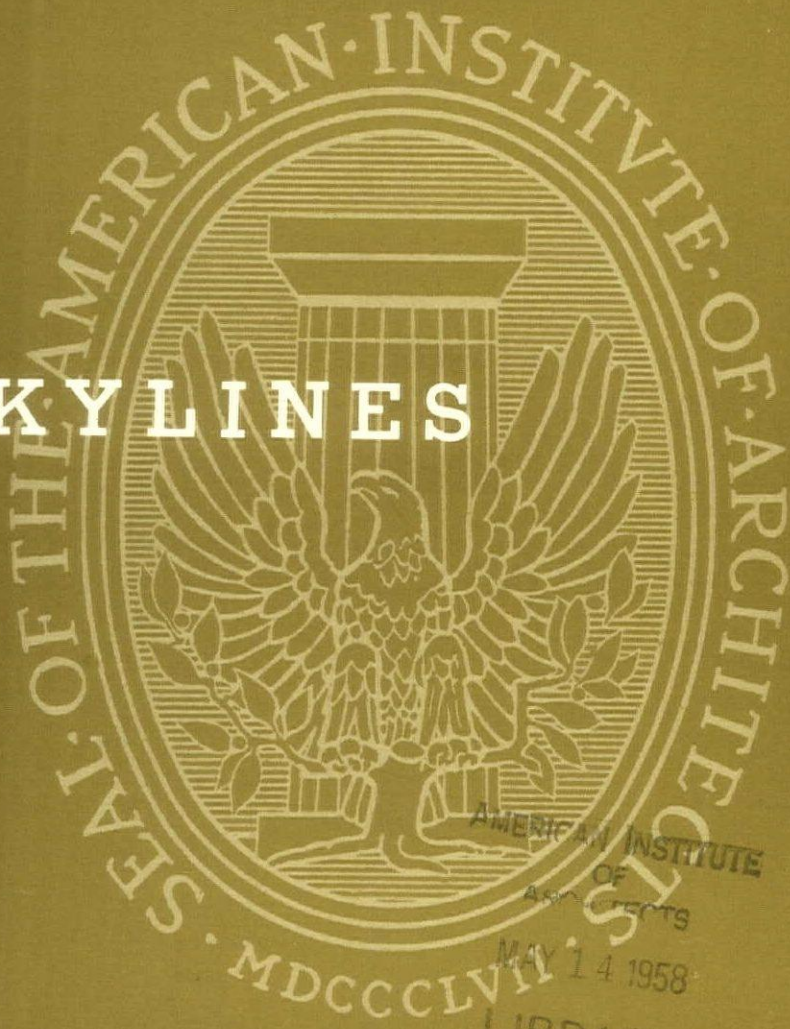


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SKYLINES

VOL. 8

NO. 4

April, 1958

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SKYLINES is the monthly publication of the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and mailed without charge.

EDITOR..... J. DAVID MILLER
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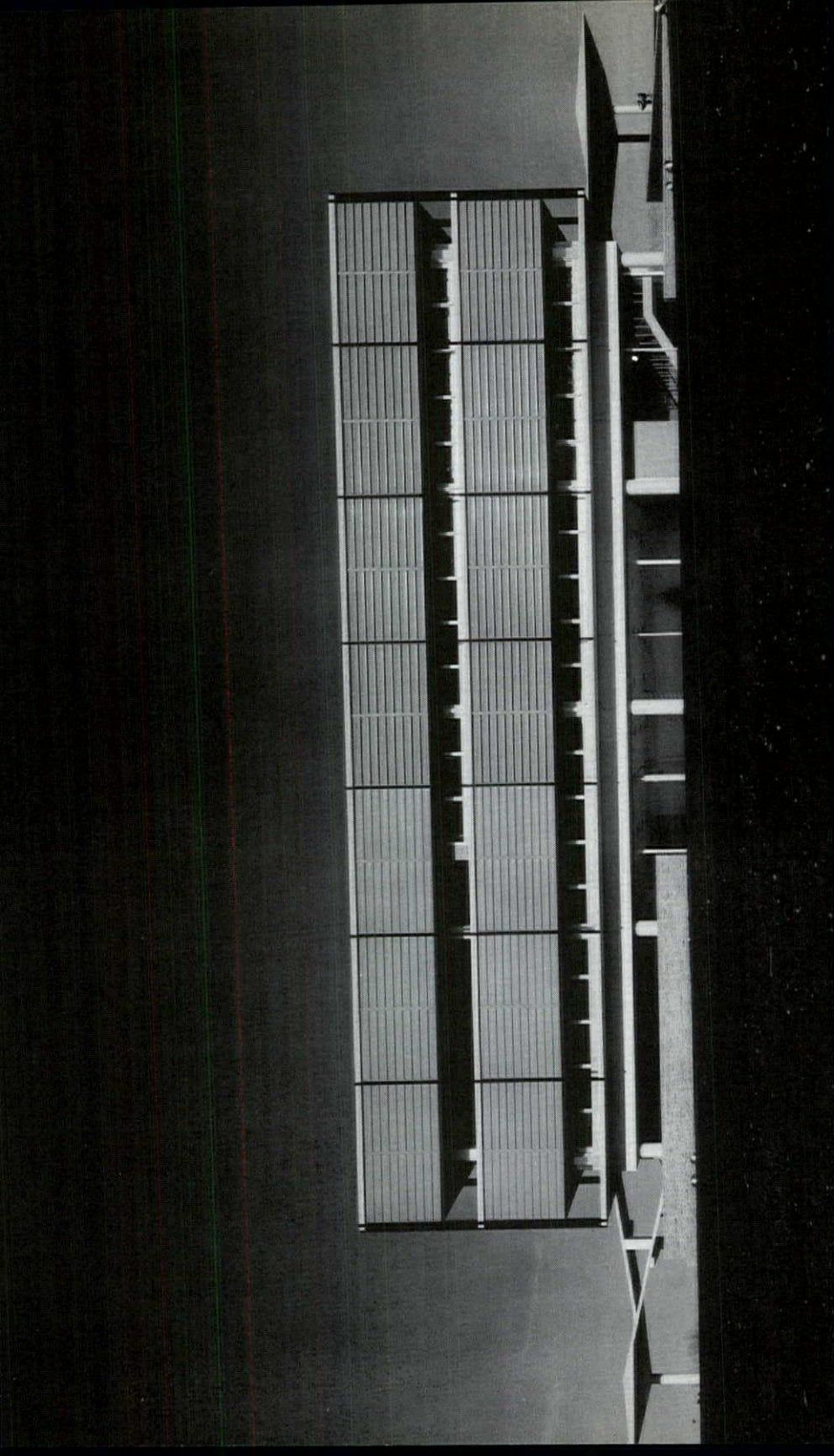
ANNUAL HONOR AWARDS

