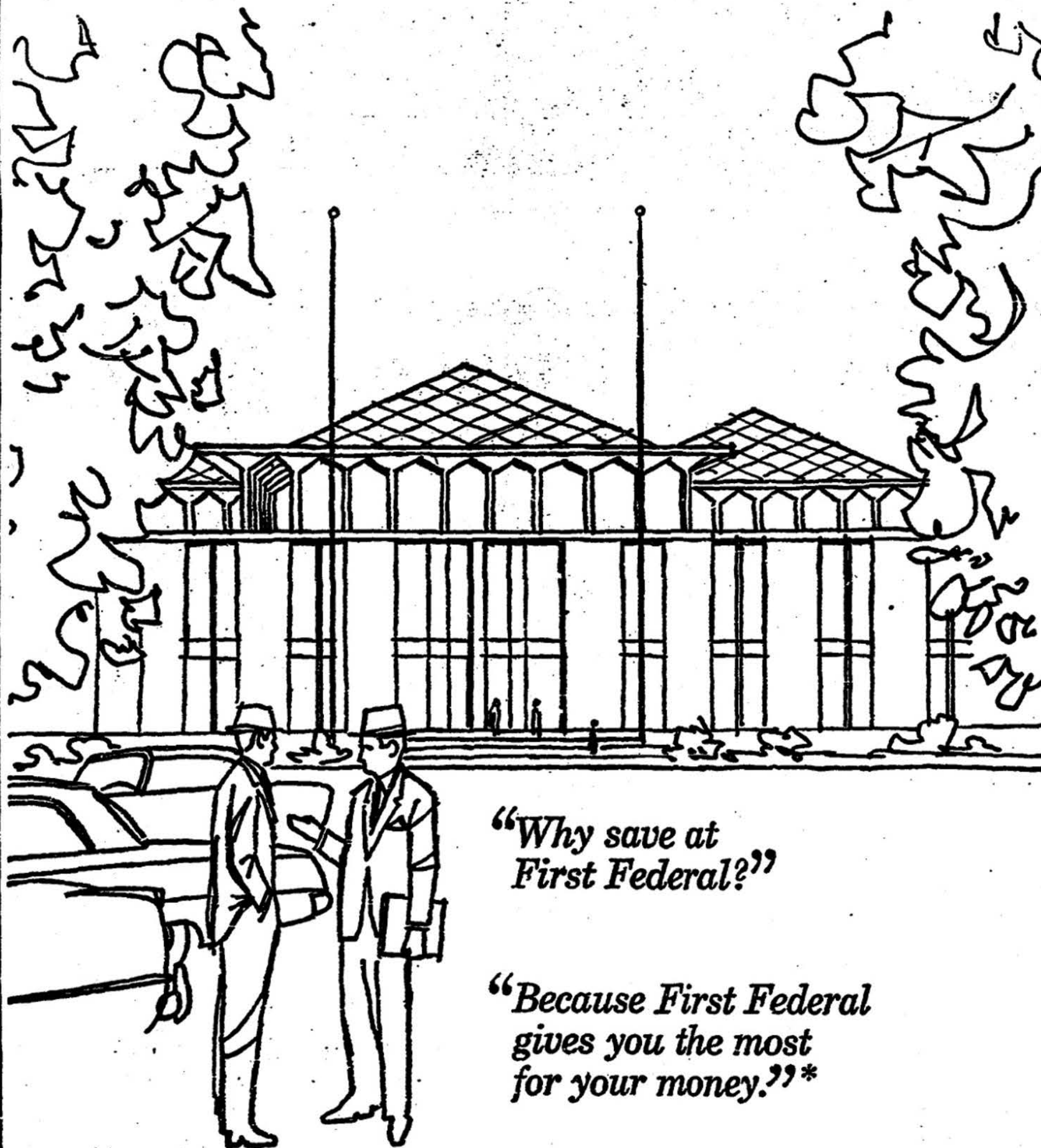
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Get **4%** per year starting **NOW** — not a year from now!

She Welcomes Visitors

Miss Sue Stephenson, an attractive young veteran in Wake County Democratic Party politics, is the receptionist for the new State House.

A typical day's work in the lobby of the new structure involves saying several hundred times something along this line: "You go up through these

doors, take a sharp left, go up the steps and his office is on the opposite side of the court."

The job of receptionist involves a lot of "directing traffic," she said. Miss Stephenson is no newcomer to this sort of work. She has helped direct traffic in several political campaigns.

Now in her early 30s, Miss Stephenson moved with her family to Raleigh when she was three years old. Her mother, Mrs. P. N. Vandergrift, lives in Bumblebee now.

The State House "Girl Friday" graduated from Cathedral Latin High School here and St. Mary's Junior College in 1959.

She did secretarial work for a number of private firms in Raleigh before joining State Government late in 1960. Since then, she has been secretary for Assistant C&D Director Roy Wilder and, up until her appointment as receptionist, secretary for George Stephens, Gov. Sanford's assistant for economic affairs.

Political Worker.

"I started working in politics before I was old enough to vote," she admits freely. She joined the cause for Harry Truman in 1948 and then worked for Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and 1956.

In 1960, she was a local precinct worker for Terry Sanford in the primary war. In the fall she headed a Wake County telephone campaign for Jack Kennedy.

During 1962, she served as first vice president of the Wake County YDC. She is now a member of the club's board of directors.

Her labors in the Democratic Party vineyards earned a pat on the back from the State YDC recently. She was named one of the 10 most outstanding YDC members in North Carolina.

Her desk in the State House is just to the right of the main entrance.

The job involves being nursemaid for thousands of school children who visit Raleigh every spring, a fount of information for the general public, and a skilled hunter in tracking down legislators or other officials being sought by friends.

She and others are working on getting informative brochures printed which the public can take home from the State House. Guides for the building are also expected to take some of their instructions from her.

The days recently have been busy ones as she and others have tried to get the building ready for the Legislature. "We've just got a few more things to be done," she said recently.



State House's tropical plants

Building Displays Many Materials

Marble from Vermont, trees from Hawaii, and black walnut furniture from North Carolina are among the materials in the new State House.

The national character of the State House materials lends significance to the fact that the building will be the only one of its kind in the nation, the single building in America used exclusively as a state legislative body.

The materials list reflects, too, a wide search for the most appropriate materials for a unique architectural accomplishment.

The Vermont marble, whitest of its kind, was chosen to give life to the architectural plans. Sensitive to criticism because it didn't choose abundant North Carolina stone, the State House building commission also points out that the \$79,000 cost of the Vermont marble was some \$7,000 less than a comparable amount of North Carolina granite.

Mount Airy granite, a staple of the North Carolina stone market, is used for some ground level facings.

The trees from Hawaii are Hawaiian Tree Ferns, which grow in indoor pools. They are joined by many other tropical plants, mostly natives of Florida.

While the outside stone is from New England, the interior "stone" is really a man-made product, a "marble aggregate block" manufactured by Standard Concrete Company.

The dark furniture which contrasts strikingly with the light building materials is a Tar Heel product, made by High Point furniture firms.

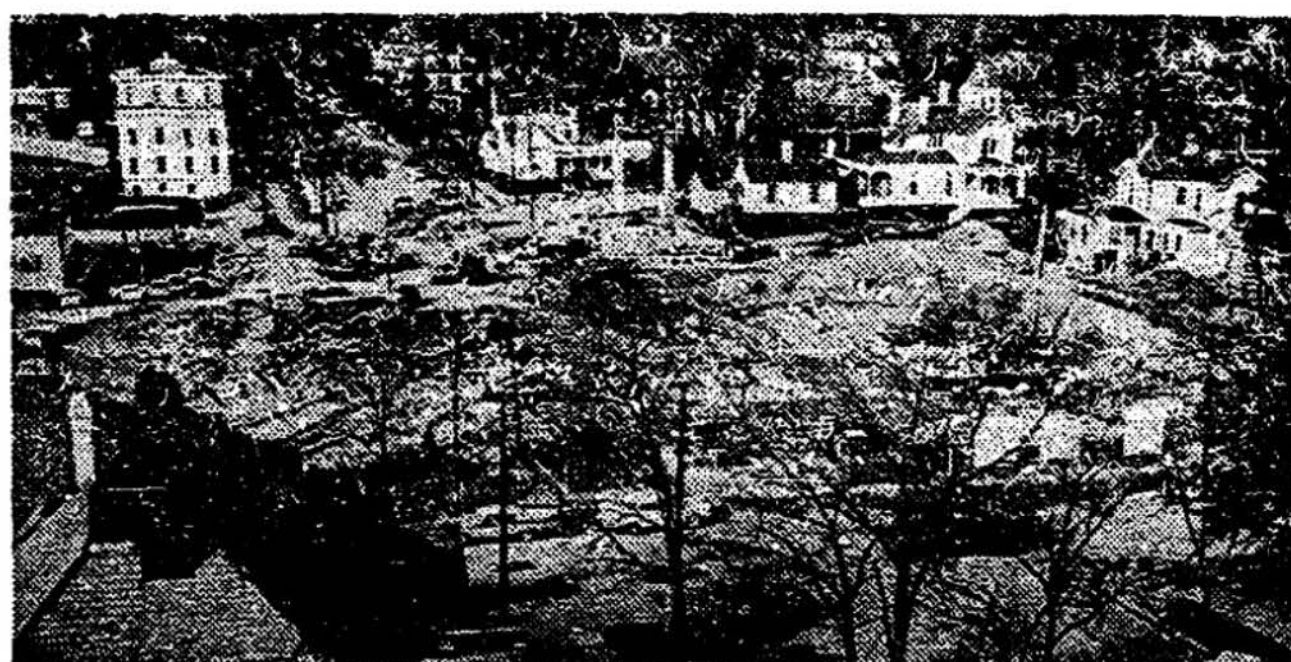
It was designed by Holloway-Reeves, the building's architect, especially for the State House.

In a modern style, the furniture carries out a single theme, right down to the wastebaskets. The State House draperies and deep red carpets were also out-of-State products.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C.
Sunday Morning, February 3, 1963

V-9

Serving the Builders of Today— for a Better Tomorrow!



Picture shows men and machines as they started clearing the ground for the State House which now covers approximately two blocks.

Site Preparation and Grading for the STATE HOUSE

Our part in this magnificent new "Milestone of Progress" for North Carolina was done with modern equipment and "know-how" based on over 30 years experience in the Raleigh and North Carolina area.

Our Jobs keep you on schedule!

C. C. MANGUM, Inc.

Grading Contractors

3016 Hillsboro Street

Raleigh

Good Morning

Progress: The concrete block has been graduated from the basement to the interior walls of the North Carolina State House.