The following 14 pages illustrate the winning entries in the 1957 Annual Honor Awards Competition of the Kansas City Chapter. This Spring event recognizes outstanding buildings completed during the past year by Kansas City Architects with two Award Classifications: "Medal Award" for outstanding design; and "Special Award for Detail," recognition of a particular portion of a building. For the second year now, in connection with the Honor Awards Program, awards were also given for "Craftsmanship" to Kansas City artists who designed and also executed an outstanding accessory or portion of a building.

The Chapter is indebted to the juries who gave so generously of their time to make the very difficult choices from 25 Medal Award submissions and 6 Craftsmanship submissions. The Medal Awards Jury pictured below was composed of the following Architects (from left to right): Murray McCune of Tulsa; Thomas H. Peddie of Wichita; and George F. Hellmuth of St. Louis.

The Craftsmanship Jury was composed of: Dean David Strout of the Kansas City Art Institute; Frederick James, noted Kansas City artist; and Louis H. Geis, Chapter member.



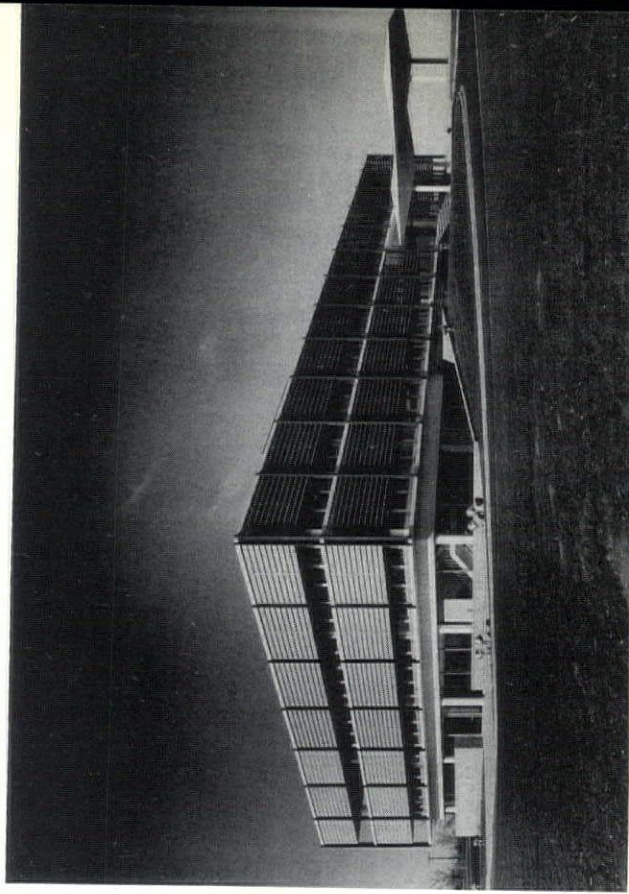


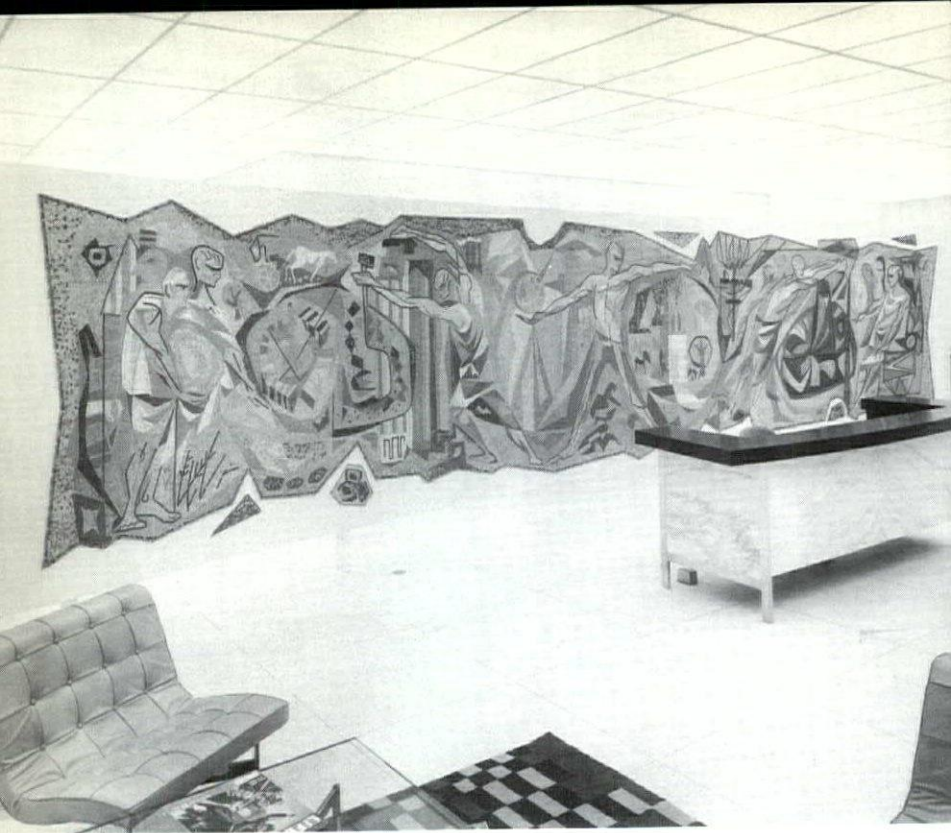
MEDAL AWARD

GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING
MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
10700 East 50 Highway
Raytown, Missouri

Architects: Kivett and Myers and McCallum

Muralist: Arthur Kraft





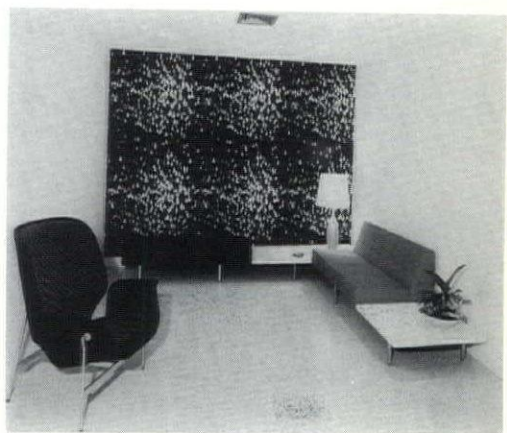
L. D. JO

JURY COMMENT

1. Plan. Circulation well organized. Distribution of functions logical and in pleasing relationship.
2. Structure. General structure simple and positive.
3. Interiors. The use of color exceptionally pleasing. Use of mosaic decorative wall surfaces most commendable.

In general, the relationship of the building to the site and the interiors to the building were so pleasing that the unanimous opinion of the jury was that this was indeed an outstanding accomplishment.

The jury felt that the use of sun protection was one of the most practical and effective they had ever seen.







SPECIAL AWARD

FOR GENERAL EFFECT OF STAINED GLASS, SYMBOLISM
ON EXTERIOR CROSSES, AND LIGHTING OF THE ALTAR

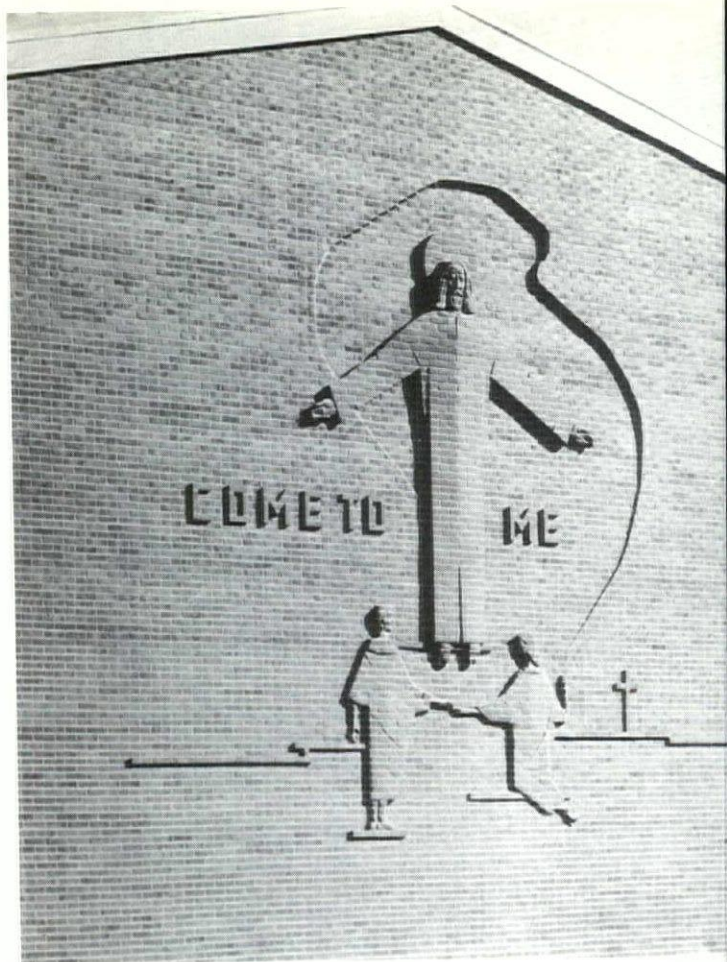
SWOPE PARK METHODIST CHURCH

63rd and Swope Parkway
Kansas City, Missouri

Architects: Monroe and Lefebvre

Stained Glass: Emil Frei





JURY COMMENT

The jurors recognize the importance of applying sculpture to contemporary architecture and the inherent difficulty in doing so.