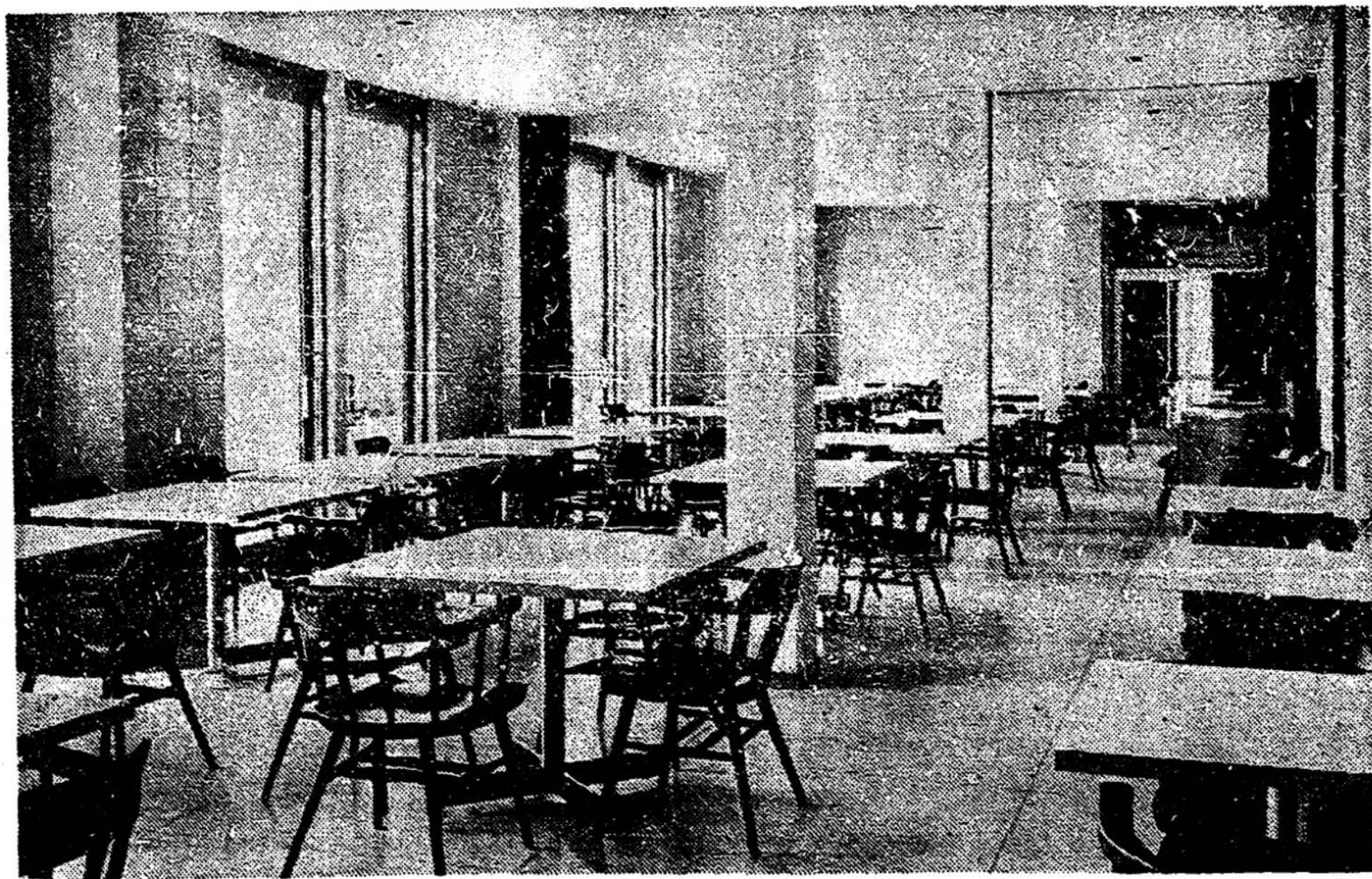
The Nations' Geographic

(the above is reprinted from an editorial in
The News and Observer dated January 12, 1963)

The above statement is a true indication of the many developments in the use of concrete masonry in recent years.

We are proud that we were selected to manufacture special concrete masonry units for the entire interior of this great architectural monument—the State House.

STANDARD CONCRETE PRODUCTS Company
RALEIGH, N. C.



Where legislators will have their meals

Eating Made Easy With Meals \$1 Up

Legislators like to chow down almost as well as they like to orate.

They ought to be able to put on a hefty feed bag in the State House.

The building has been designed so they can spend the entire day in it, conducting business without having to go outside.

Naturally, this involved including eating facilities inside. After all, a Legislature can't march on speech-making alone.

The building houses a full scale restaurant kitchen in its basement. The kitchen would be a good home for Pierre of the Ritz.

It includes full scale walk-in freezer lockers as well as up-to-date ovens and cooking racks. There are big warming pans in which to keep vegetables and other food.

A system of dumb waiters was installed to handle the chow upstairs to comfortable dining areas.

There are three eating areas

on the first floor of the State House. One will seat 88 persons. Another will hold 44, and the third will seat 22.

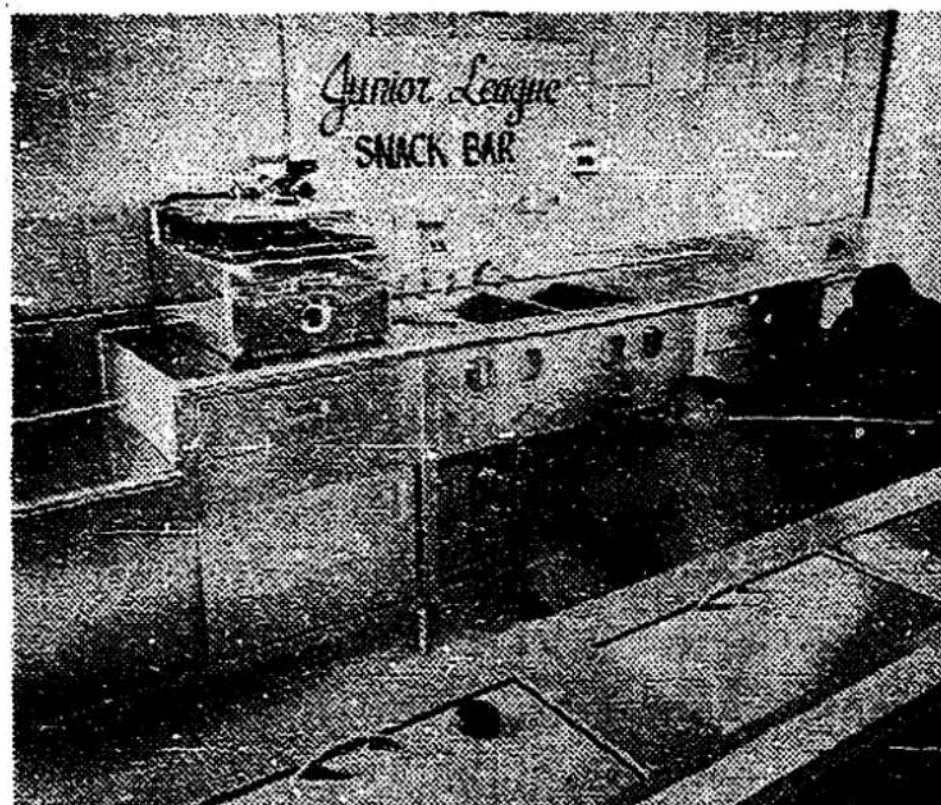
This gives a total of 160 seats at one time for the 170 House and Senate members.

This should be plenty of room, however, for everyone to get a meal between the noon sessions and afternoon committee meetings.

The cafeteria and kitchen will be operated, at least during the 1963 session, by Finch's Drive In, Inc., of Raleigh. The firm won the State House concession by submitting the high and only bid for the business. The contract requires the company to pay the State eight and a quarter per cent of its gross income from business in the new building.

The contract calls for the company to provide midday meals five days a week with at least four luncheon choices ranging in cost from \$1 upward.

The meal for a dollar will consist of a main meat course,



For that quick snack

two vegetables and a beverage.

The contract also specifies that Finch's can provide optional service such as breakfast for the legislators, ala carte items at lunch, mid-morning 'second breakfasts,' regular evening meals or special evening meals for meetings or groups.

The State House dining room, to be operated on a cash basis,

is not supposed to compete with any other privately run restaurants in town. It will not be open to the public, only to legislators and their guests.

In case legislators or others in the State House feel the urge for a sudden snack at any time during the day, the Raleigh Junior League will also be operating a sandwich bar on the third floor of the building.

How it Began Hodges Pushed It, OK'd in '59

The idea of a new home for the North Carolina General Assembly can't be attributed to a single person.

It probably started as early as the 1930's when North Carolina government began to grow to a large business.

Cramped Feeling

It got impetus after World War II, when the Assembly first began experiencing a feeling of being cramped, while other branches of State government were increasingly housed in adequate facilities.

The first formal action toward expanding the working room for the lawmakers came in the 1949 session of the Legislature.

In that year, State property officials went so far as to hire an architect.

The plan then was to enlarge the 110-year-old Capitol building.

But that idea met with little favor with traditionalists, or with lawmakers. The plans were put aside.

Not until the administration of Gov. Luther Hodges did the idea blossom into a proposal.

Man of Action

Hodges, a man who had little truck with tradition, quickly indicated his impatience with the cramped quarters in the Capitol. To enlarge his own first floor space, he politely eased State Auditor Henry Bridges out of his historic first floor quarters.

He also began to talk of the idea of a new building for the lawmakers, who met upstairs but who held their all-important committee meetings in widely-scattered offices around Capitol Square.

During the 1957 session, the idea was increasingly kicked around. Hodges administration officials were mainly thinking about a building to be located across from Capitol Square, on a block to the north of the Capitol.

After the session left town, Hodges named an informal study commission to look into the feasibility of such a building.

By the time the 1959 session met, the idea had been put into concrete form.

Led by State Reps. Tom White of Lenoir and B. I. Satterfield of Person, a group of legislators formally presented a proposal for a \$4.5 million new home for the Assembly.

They introduced Hodges-backed legislation to set up a legislative building commission, and asked for an appropriation of \$4.5 million.

The proposal seemed to have clear sailing until a group of anti-Hodges Senators stymied the bill, putting it off until the final days of the session.

The bill was not finally passed until the last week of the 1959 session.

By mid-summer, 1959, the building commission was ready to do business. Sen. White, who at the time was a member of the House, was named chairman of the group that included Satterfield, two other legislators, State Treasurer Edwin Gill, and two non-governmental appointees named by Hodges.

The most significant meeting

of the commission came on Sept. 28, 1959, when Charlotte engineer Oliver Rowe, a Hodges appointee, proposed the bold step of erecting a legislative building on the two-block site straddling Halifax Street north of Capitol Square.

The proposal was too bold for many, although Chairman White was highly pleased.

For several weeks, behind-the-scenes struggling went on as some commission members balked at the site.

The question was resolved dramatically in late October, when architects were called in to bid for the job of designing the building.

In a surprise move, the Raleigh firm of Holloway-Reeves brought in Edward Darrell Stone, a noted New York architect known for his work with public buildings.

Rowe sprung the idea of the Halifax Street site on Stone, and the architect was highly pleased.

Stone Is Picked

The commission was pleased with Stone, although some North Carolina architects grumbled that the job was not to be a native one.

Selection of Stone followed shortly, and in April 1960, the Halifax site was formally chosen.

Umstead Oldest Member

The oldest member of the 1963 Legislature will be Orange County House member John Umstead, 73.

Umstead will be tied with Rowan County Rep. George Uzzell for the record in the '63 Legislature of the most terms served.

Both will be serving their 14th terms. Umstead will be on his 12th in the House and has served two terms in the State Senate. Uzzell will be serving his 14th House term.

In the Senate this year, Durham County Sen. Claude Currie holds the record for both oldest member and longest Senate service. He is 72 and will be serving his 10th term.

In July, all hands got their first view of the design of the building, when Stone unveiled his five-domed plans to the building commission and Gov. Hodges.

By the fall of 1960, the site had been secured, and contracts were let on Dec. 22.

On Dec. 29, 1960, Gov. Hodges, Gov. - elect Terry Sanford, and the building commission formally participated in groundbreaking activities, and within a few weeks, the contractor was at work clearing the site and digging the giant basement hole.

SAND

for the beautiful new
State Legislative
Building

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Route 6, Leesville Rd.
787-3788 Raleigh

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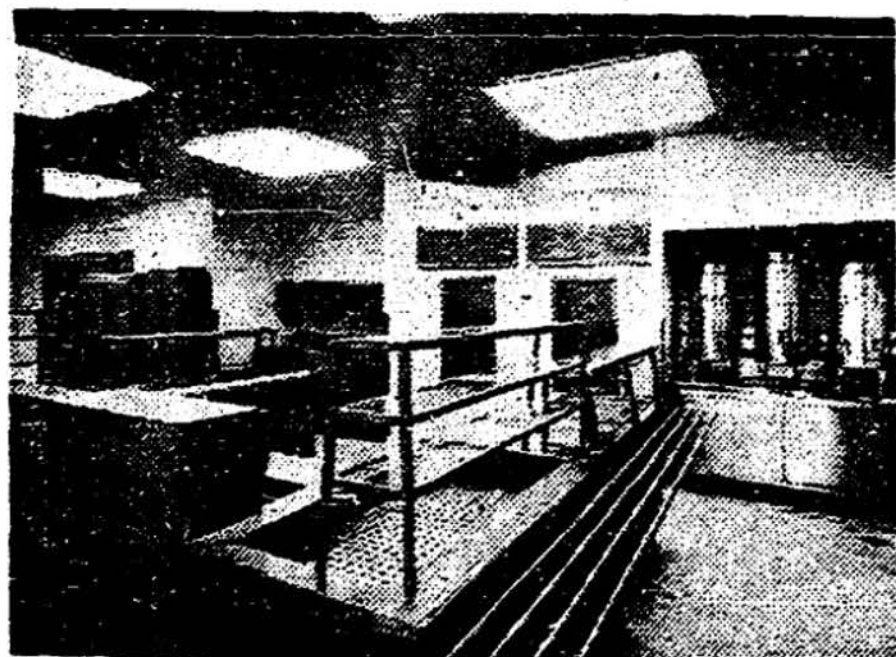
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Shown above is the Legislative Building's modern kitchen



Only the finest materials and equipment went into
North Carolina's magnificent new