WAYNE WRIGHT



SPECIAL AWARD

FOR DETAIL OF SCULPTURED BRICK RELIEF

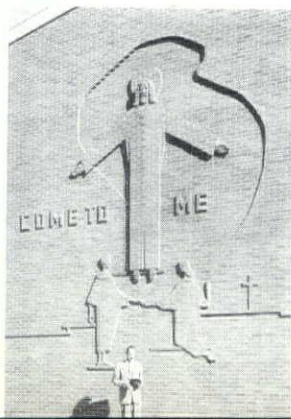
FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

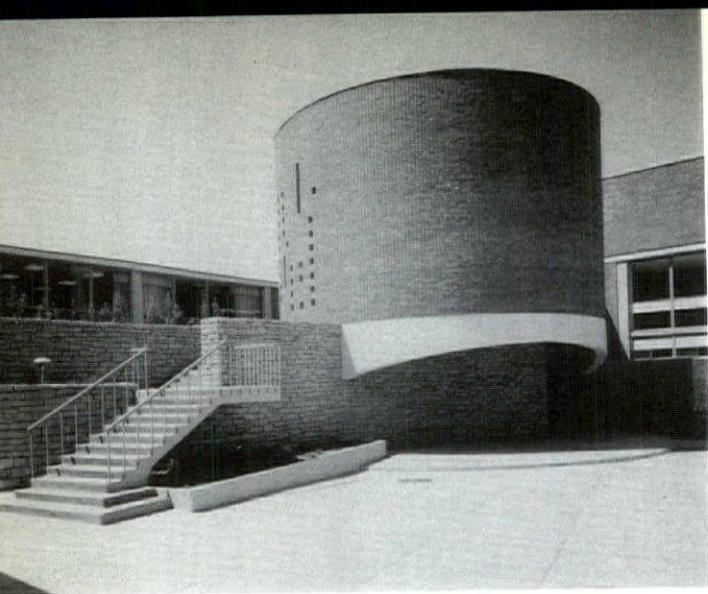
Fremont, Nebraska

Architects: Donald R. Hollis, Architect
J. David Miller, Associate

Sculptor: Hermann A. Becker

The figures in the "Inviting Christ" brick sculpture are representative of the Christian Faith. Christ is standing with outstretched arms inviting all to "Come to Me." To His right is the standing figure of Evangelism. To His left is the kneeling figure of Repentance. Thus, the sculpture portrays fulfilling the mission of the Christian bringing the repentant sinner before the Saving Christ.