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

... including the completely equipped stainless steel

KITCHEN

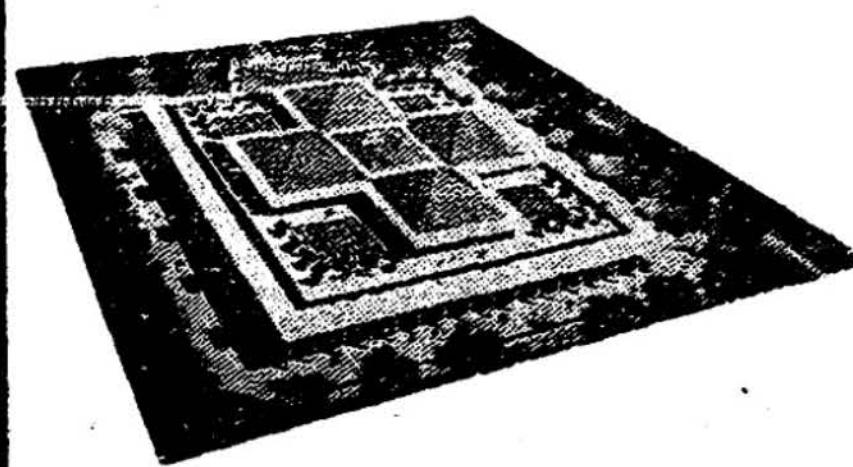
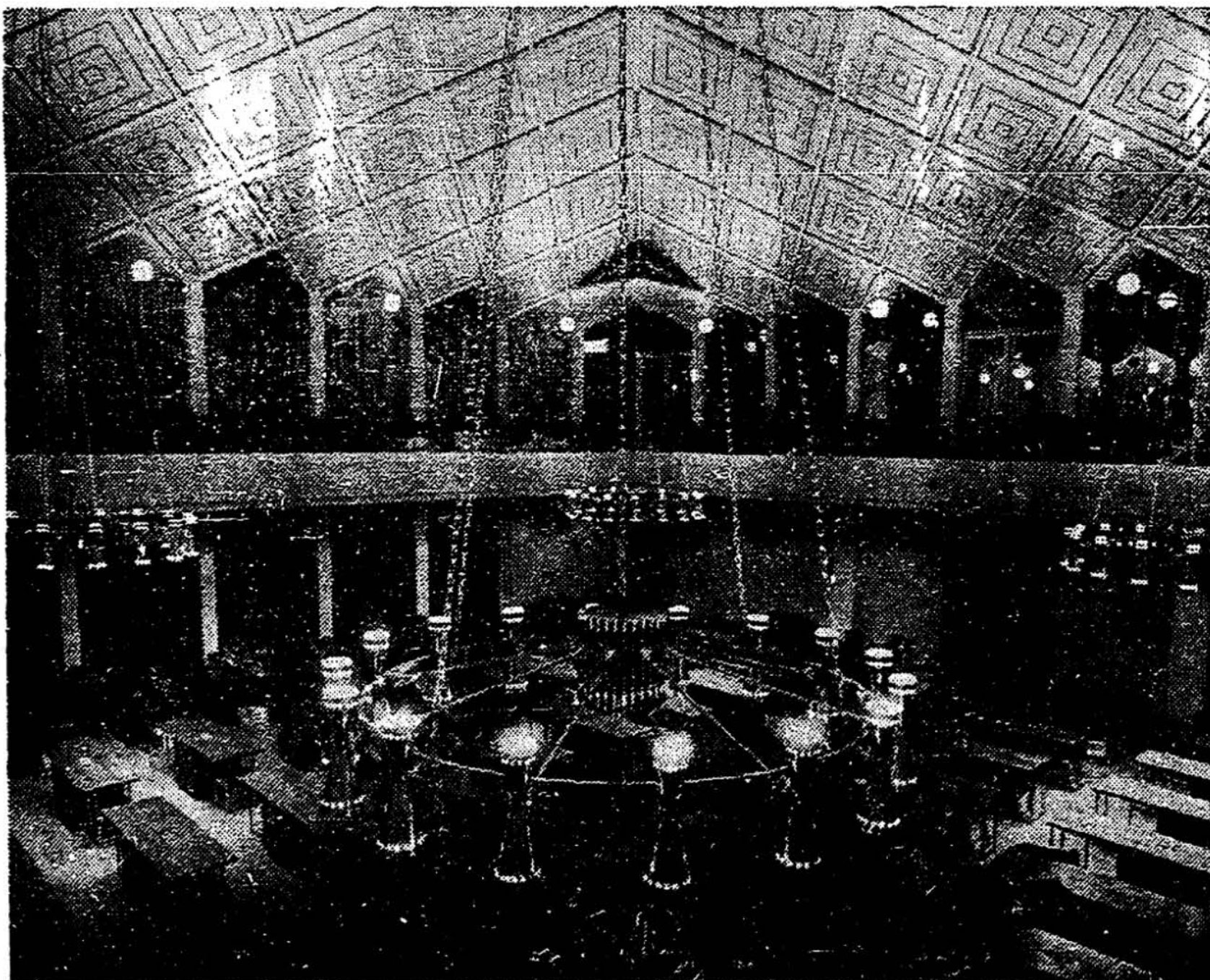
which was

**DESIGNED FABRICATED
and INSTALLED**

-by-

The **MONTGOMERY-GREEN CO., Inc.**

Raleigh and Kinston



IN TUNE WITH PROGRESS

North Carolina's symphony of growth and expanding economy is exemplified by its new State Legislative Building.

Still another voice in the State's swelling chorus of progress comes from CP&L's industrial development department which devotes its full time to assisting new and expanding industries. Its progress report for 1962 reveals that industry announced expenditures of over \$71 million in the area which we serve in North Carolina. This investment is expected to create about 9,660 new jobs with annual payrolls amounting to \$28,417,000.

Agriculture is also a heavy contributor to the over-all prosperity of North Carolina. And in this area, the 16 staff members of CP&L's agricultural development department devote their full time to helping farmers realize greater profits through mechanization and electrification of farm operations.

Planning and building ahead to meet the needs of progress has long been characteristic of CP&L management. During the last ten years, our construction budgets have amounted to a quarter of a billion dollars. There is every indication that the next decade will witness a CP&L construction investment of twice that amount.

We at CP&L are actively engaged in promoting progress and prosperity through industrial, agricultural and community growth. Each of these activities helps contribute to the building of A Finer Carolina for us all.

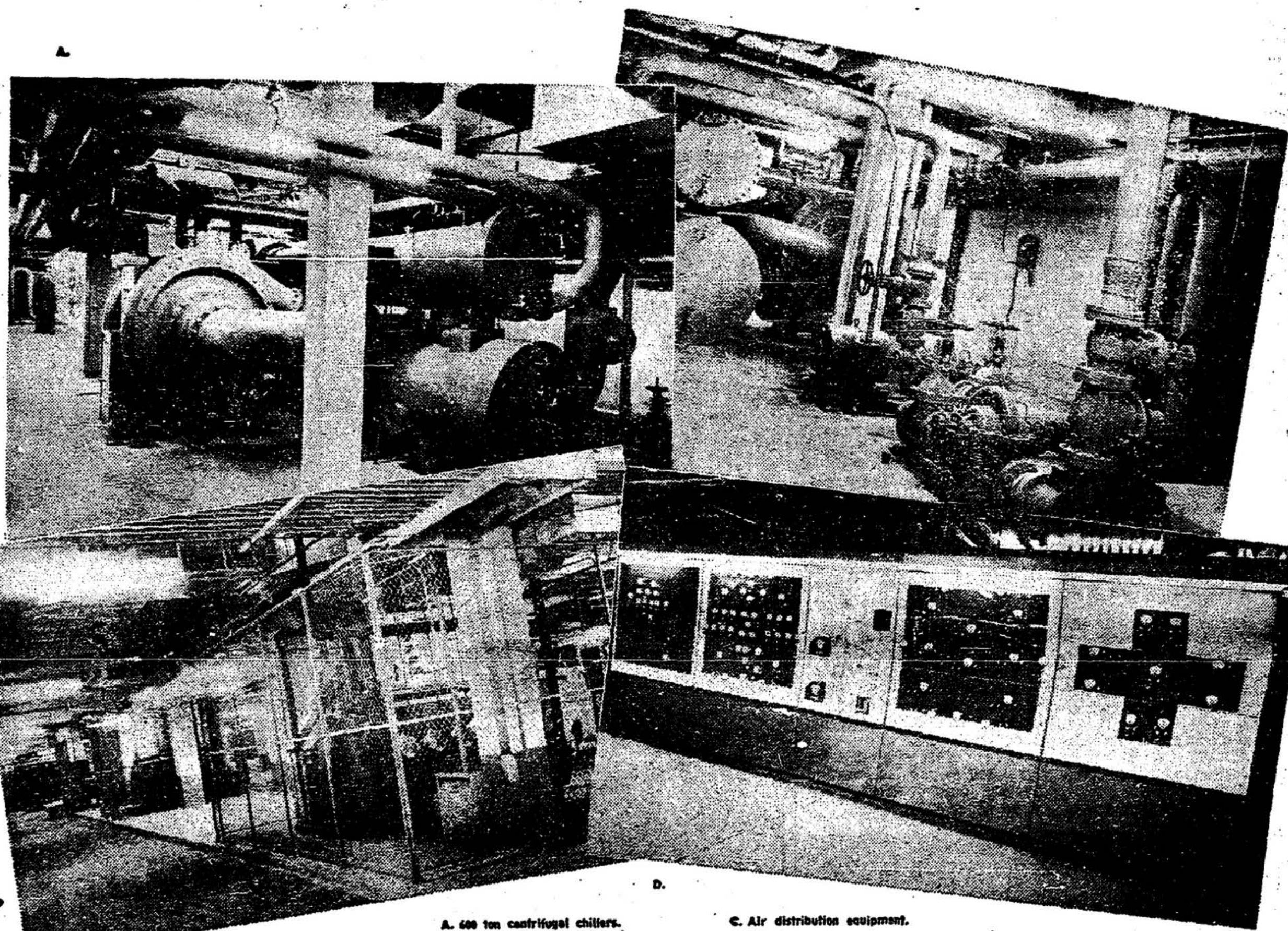


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progress IN A GROWING STATE

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A. 600 ton centrifugal chiller.
B. Water circulating pumps.

C. Air distribution equipment.
D. Equipment room control center.

BOLTON

AIR CONDITIONING
& HEATING COMPANY
RALEIGH

is proud to have been the
MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR
For the NEW STATE HOUSE

ASSOCIATED WITH US IN COMPLETING THIS CONTRACT
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SUPPLIERS OF THE 600-TONS OF
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ALL DUCT WORK AND
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North and South Carolina Representative