L. D. JONES

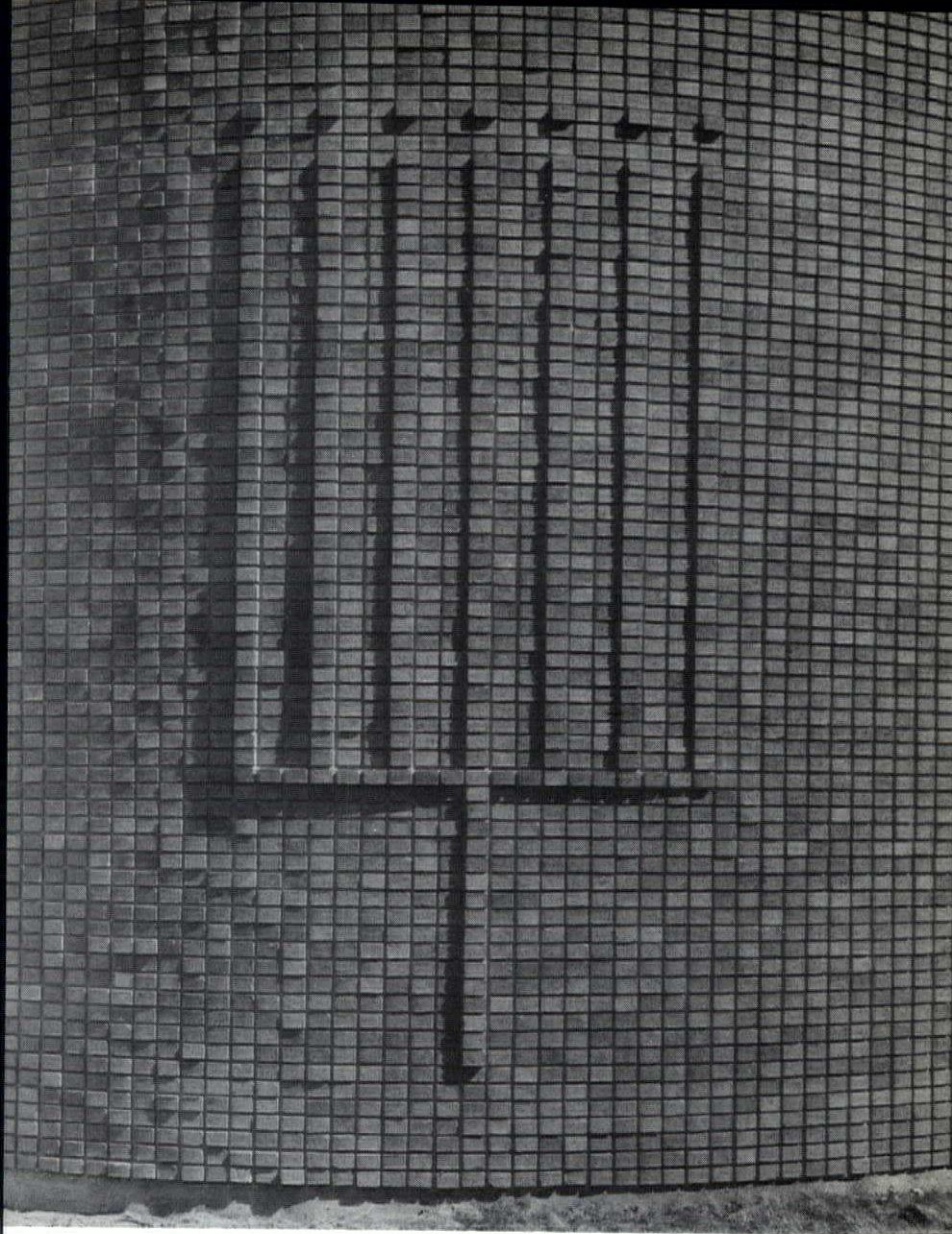
SPECIAL AWARD
FOR SCULPTURED BRICK RELIEF OF MINORA ON CHAPEL

TEMPLE B'NAI JEHUDAH

69th and Holmes Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri

Architects: Kivett and Myers and McCallum





JURY COMMENT

The Jurors recognize the importance of applying sculpture to contemporary architecture and the inherent difficulty in doing so. In this case, the jurors felt that the stylized Minora was probably done by the Architect, himself, rather than by a sculptor and for that reason, and because it was placed to be illuminated by the morning sun on the outside wall of the circular chapel, to be viewed as one approached the circular chapel, they thought the architecture to be especially commendable.



L. D. JONES

CRAFTSMANSHIP AWARD
ENTRANCE DOOR

THE J. R. TALIAFERRO RESIDENCE

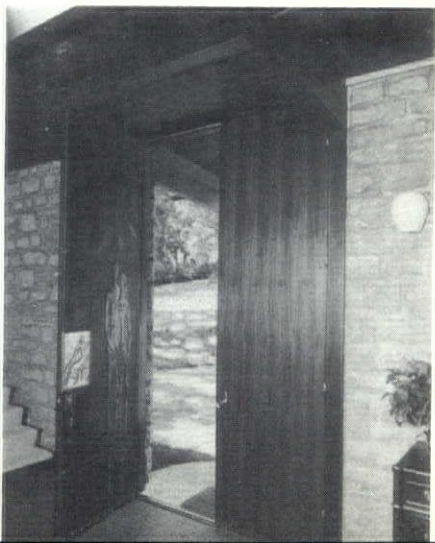
2822 Lovers Lane
St. Joseph, Missouri

Artist: Miss Gabriella Polony

Architect: Everitt and Keleti

JURY COMMENT

It was felt that the craftswoman executed an excellent piece of work which has a warm domestic appeal and shows refreshing originality.





L. B. JONES

HONORABLE MENTION FOR CRAFTSMANSHIP
CHAPEL "ETERNAL LIGHT" AND "ARK"

TEMPLE B'NAI JEHUDAH

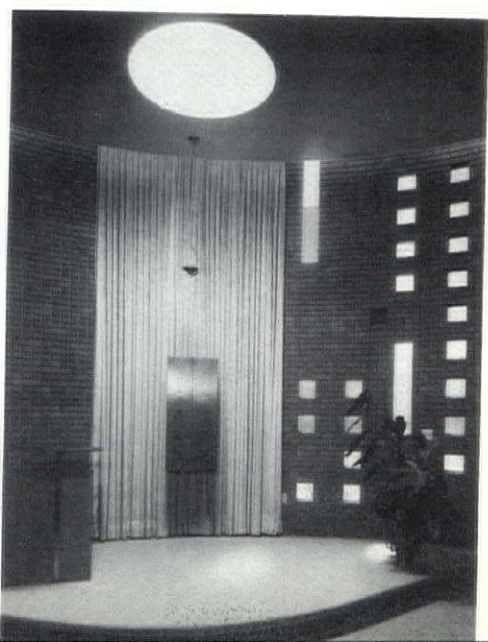
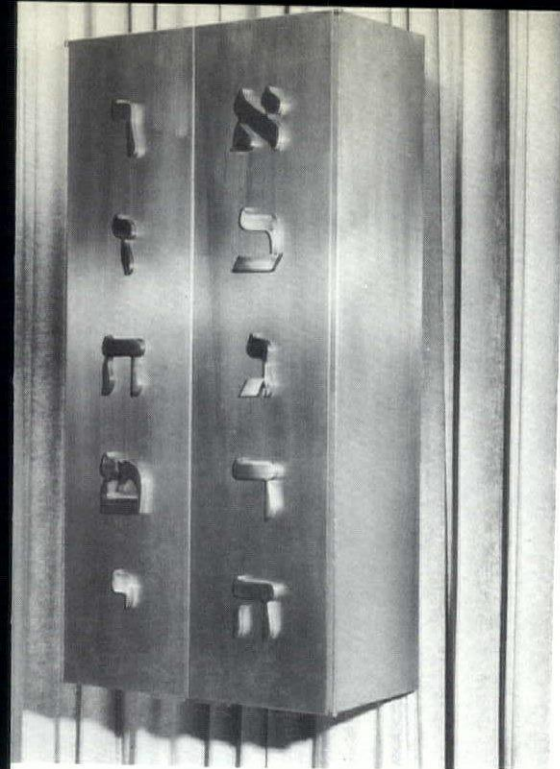
69th and Holmes Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri

Designer: Harry Divine, Jr.

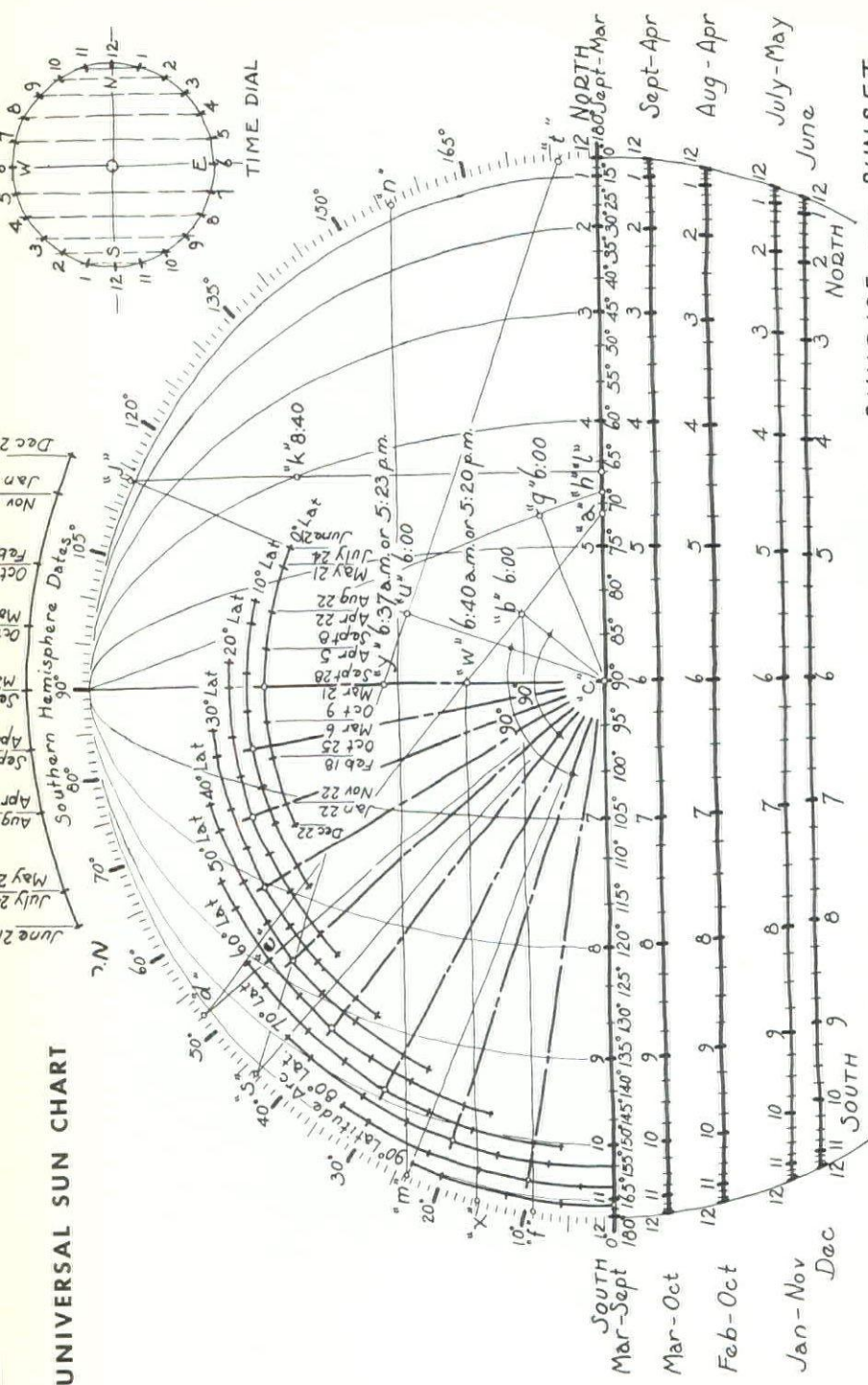
Architect: Kivett and Myers and McCallum

JURY COMMENT

The elegance and simplicity achieved by the designer, Harry Divine, Jr., of Kansas City, was most striking in that these pieces reflected a very reverent religious significance. The execution of the design undoubtedly required the skills of many persons in achieving the desired shape, texture and finish, all of which add so much to the finished product.



A UNIVERSAL SUN CHART



ALTITUDE AND AZIMUTH FOR HOURS OF DAY — SUNRISE AND SUNSET

A UNIVERSAL SUN CHART

by George M. Beal

Professor George M. Beal, Head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Kansas, has experimented for many years with the study of solar orientation in relation to Architecture. Inventor of the Heliodon, a machine re-creating actual sun movement about an architectural model placed on a tabletop, his contribution to solar study has been widely recognized. SKYLINES is proud to reprint this universal sun chart from University of Kansas Publications, Bulletin of Engineering and Architecture No. 38 entitled, "Natural Light and the Inside-Outside Heliodon."

This universal sun chart may be used to obtain altitude and azimuth angles of the sun, and sunrise and sunset times for any day of the year. While it is drawn for the northern hemisphere it can be adapted to give information for the southern half of the earth, which makes it even more universal in character. The chart indicates 10° intervals in latitude with certain selected days of the year indicated.