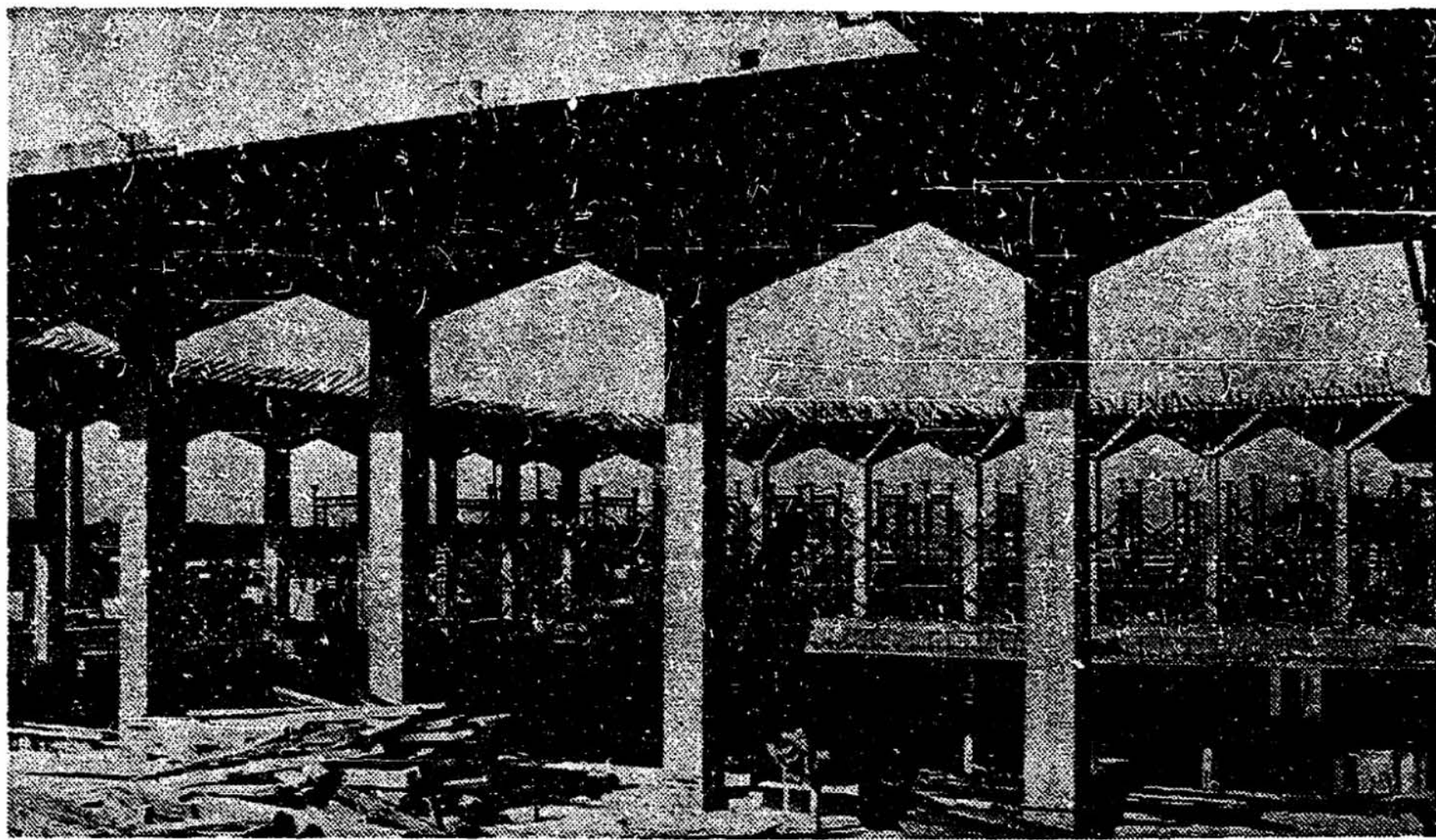
L. R. GORRELL

Raleigh Charlotte Greenville, S. C.

12-V THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C.
Sunday Morning, February 3, 1963



Planters and pyramids decorate roof of State House



As State House began rising almost two years ago

State House Cost Once in Lifetime, Says Construction Boss

Per Square Foot Came to \$24.92

Each square foot of floor space in the new State House cost North Carolina taxpayers \$24.92.

If that sounds high, it really isn't, if it is compared with the cost of the present State Capitol, built in the 1830s at a cost of approximately \$17 per square foot.

The total bill for the 206,000-square foot modernistic State House amounts to \$5,200,471.81.

Work For Many.

Built under separate contracts, the building provided work for hundreds of men.

But it didn't cause the economic boom generated by the old Capitol. A railroad, linking the Capitol with a Raleigh quarry, was built in the 1830s to haul the granite for the Capitol. Most of the materials in the State House were shipped in by truck.

Rea Construction Company of Charlotte, one of the State's largest building outfits, held the general contract for the State House.

Its contract amounted to \$3,342,349.

Proctor Plumbing Company of Raleigh installed the thousands of yards of pipes serving the building, at a contract cost of \$194,633.

Bolton Company of Raleigh, with a \$632,520 contract, installed the heating and air conditioning equipment.

Ernst Electrical Company of

Washington, D. C., installed the electrical equipment at a contract price of \$284,623.

Monarch Elevator Company installed three elevators at \$78,623.

Food Equipment Contract Company of Raleigh installed kitchen equipment for \$56,920.

Furnishings for the building, designed by the architect, were provided by John Stewart Company and Alfred Williams Company, under contracts of \$173,394 and \$157,320.

With other minor equipment contracts, the total cost of furnishings came to \$422,686.

Davey Tree Company, with a \$30,346 contract, and Greenbriar Farms of Norfolk, with a \$32,710 contract, provided the landscaping and the hundreds of trees and plants. Landscapes, Inc., of Salisbury had a \$9,700 contract in the same field.

Holloway-Reeves, the Raleigh architect who supervised construction in association with New York architect Edward Durrell Stone received a fee of \$214,662.

Thus, the total cost of building and furnishings for the building comes to \$5,307,828.42.

In addition, the State paid \$832,643.39 for the two square blocks of land which form the State House site.

As part of the site price, the State had to buy the Seaboard Railway freight station, at a price of \$375,000.

"You only build one of these in a lifetime," says Johnnie H. Jones.

Jones was construction foreman for Rea Construction Co. of Charlotte and supervised the general construction of the State House.

"I've been on some projects that cost more, but that's the most detailed job I've ever worked on," he said.

Jones headed a crew of about 250 Rea employees who worked on the State House from Jan. 28, 1961, until Dec. 15, 1962.

He thinks the most unusual construction aspect of the building is its five concrete-formed pyramids.

"We don't know of any poured-in-place pyramids like that any place else in the country," Jones said.

But Jones' crews had a long way to go before they got to the pyramids, which form the roof of the building.

They started, after the grading was completed, by putting in 311 drilled-in-place pilings to hold the building's foundations. The pilings varied in depth from 22 feet to over 60 feet.

Another big part of the job

was the interior masonry work, he said. Between 100,000 and 125,000 concrete blocks were used to form the interior walls and other divisions of the building.

The top roof was made as a deck area for plants and walking. The unusual feature was the fact that all of the waterproofing for the structure had to be put underneath the deck.

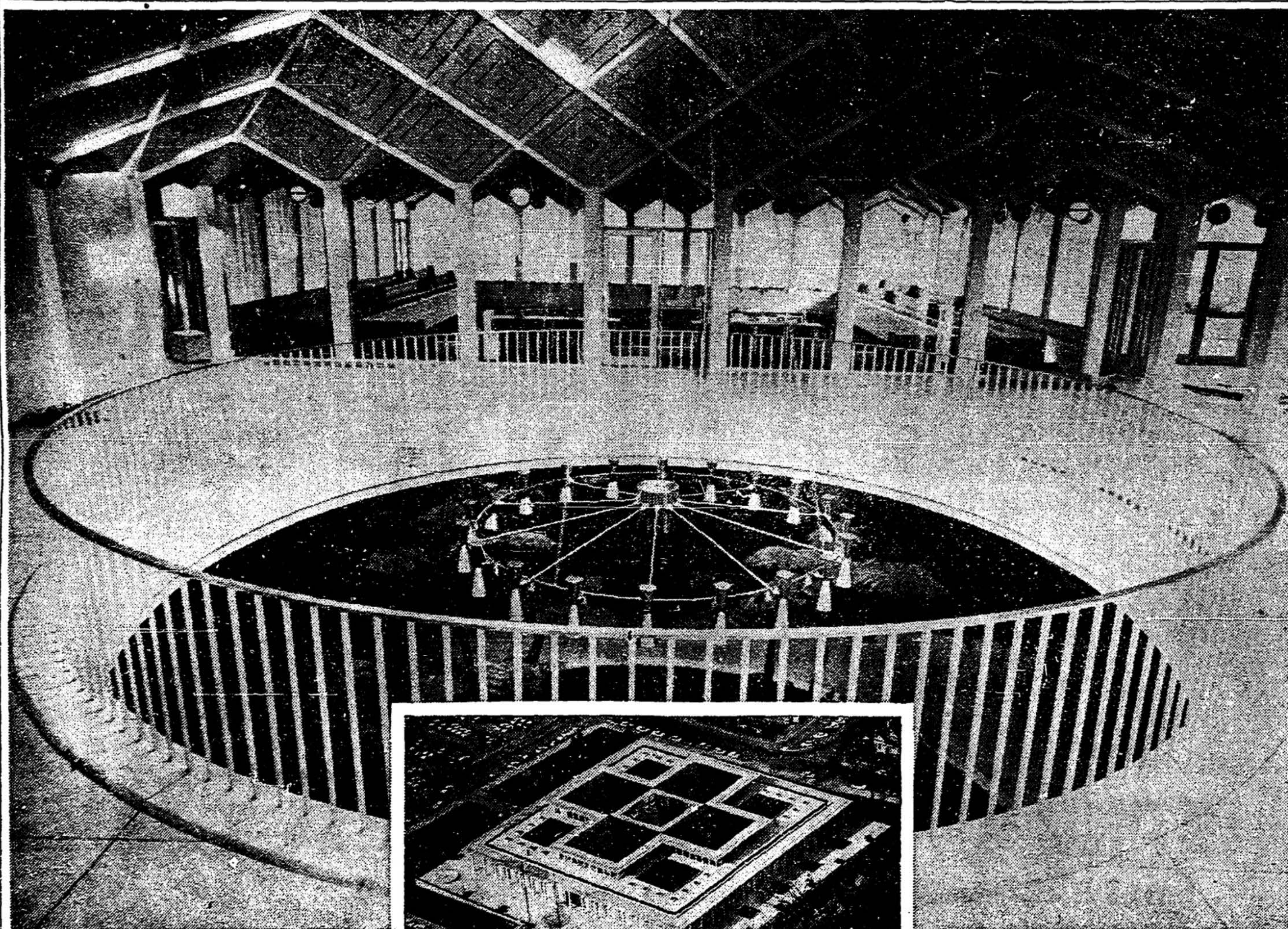
Jones also thought the big metal doors leading to the House and Senate chambers an unusual facet of the structure.

"Other than that, the generally highly finished nature of the building is unusual," he added.

A native of Charlotte, Jones graduated from State College in 1953 with a degree in construction engineering. He has

been working for the Rea organization since, except for time out in the service.

He moved his family to Raleigh while working on the State House and still is maintaining his residence here. However, since mid-December he has been in charge of a Rea project putting in a building foundation for Aluminum Company of America at Badin.



Associate Architects: Holloway-Reeves, Raleigh, North Carolina;
Engineers: Watson Engineering, Greensboro, North Carolina; General
Contractors: Rea Construction, Charlotte, North Carolina.

From terrazzo floors to pyramid roofs ...
modern concrete brings dramatic
beauty to North Carolina's
new State House

For the nation's first complete State Legislative Building, architect Edward Durrell Stone has provided a matchless example of the versatility of modern concrete.

In the new North Carolina State House, concrete is used for all vital structural elements — room, frame and floors — and for striking decorative effects.

Gleaming expanses of terrazzo floors, white concrete masonry walls and special concrete stone facings for columns create an interior of great elegance and charm. Overhead, diamond patterns sculptured in the concrete add unusual interest to the interior of the pyramid roofs. And because all

molds are owned by the State, these patterns will never be seen in other buildings.

For the roof gardens, too, concrete provided opportunity for imaginative design. A grillwork of cast-in-place skylight planters cover the 3-story, open courts. Recessed pools, cast-stone planting boxes and hanging planters are arranged differently in each court.

Everywhere, today, handsome things are being done with modern concrete. Its unique ability to combine beauty with outstanding utility and freedom from upkeep expense makes concrete first choice for modern construction.

Portland Cement Association

1401 State Planters Bank Bldg., Richmond 19, Virginia

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete



Member's private office

Ceremony Delayed As Fame Spreads

North Carolina's State House will open at a gala, not even slowing down for a formal turning-the-key ceremony.

Instead, the Legislative Building Commission hopes to hold a solemn dedicatory ceremony sometime after the 1963 session of the Legislature begins. Because it is all so new, the commission decided that solemnity would be better served if the dedication ceremony was put off until everybody learned his way around.

In keeping with many modern buildings, the State House has had little ceremony attached to its construction.

Its ground-breaking ceremony was short, almost informal.

There is no cornerstone in the building at the present time, and no Masonic rites have been conducted over State House stones, rites that once were considered most necessary for any public building.

By the time a dedicatory ceremony is held, the building's fame is expected to be spreading.

Any ceremony is expected to draw legislators from lawmaking bodies around the country to see the only structure in America used exclusively by a state law-making body.

The building commission is expected to ask the Legislature to set up a committee to plan the dedicatory activities.

Program Hurried In 1960

One of the little-known tales about the new State House was concealed under a happy little ceremony in late December, 1960.

Then, a group of State officials gathered at the State House site to formally break ground for the building.

Gov. Luther Hodges, who had strongly supported the idea, and State Sen. Tom White of Lenoir, chairman of the building commission, were on hand, along with Terry Sanford, who was shortly to take office as Governor.

Some wondered at the holiday date. It was Dec. 28. Some wondered, too, about the somewhat hasty manner in which the ground-breaking ceremony was arranged.

The story in State government circles now is that the speed with which the ceremony took place grew out of Terry Sanford's skepticism about the need for the building.