To find the noon altitude of the sun for a given day and latitude, simply draw a line from the center point "c" through the desired date on the latitude arc and extend it to intersect the outer semicircular degree scale. For example, point "e" on the latitude arc of fifty degrees represents the dates of April twenty-second and August twenty-second, while "d" the point of intersection with the semicircular scale and line "c-e" extended gives the altitude. In this case it is fifty-two degrees.

To find the azimuth at sunrise on April 22nd, draw from "d" a line representing the path of the sun, parallel to the center line of the fifty degree latitude arc and extend it to intersect the north-south diameter line at "a". The azimuth lying between seventy and seventy-five degrees is estimated to be $71^{\circ}-15'$.

The time of sunrise for this same day and latitude can be found by the use of a tick strip. Mark off the distance "d-a" on the tick strip. Use this as a measure by placing it on the time scale for February-October and August-April. Start at the south end of the line. You will find that the mark ticked off will reach to the figure 5, indicating sunrise at 5:00 a.m. Sunset will be at 7:00 p.m. as shown on the Time Dial in the upper right hand corner of the chart. Point 7 is on the opposite side of the dial, the same distance to the west side of 12 Noon as point 5 is to the east side.

Should one desire to find the altitude of the sun for any hour of the day on April twenty-second, this can be done by marking the desired hour position on the tick strip as found from the hour scale marked February-October and August-April. Transfer from this scale any hour point, such as 6, to a corresponding position on the original line which was drawn to represent the path of the sun and obtain point "b". Then draw a horizontal line to intersect the semi-circle at point "f". The altitude of the sun at six o'clock is nine degrees.

Points such as "W" and "Y", which are on a line representing the sun's path and are found directly above point "c", have an azimuth of ninety degrees. Their altitude may be found by drawing a horizontal line to intersect the semicircular altitude scale between zero and ninety degrees. Point "W", for example, indicates the sun position at 6:40 a.m. on April twenty-second, at an azimuth of ninety degrees with an altitude of $15^{\circ}-20'$ as observed from a northern latitude of fifty degrees. Point "k" shows the sun's position at 8:40 a.m. on June twenty-first at the equator. It has an azimuth of sixty degrees and an altitude of thirty-six degrees. Point "l" gives a time of 6:00 a.m., an azimuth of $66^{\circ}-30'$ and an altitude of zero degrees, or sunrise on June twenty-first.

The azimuth of any point representing the position of the sun may be found by following the vertical circle line on which it lies (see point "k") to the azimuth base line where the degrees may be read. If the point is not on a celestial meridian then its azimuth will have to be approximated by following down between the nearest two meridians, a consistent proportional distance from each, to intersect the azimuth scale. This is the diameter line representing the circumference base of the celestial hemisphere.

The six o'clock hour point may always be found on a date line which contains one, by erecting a line from "c", making a ninety degree angle with the center line of the latitude arc under consideration. Such lines are "c-u", "c-b", "c-g" and "c-l".

Returning to the equator position for latitude and the date of June twenty-first we find the Noon position of the sun by drawing a line from "c" through this date and obtain point "j" on the semicircular scale. This gives an altitude of $113^{\circ}-45'$ as measured from the south, or $66^{\circ}-15'$ if measured from the north point. On this same day point "k" represents the position of the sun at 8:40 in the morning and is also the position at 3:20 in the afternoon. The azimuth in the morning is 60° and in the afternoon it is 300° .

The circumference base of the celestial hemisphere in the chart is marked off in degrees from 0° at the north point and runs to 180° at the south point. Thus the azimuth reading in degrees for the position of the morning sun may be read directly from the chart. For the afternoon azimuth angle of the sun the reader will need to complete the 360° great circle of the celestial sphere which encloses the north-south base diameter line. The following table will be helpful in determining the afternoon azimuth and hour of the day which correspond to the morning readings:

A.M.		P.M.	
Hour	Azimuth	Hour	Azimuth
	0°	12:00 Midnight	360°
1:00.....	15°	11:00.....	345°
2:00.....	30°	10:00.....	330°
3:00.....	45°	9:00.....	315°
4:00.....	60°	8:00.....	300°
5:00.....	75°	7:00.....	285°
5:20.....	80°	6:40.....	280°
5:40.....	85°	6:20.....	275°
6:00.....	90°	6:00.....	270°
6:20.....	95°	5:40.....	265°
6:40.....	100°	5:20.....	260°
7:00.....	105°	5:00.....	255°
8:00.....	120°	4:00.....	240°
9:00.....	135°	3:00.....	225°
10:00.....	150°	2:00.....	210°
11:00.....	165°	1:00.....	195°
12:00 Noon	180°		

When considering natural light at 90° of latitude, it will be found that for half the year the sun will be visible at all hours of the clock. In the chart you will note that only half of the 90° latitude arc is drawn. The center line coincides with the diameter line of the semicircle. The apparent path of the sun parallels the plane of the earth and makes a complete circle during the twenty-four hours covering the 360° azimuth circle. The horizontal line "m-n" represents the course of the sun on June twenty-first at the pole position in the north. The sun has an altitude of twenty-three and a half degrees, the highest it ever appears at the North Pole.

Note that line "s-u-t" does not touch the north-south azimuth line when drawn from point "s" parallel to the center line of the seventy degree latitude arc. This means that on this date, June twenty-first at seventy degrees north latitude, the sun will be above the horizon all day and night. Altitudes and azimuths may be found by use of the tick strip and the procedure as described above.