Sanford friends admit that the Governor-elect was somewhat annoyed that the 1959 Legislature had appropriated \$4.5 million for the building without asking voter approval in a bond referendum.

Faced with a political promise to greatly increase spending for public schools, Sanford looked longingly at that building sum.

The quickly-called ground-breaking was the first formal ceremony surrounding the State House. With that symbolic ceremony, the future of the building was nailed down.

Sanford came to office less than two weeks later. Theoretically, he could still have held up construction of the building until the 1961 Legislature was allowed to make a new determination.

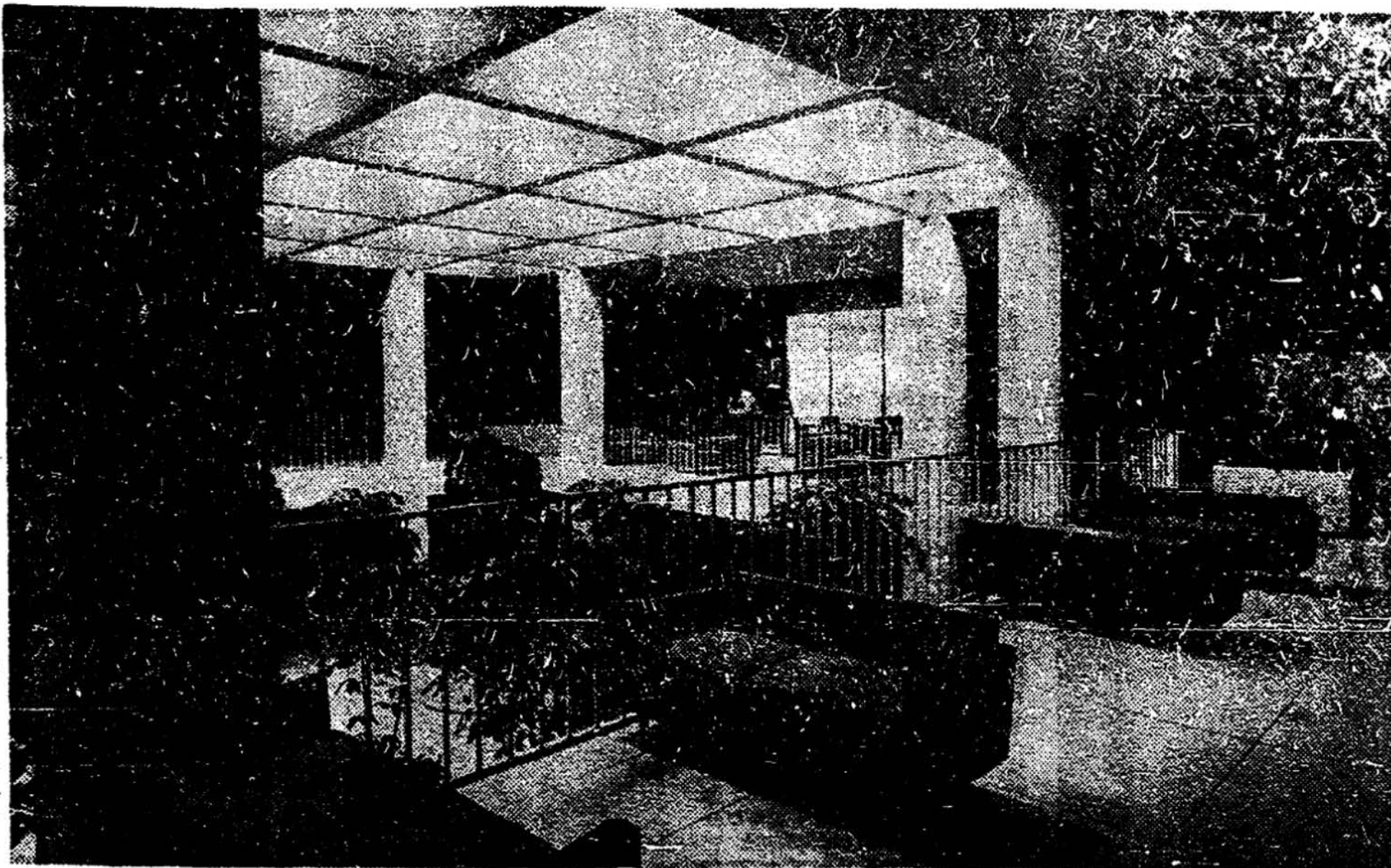
The new Governor never got to that point. In the 1961 session, he worked closely with Sen. White, who was a stalwart in backing the Governor's tax program.

White, went the word in some political backrooms, was happy to go along with the new Governor who had turned his skeptical eye away from the State House, and whose administration even put \$1 million in the budget to meet costs of furnishings.

Others pointed out that the money for the State House wasn't put through the Assembly until White, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had pushed through Sanford's tax program.

The first move toward establishing a permanent State capital on a site which later was to become Raleigh was taken by the General Assembly of 1787 sitting at Tarboro. The Assembly provided for the calling of a convention to adopt the Constitution of the United States and to recommend to the people of the State to "fix on the place for the unalterable seat of government."

The Convention which met at Hillsboro in 1788 resolved that "this Convention will not fix the seat of government at one particular place, but that it will be left to the discretion of the Assembly to ascertain the exact spot, provided always that it will be within 10 miles of the plantation whereon Isaac Hunter now resides in Wake County."



Comfortable place to rest

Self-Contained City

There's just about everything in the State House but a supermarket.

The building includes a 50-seat chapel on the second floor between the House and Senate chambers. Both the House and Senate have full-time chaplains.

And, up on the third floor, there's a 300-seat auditorium complete with a stage and a movie projection booth. It will no doubt be a handy place for legislative briefings and large meetings outside the regular daily sessions.

Also in the building are several emergency treatment rooms in case anyone is taken suddenly ill. The rooms include cabinets for first aid equipment, strong medical lights and examination tables.

The building also has its own full-fledged post office, which will be manned by the U.S. Postal Service during the Legislature. The honorables get a lot of mail and the old chambers in the Capitol also had a post office.

Tucked away in several corners of the large structure are spacious lounges for legislative help.

Most Are Veterans

A majority of the members of both the 1963 House and Senate will have prior legislative service under their belts.

Seventeen members of the Senate served in that chamber in the 1961 Assembly. Two others were in the house last time and 17 more served in prior sessions.

A total of 72 members of the '61 House are coming back to the lower chamber. Six others have served in previous sessions.

Congratulations

NORTH CAROLINA

On Completing The New LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

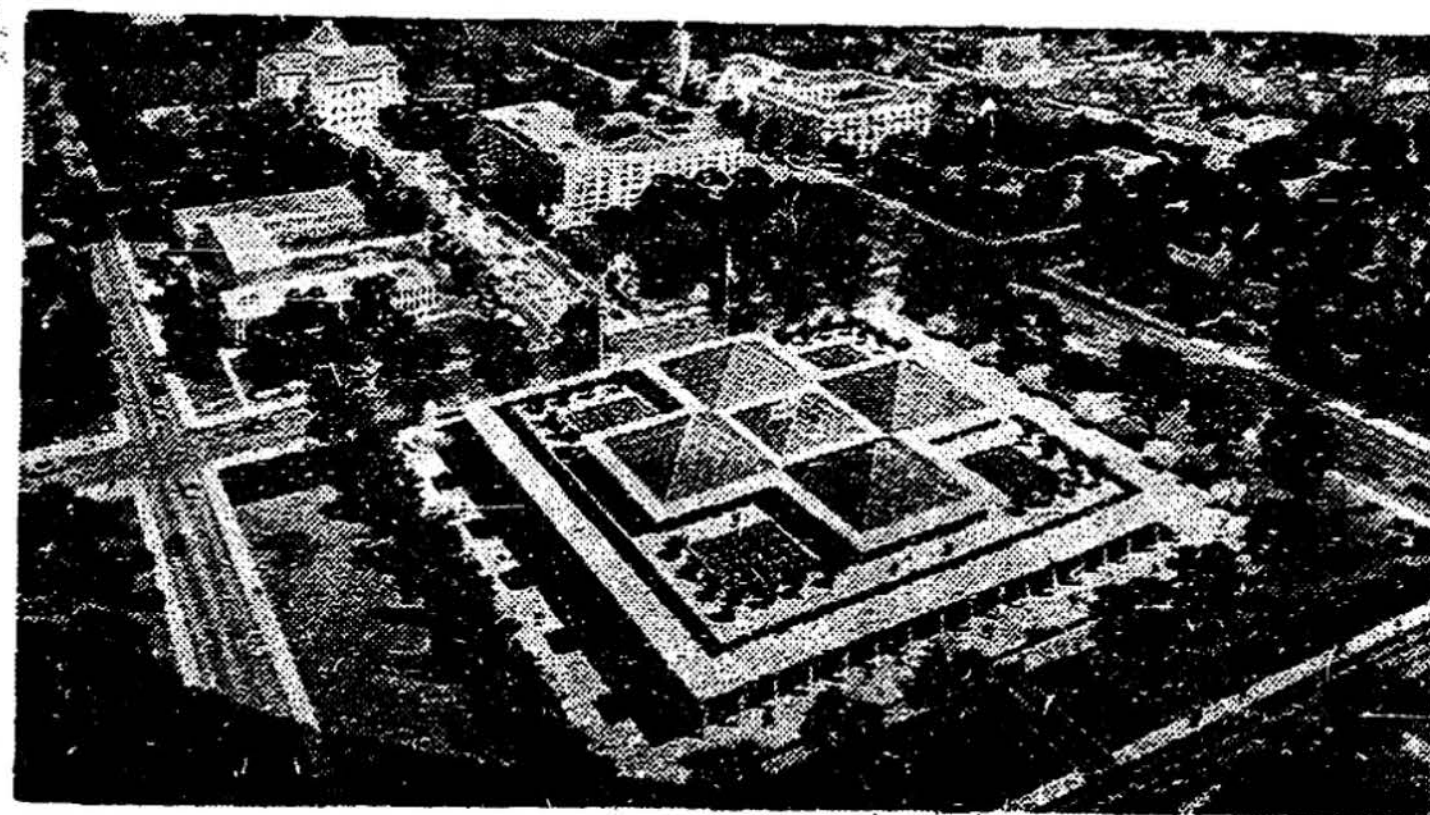
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The new State Legislative Building (shown above looking south toward the Capitol building) is symbolic of the progressiveness, courage and individuality of the people of North Carolina.

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THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C. V-13
Sunday Morning, February 3, 1963

No Idle Place

Year-Round Use Seen

The North Carolina Legislature meets for only five months or so every two years.

But the State House is expected to be used on a year-round basis even when the Assemblymen aren't in town.

It is expected to become a home for teams of study commissions and committees that meet between sessions of the General Assembly.

In years past, these commissions have had to find catch-as-catch-can meeting space around Capitol Square. In much the same manner the Legislature itself has had to find meeting space for its committees.

The many committee rooms supplied in the State House for the Legislature are expected to

solve the meeting problem for the off-season commissions as well.

And the rooms will give them a place they can meet permanently and in which they can keep study materials rather than having to hunt a new meeting ground on each visit to Raleigh.

The State House someday may house a permanent legislative staff, too. The Commission on Reorganization of State Government has recommended that the Assembly set up a full-time legislative counsel to help members both during and between sessions.

The idea is to give the Legislature a research and investigative arm to find its own an-

swer to legislative questions. The end result, some figures could well be establishment of some type of permanent legislative committee to function between sessions.

Whatever arrangement is finally approved, it seems obvious that the home of any new legislative agency will be the State House.

There was no public hall in Raleigh during the early days. As a result the authorities were generous in opening the rooms below the Assembly halls of the State House for Fourth of July dinners, theatrical performances, balls and for religious services of all denominations.

BUILDING WITH CONCRETE



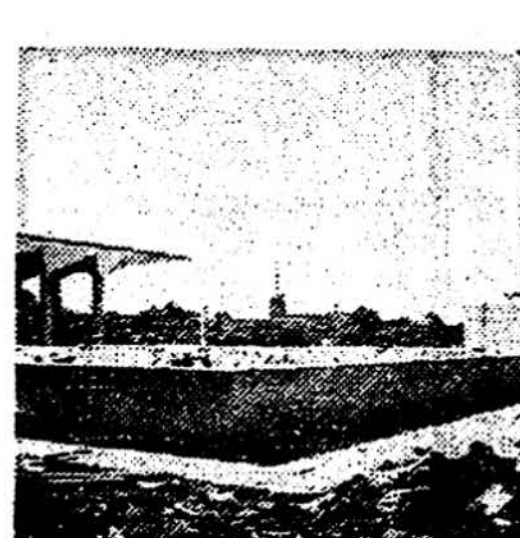
1. First Pour, Footings March 2, 1961.



4. Inspecting the concrete.



7. Skylight openings take form.



10. Third Floor roof garden.



2. Ground Floor Slab.



5. Slab pour with floating rail cars.



8. Pyramid supports take shape.



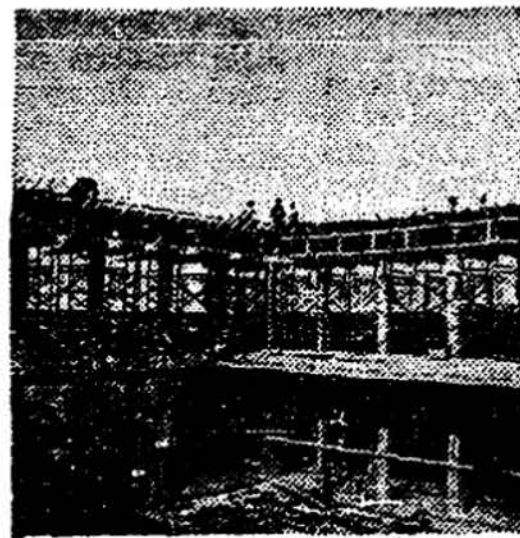
11. Pyramid forms and supports in place.



3. Starting the Walls.



6. Columns begin to rise.



9. Senate Chamber ready for a pyramid.



12. Finishing pyramid concrete.

Carolina Ready Mixed Concrete Company is happy to

have been selected by Rea

Construction Company to

provide more than 7,000 cubic

yards of stone concrete and

5,000 cubic yards of

lightweight concrete, mixed

to exacting specifications.*

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Products for control and improvement
of concrete.

Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR STONE CO.

Div. Martin Marietta Co.

Sand & Stone aggregate

Raleigh, N. C.

VIRGINIA LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE CO.

Weblite—The Lightweight Aggregate
Roanoke, Va.

*The American Concrete Institute has established a standard of "excellent" for concrete control on general construction operations in which the coefficient of variation of the results of test cylinders is less than 10%. The concrete control for both the stone aggregate and lightweight aggregate concrete used on the North Carolina State House falls within the limits of the ACI "excellent" standard.

Freehling & Robertson, Inc.

"THE MARK OF OUR ERA . . ."



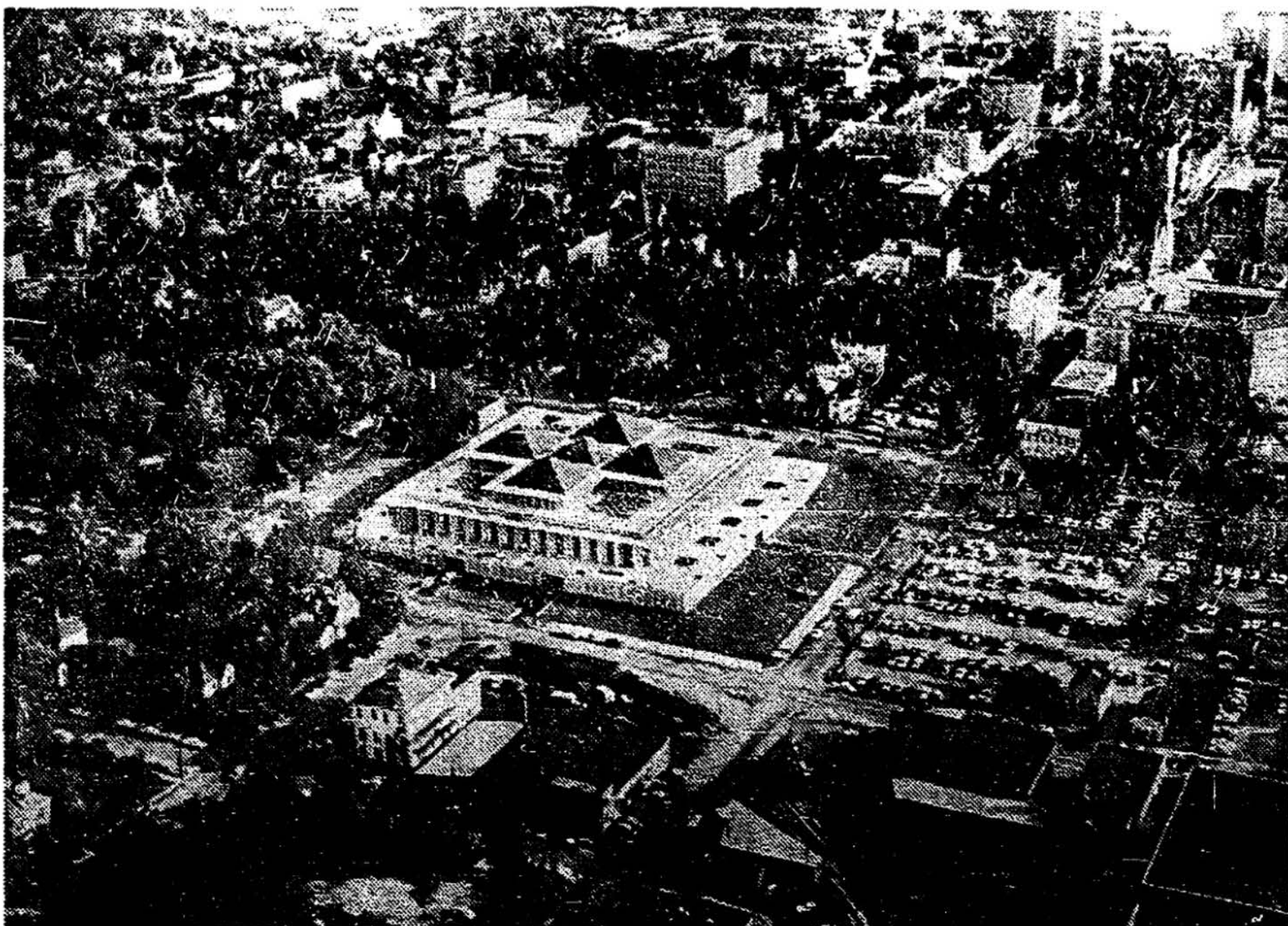
CAROLINA READY MIXED

CONCRETE COMPANY, INC.

1131 NORTH WEST STREET

RALEIGH

1971 p.13



Latest Addition to Growing Complex Of State's Governmental Buildings

The new State House is the latest addition to a governmental city that is growing up around Raleigh's Capitol Square.

Until a half century ago, the entire business of North Carolina State government—legislative, judicial, and executive—was housed in the State Capitol. But in recent decades, the burgeoning growth of State government has sparked a building boom in governmental structures.

Oldest Building

Oldest structure around Capitol Square is the building now known as the Labor Building. It was constructed in the early 1900s, and at one time contained most of the State's executive agencies and the State Supreme Court. It is made of brick.

Even earlier, the State had used old Caswell Square, two blocks to the northwest of Capitol Square, for government buildings.

A State school for the blind was located there, with one cornerstone laid as early as 1845, another in 1898. Later, beginning in 1928, the building was used by the State Health Department.

In 1913, the first stone building was built on the Square—the building now known as the State Library Building.

The building contained the Supreme Court, and the ornate court chamber is used today by the State Utilities Commission.

After World War I, the State added several other of the Square's most imposing buildings.

The Revenue Building was constructed in 1917, and added to in 1938 and 1945.

The Agriculture Building went up in 1922, and a major addition was put on in 1952.

The next big State building boom came in the 1930-39 period, when the Works Projects Administration was providing funds for public construction.

In that period, the Justice Building and the Education Building went up around Capitol Square.

On Caswell Square the health agency's laboratory building, and the Caswell Office Building—now home of the Employment Security Building—were constructed.

In 1940, one of the smallest

State buildings—the cottage-sized oral hygiene building on Caswell Square—went up.

Since World War II, the government city has continually grown.

The Highway Building went up on Capitol Square in 1950. In 1954, the State health department made another move, into its new building on Caswell Square.

In 1956, the State put up the Motor Vehicles Building on the site of the old Confederate hospital on New Bern Avenue.

In recent years, State government has expanded outside

State-owned buildings, and dozens of offices are now rented in private Raleigh buildings.

The State has also taken over the old Mansion Park Hotel, once the home of Meredith College, located two blocks from the Square.

Now in the works are plans for a new \$2 million State office building.

In all, the State's housekeeping agency—General Services—maintains more than 20 buildings, including heating plants, garages, and leased areas, for State government in the Raleigh area.

Planners Seek Development With Plenty of Open Space

What will be the future development of the area around North Carolina's new State House?

Men with vision see the State House as only the start of a plan that would eventually convert an area of several blocks into a complex of open spaces and governmental buildings.

The State already owns much of the land immediately surrounding the State House site.

Culture Center.

Eventually, plans call for a State cultural center to be constructed on a block-sized site to the east of the State House. Beyond this block, the Governor's Mansion would mark the eastern side of the complex.

To the west, the State will eventually own a block that will tie in with Caswell Square across Downtown Boulevard. State buildings are already located on the square.

The block between the boulevard and the State House will eventually become an open park area, allowing a good view of the five-domed legislative building.

Proposals to convert Halifax Street between the Capitol and the State House into a mall have already been proposed, but this is likely to come about in a few years.

Tied in with this mall proposal, is the idea of using a statue of Sir Walter Raleigh as the main attraction in the green area.

In addition, the State will soon own another block between the Square and the State House, to the east Halifax Street.

This block is eyed by State planners as the future site for a State office building.

Open Areas?

However, other planners have the idea that this block, and the block on the west side of Halifax which now contains the State Agriculture and Labor department buildings, should some day be converted to mall areas, so that Capitol Square and the State House site would be tied together by a green area two blocks wide.

Only in this way, they argue, can a vista be created that will do justice to either the Capitol or the State House.

Still undecided are plans for the big area to the north of the State House site, now occupied by commercial buildings and older private dwellings.

Eventually, this area would presumably also be tied in as a mall or used for top flight private construction.

Mostly Democrats

The 1963 General Assembly will be composed of 147 Democrats and 23 Republicans.

There will be 99 Democrats in the 120-member House of Representatives and 21 Republicans.

The 50-member State Senate will be made up of 48 Democrats and two Republicans.

Tall Poles, Big Flags

There's a tale behind the two big State and American flags flown in front of the State House.

The flagpoles are 90 feet tall, much larger than anything State Government has had previously.

When they were completed, General Services Director George Cherry ran up flags the same size as those that have been flown on the Capitol—eight by 12 feet.

Consulting State House architect Edward Durrell Stone frowned when he saw the flags.

"The flags are much too small," he told Cherry.

"Your flagpoles are too darned tall," replied Cherry good-naturedly.

Stone won out, and the flags now flying in front of the State House are 12 by 20 feet in size, the biggest the State has ever flown.

Reading Clerks Stay On

The ancient and honorable post of town crier has its counterpart in the General Assembly.

The reading clerks of House and Senate have a role that can only be played by humans, and despite the electronic gear in the new State House, they will still be necessary.

Candidates for the reading posts this year are Leroy Clark of Wendell, who served in the job twice before in the Senate, and former legislator Sam Burrow Jr. of Asheboro, who would be a freshman reading clerk for the House.

In their role, the reading clerks sound off with the titles of bills, call the roll, and in many cases read the entire contents of bills and resolutions.

Working from a seat next to the Speaker, the presiding officer, the reading clerk follows his orders. Forming a team with the chief clerk and the presiding officer, the reading clerk makes the wheels of parliamentary procedure go round.

For the visitors to a legislative session, the staccato reading by the clerk when House or Senate is passing the day's batch of local bills is one of the most-remembered facets of a trip to the General Assembly.

If he is in good voice, the reading clerk can rattle off a dozen or more uncontroversial bills a minute, calling the "short roll" on each bill.

When more important legislation is being voted on, and the roll is called name by name, the reading clerk participates in what is a high moment of legislative drama.

Roll calling has sometimes been the downfall of a reading clerk.

Legislators are sensitive about the pronunciation of their names, and of the names of the counties they represent.

Woe to the reading clerk who calls "ROB-son" County "ROBE-son," or who can't get the right inflection of the name of an oldtimer such as Rep. John Kerr (pronounced CAR, not CUR).

Interestingly enough, the Legislature often picks a man who has had auditioning experience for the reading clerk post.

Clark, for example, had such experience, and before him, Gene Simmons of Tarboro had the same vocation.

The former reading clerk of the House, part-sized Billy Arthur of Chapel Hill, worked up his deep voice as a cheerleader at the University.



GEORGE CHERRY

Endless Cleanup Is Seen

Glass cleaning and brass polishing will be an almost continuous task in the gleaming State House.

The building contains 25,000 square feet of glass in its exterior.

That's 50,000 square feet to keep clean when you count both sides.

"It's got an awful lot of brass, too," says State General Services Director George Cherry.

Keeping the building polished and looking its best will be somewhat like painting a big bridge, Cherry figures. Bridge painters paint continuously on a structure the size of the George Washington Bridge in New York City.

"There's also a lot of tile floor to keep clean," he said. "And we've got to find out how much water we're supposed to give the tropical plants. How we're supposed to maintain the pools in the building, we don't know yet."

Cherry's cleaning staff will include two men and two women and five prison inmates. He expects other cleaning help from legislative employees.

"It's going to be a show place and we think it's got to be kept right," he said.

A Future Pride, An Issue Now?

The State House will ring to the sounds of political battle, of course.

But will the building itself be a political issue?

Some think it will, among them Secretary of State Thad Eure.

Others, and Eure himself, feel that the building will eventually become a pride of the Tar Heel landscape.

case with the new State House. Meanwhile, the question still persists in Tar Heel political talk.

The 1964 elections will be watched closely by many political observers to see if the State House makes its debut as an issue then.

First Ones In

Although the State House is the home of the legislative branch of government, the executive branch actually moved in first.

Former Sen. Ed Clark of Bladen County, who is serving as Gov. Sanford's official legislative counsel, has been working in his State House office for more than a month.

Clark, who serves as the Governor's lobbyist among legislators, has a spacious front office equipped with a round table handy for briefing legislators on the Governor's desires, and two working offices just off the southeast court on the first floor.

A Rocky Road?

Eure feels that, for a time, some political candidates might make an issue of the undoubted plushness of the legislative surroundings. He points out that in Kentucky a candidate once won a governorship by making wisecracks about an expensive rug in the Governor's Mansion.

Something like that could happen with the new State House, Eure believes. Some legislators secretly share this view, and some in the privacy of bill sessions admit they are glad they were among the few who voted against the building in the 1959 sessions.

The building met surprisingly little opposition in the legislative sessions which considered it.

At the time, legislators really had no idea of the architecture of the building.

This was not the case in 1949, when then Gov. Kerr Scott proposed erection of the State Fair Arena. The architectural plans for that building had already been presented, and it had already been dubbed "the Cow Palace."

The building provoked charges that it would become a political issue.

Now Proud of It

Yet, as Eure himself points out, the building has become a source of pride for nearly all North Carolinians.

He believes this will be the

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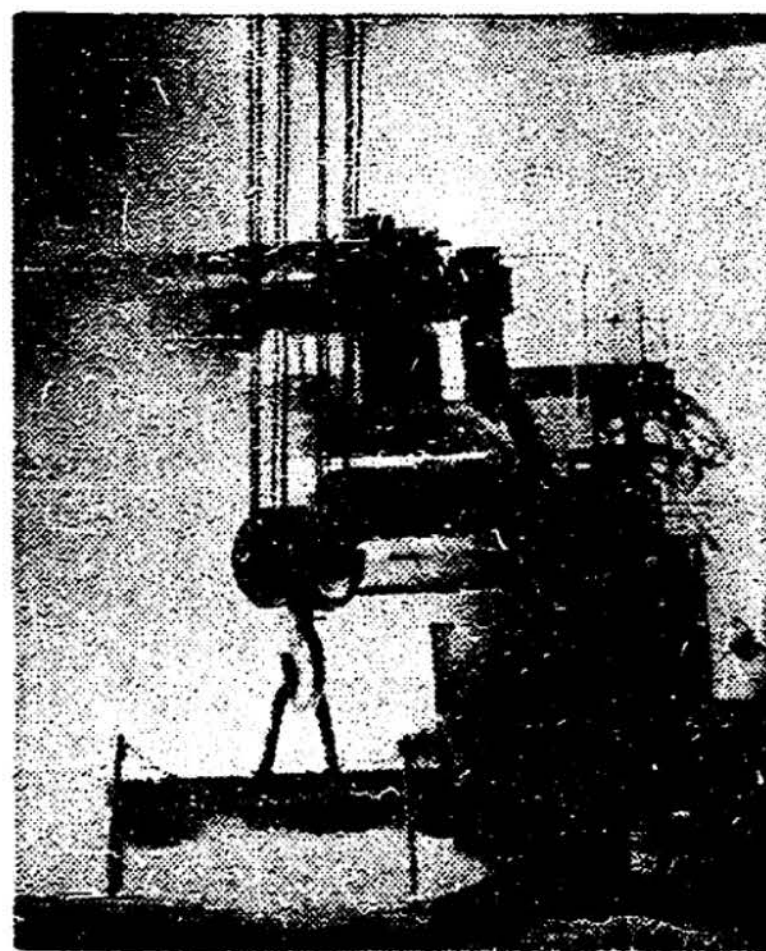
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No Machine Voting Yet For Solons

To summon a young page, North Carolina lawmakers will have but to press a button on their State House desks.

But in order to register their votes on legislation before them, legislators will still have to sound off with an "aye" or a "nay."

The new State House is electronic in many ways, especially in the matter of summoning up services that make life easier for a lawmaker.

When it comes to making the decisions for which they were elected, however, lawmakers will use an old and honorable method.

Up To Legislators

The idea of electronic voting gear for the State House was axed in the State House building commission by old timers who felt push - button voting wasn't in keeping with legislative dignity.

The final answer has been left to the legislators themselves. The wiring for electronic voting machines is already installed.

Yet, the idea of continuing with the time-honored roll call vote has many supporters among legislators, both traditionalists and innovators.

For one thing, the electronic voting devices in use in some states have a carnival look. They consist of name boards on the wall which light up when buttons are pressed. A vote can be tabulated in an instant, but that instant is likely to be confusing to the lawmakers and to spectators.

One traditionalist pointed out that school children in to look at their Legislature in action might get the idea they were in

a "pinball gallery" if such a device were used.

Veteran legislators point out more basic reasons for keeping the roll call, however.

Time to Think

For one thing, there is time to think while the roll is called.

Being human, legislators like to be with a winner. For those with names beginning far down the alphabet, the roll call is handy for checking on how the vote is going.

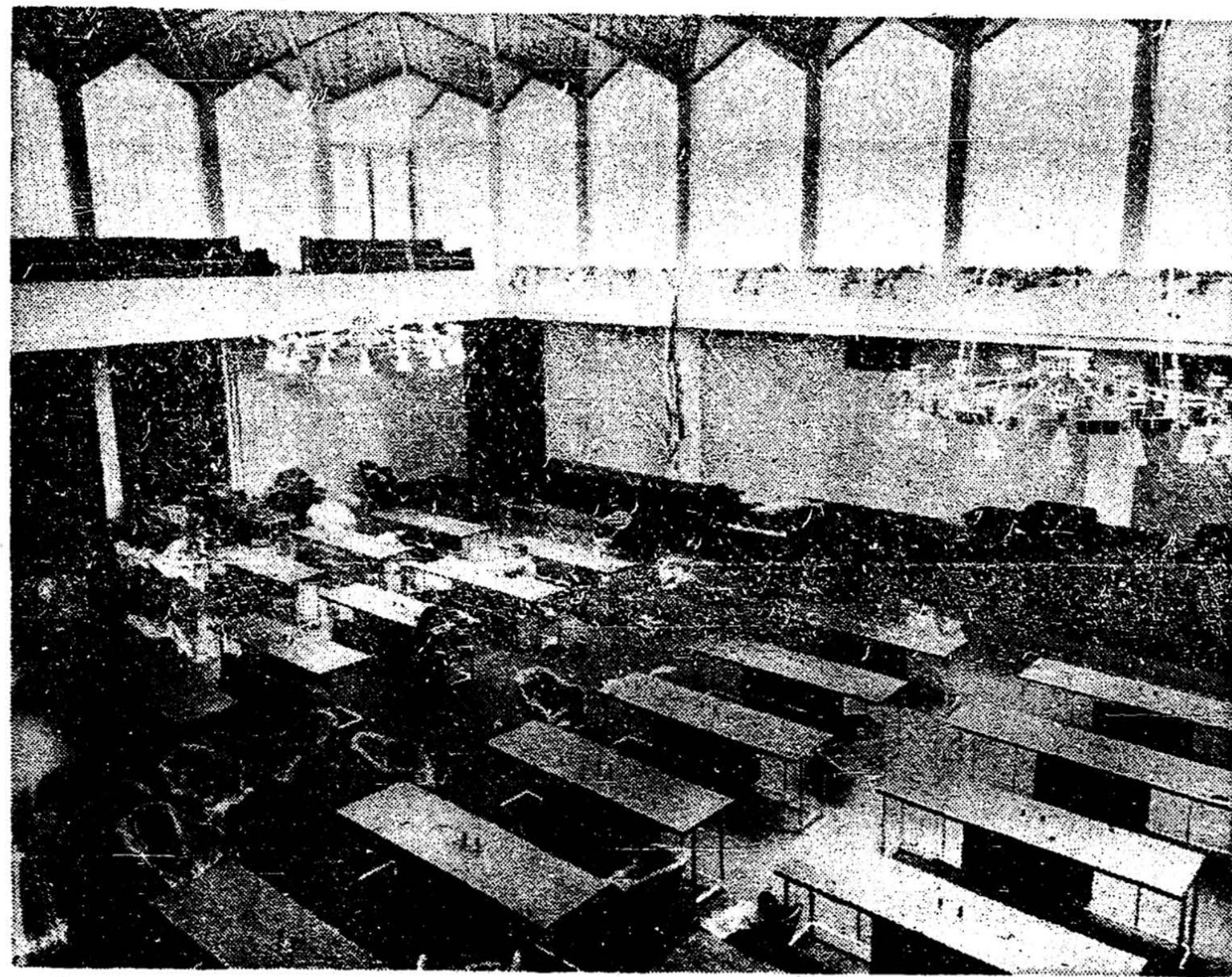
For another, the roll call is the one "gut" action of a legislator, the root activity of the man who makes laws. Most men feel that the duty to sound off "aye" or "nay" is the one thing they would like to carry out in a manner honored by time and tradition.

A more irreverent observer, a newsman of long legislative experience, has pointed out that electronics can be carried to an extreme.

With a great number of buttons that handle all his chores, the lawmaker might be reduced to sitting in complete silence, working a panel of buttons.

This doesn't appeal to some men, who find comfort in the sound of other people's voices. In a completely - electronic situation, points out the irreverent newsman, legislators might be left alone with only the "ticking of their own consciences."

Richard Dobbs Speight, the first Governor to serve in North Carolina's first State House at Raleigh was killed in a duel with John Stanly, eight years after he held chief executive's post.



Members of the House will occupy this spacious chamber

Our Lawmakers

Will They Linger or Leave?

Will North Carolina legislators stay in session longer because of the pleasant new State House surroundings?

Some say so, but others believe the building will make the Assembly more efficient, and able to wind up its work in shorter time.

For the past decade, Assembly sessions have gradually lengthened, with the problems of State government becoming more complex.

Longest Sessions

The record legislative sessions came in 1931 and in 1955.

In both years, when taxes were a major issue, lawmakers stayed in Raleigh for 21 legislative days, well into mid-March.

In most recent sessions, the Assembly usually ran until the second or third week in June, after convening in the first week of February.

Until 1957, the sessions began in early January.

The biennial session of the Legislature has been a feature of North Carolina government since 1835. Before a constitutional change that year, the State assembly, and before that the colonial assembly, met each year.

In those days, legislative sessions usually started in late November and were over by mid-January.

The change to an early January convening date came in 1879. Until after the First World War, the Assembly usually wound up its business by early March. After then, sessions gradually lengthened into April, and into May after World War II.

Because Tar Heel lawmakers are paid for a fixed number of legislative days (now 120), pocketbook considerations have

often played a big part in the length of sessions.

Oldtimers recall that during the bad days of the 1930's, some legislators were very glad to stretch out the sessions in order to draw the full amount of daily pay.

Didn't Stay Around

They can recall, too, when the money stopped in longer sessions and many legislators from far-off counties left town, making it hard to get together enough lawmakers to attend to the Assembly's business.

The legislative week usually begins at a Monday night session, and during the middle three days of the week, the Assembly convenes at noon. On Friday, sessions usually begin at 10 a.m., and by mid-afternoon, most lawmakers are scattering for home.

By law, a session must be

held on Saturday. It usually consists of only one or two Wake County lawmakers in each chamber, meeting for a few minutes simply for the record.

During the week-day mornings, the all-important committees of the Assembly are meeting, discussing the bills which have been introduced.

In the afternoons, the big committees—appropriations and finance—hold their meetings.

Every member of the Assembly is a member of one or the other of these big committees, which handle the most important legislation of any Assembly session—the budget and tax proposals.

The General Assembly met in the first State House in Raleigh in November 1794. Richard Dobbs Speight was then Governor.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, RALEIGH, N. C. V-15
Sunday Morning, February 3, 1963

Senate Stiff Toward Press

The North Carolina State House will contain one of the most complete press facilities found in any public building in the country.

Yet ironically, the press and some members of the Assembly are already at odds over how these facilities should be used.

On the first floor of the building, press facilities include a press room with desks for more than 20 newsmen, separate rooms for teevie and radio interviews, and a press lounge.

On the third floor, press galleries are located in the balconies overlooking the floor of the House and Senate chambers.

On House Floor

On the House floor, a press table has been located so newsmen can continue to keep close contact with lawmakers while daily sessions are in progress.

In the Senate, however, Sen. Clarence Stone of Rockingham, who will preside over that body, has decided newsmen must stay in their balcony gallery, separated from the floor, and also separated by two floors from

their work facilities on the first floor.

Stone's ideas about the press fit those of Sen. Tom White of Lenoir, chairman of the State House building commission.

Cause of Concern

The controversy over the Senate press rules in the State House has produced a flood of editorial comment, and concern among legislators and the newsmen who cover legislative sessions.

Senators have been divided over the question, although many have pointed out that newsmen have covered sessions of the Assembly from the floor for generations.

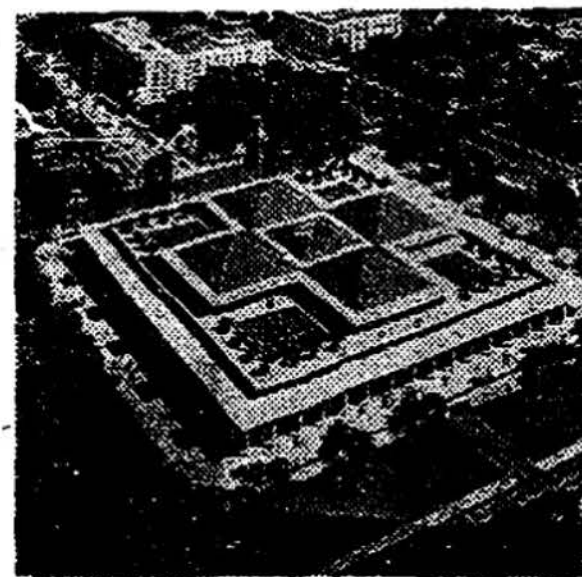
Newsmen have argued that their ability to turn out accurate, speedy reports will be hampered by the separation in the Senate.

Both groups have expressed concern that a working relationship that has been characterized by mutual trust and day-to-day friendliness might be marred by the flap over the Senate gallery.

This Week

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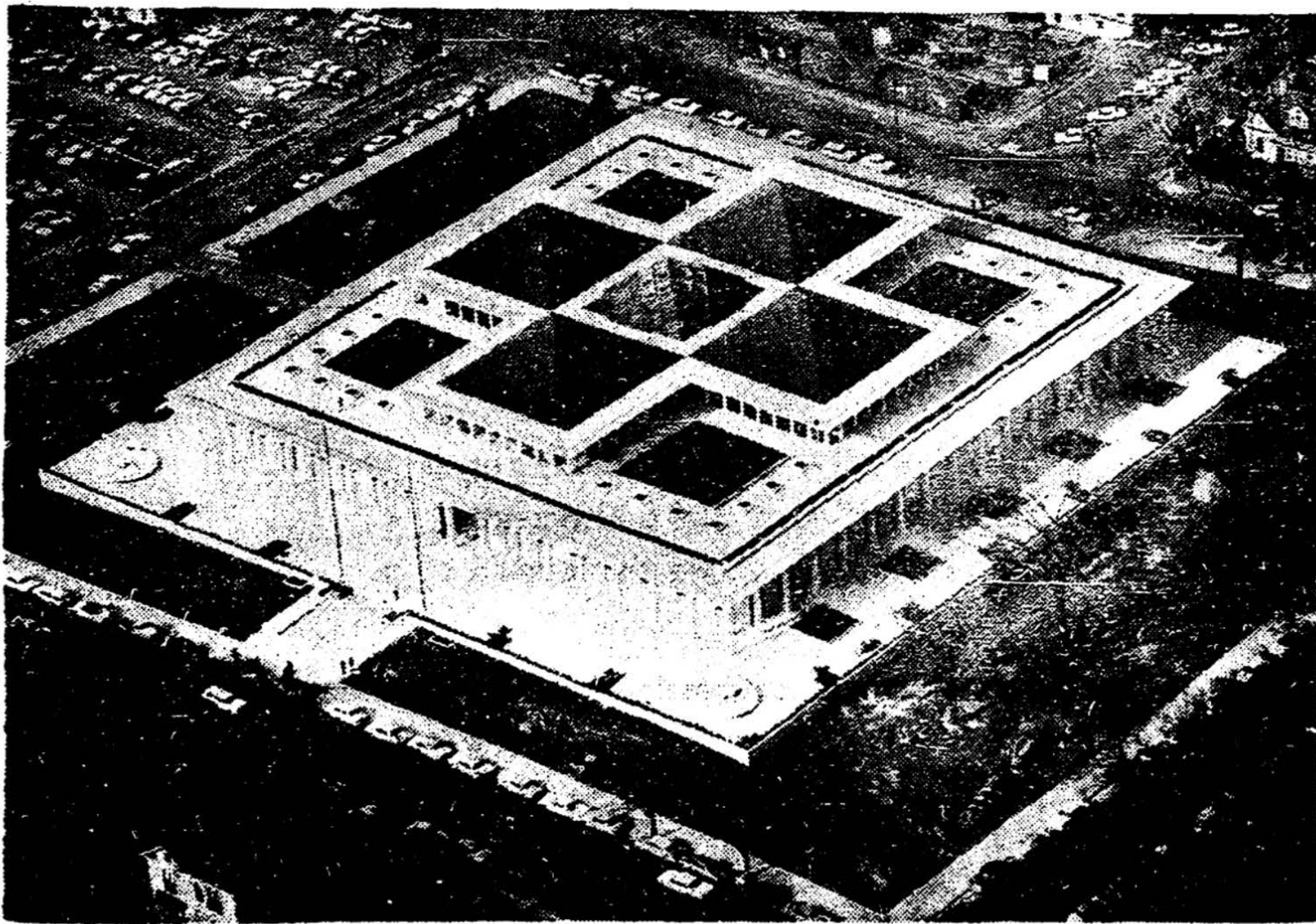
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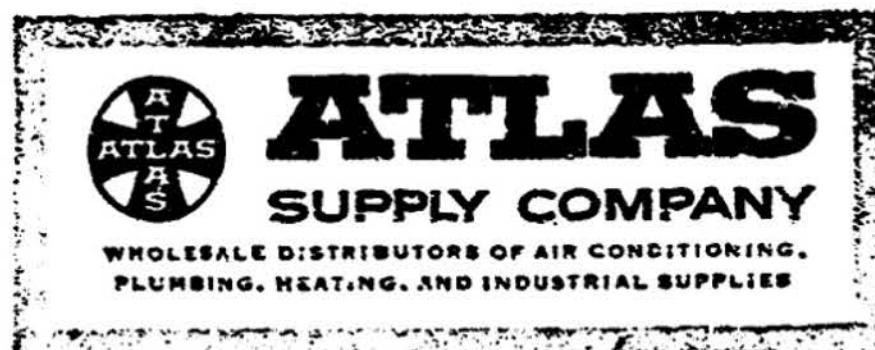
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Here's how maintenance problems of the future are solved at the North Carolina State Legislative Building, Raleigh.

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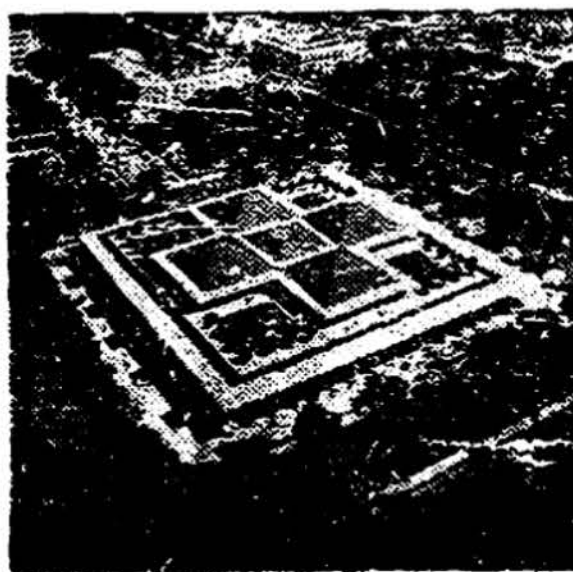


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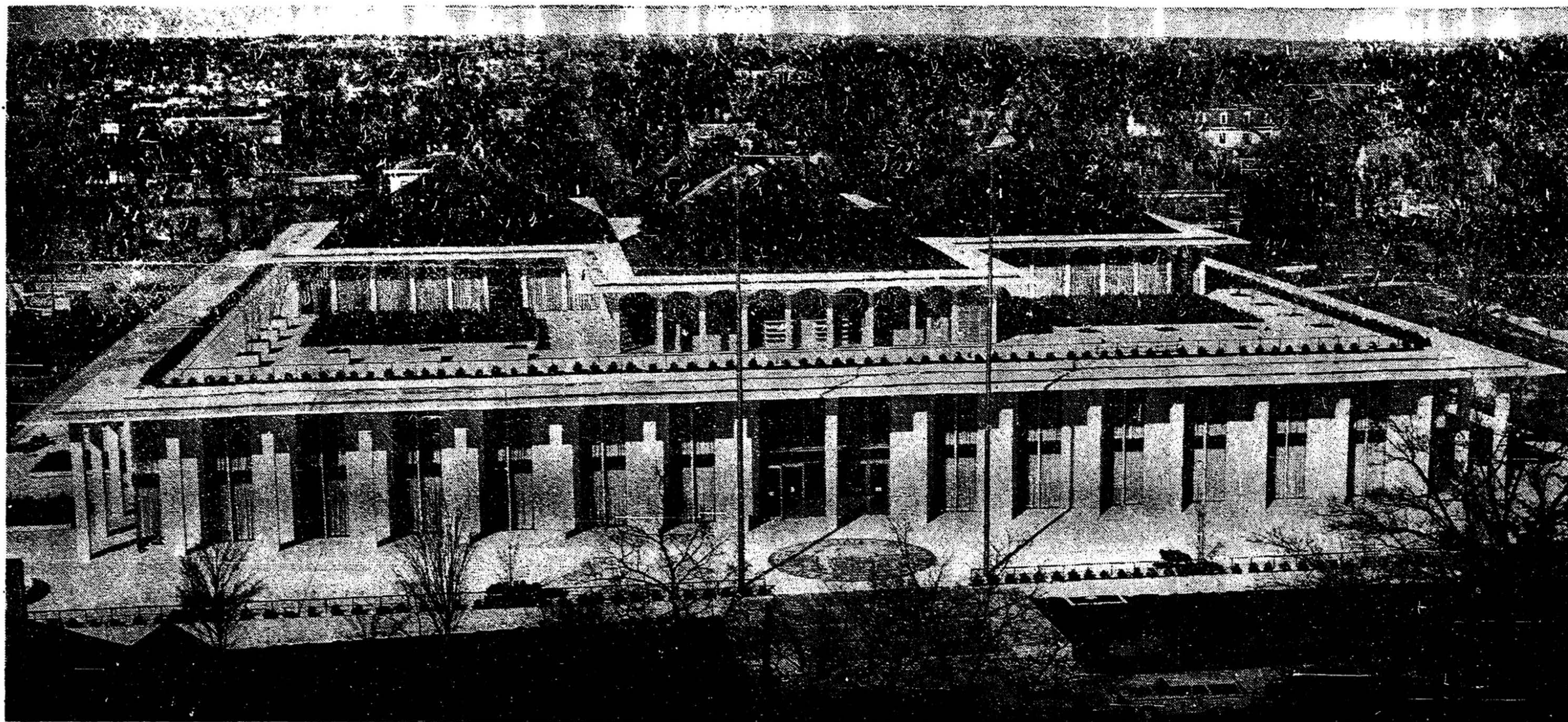
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