The chart may serve for positions and readings in the southern hemisphere if the dates for the latitude arcs are changed to conform to those shown at the top center of the chart and the compass points north, south and east, west change positions. All times found are sun time in all cases. ●

EXCUSES BY THE NUMBERS

This notice was found on one of the bulletin boards in the city.

To save time for the boss and yourself in the drafting room please give your excuses by the number.

1. That's the way we've always done it.
2. I did not know you were in a hurry for it.
3. It must have been on another sheet.
4. No one told me to go ahead.
5. I am waiting for an approval.
6. Wait until the boss comes back and ask him.
7. I forgot.
8. I did not think it was very important.
9. I thought I told you.
10. I couldn't read the plans.
11. I didn't think he meant it.
12. I didn't know this was a different condition.

CALENDAR

May Chapter Meeting.....May 19
AIA Convention in Cleveland.....July 7-11
Central States Regional Convention.....Oct. 30-Nov. 1

REPORT OF CENTRAL STATES REGIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

February 12, 1958 — Kansas City

The Regional Council met in February with the following members present:

Kansas City	I. Lloyd Roark, Jr., Regional Director John T. Murphy, President William M. Conrad, Secretary John M. Hewitt, 1958 Regional Conference Chairman
Iowa	R. Wayne Lyon, President W. David Frevert, Secretary
Kansas	Roy E. Calvin, President Heil C. Pettit, Secretary
Nebraska	Lawrence A. Enersen, President
St. Louis	Gerhardt Kramer, President

Director Roark reported on the Institute Publications Committee work and the desire of this committee to receive local news more consistently through the Regional Editors. Institute Awards and Scholarship Program was discussed. With some exceptions, the Central States Region has been lax in being aware of scholarships available and in submitting nominations. (David Mackie's report on this year's scholarship awards in the CHAPTER NEWS section indicates that 1958 is a year of great Central States achievement, however.)

Iowa announced that the 1958 Central States Regional Conference is tentatively scheduled for October 4-6, 1959 in Des Moines. John Hewitt gave the Council a preview picture of this year's Conference in Kansas City. The following Two Resolutions were made:

Resolution No. 1

Whereas, the "Architectural Firm Award" as instituted by the Board of Directors of the A.I.A. is inconsistent with the tradition and eminent stature of the Institute Gold Medal Award, and;

Whereas, such an award could easily degenerate, under certain pressures, to a mere token award, and;

Whereas, self laudatory awards are not in keeping with the high ideals of the Institute;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the Regional Council of the Central States District in regular session assembled, go on record as disapproving, in principle, the concept of such an award and further resolve that if such an award must be made, that it be awarded on no less authority than a unanimous vote of the Institute Board of Directors.

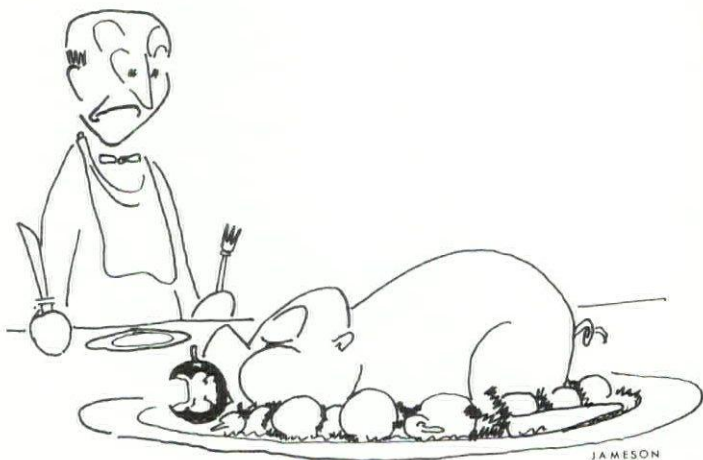
Resolution No. 2

Whereas, the current program for new Embassy Buildings under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of State is producing consistently excellent buildings, thereby reflecting creditably on the United States Government and the profession of Architecture and;

Whereas, the resulting buildings show respect for the indigenous architecture of the countries where these buildings are being constructed, without an eclectic approach and;

Whereas, it is apparent this program is being directed by an understanding and demanding client;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Regional Council of the Central States District in regular session assembled, recommend that the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects commend the individual in the State Department who is responsible for this enlightened and intelligent approach. ●



CHAPTER NEWS

● Welcome to new Junior-Associate member, **Harry O. Ogg**. Now working with Jim Mantel, Harry graduated from Paseo High School and the University of Kansas. He previously worked in the offices of Sam Bihr, Dan Sandford and Curtis and Cowling.

● SKYLINES would also like to "re-welcome" new Associate member, **Hal W. Hawkins**. A Junior-Associate member since 1950, Hal is a partner in the firm of Hawkins and Johnson in Springfield. He is a graduate of Kansas State College, and is a member of M.A.R.A. and the newly-formed Southwest Missouri Association of Architects.

● Honor Awards time always sees some fast action when the Awards Jury comes out of their initial huddle around the photographic display mounts and asks to see some of the buildings. Squiring was done this year by Honor Awards Chairman, **Evans Folger**, and **Tim Roudebush** of the Producers' Council.

● An afternoon cocktail party for the Medal Awards jury was given by **President and Mrs. John T. Murphy** in order that members of the Chapter could have an opportunity to meet Mr. George Hellmuth, Mr. Tom Peddie and Mr. and Mrs. Murray McCune.

● **David B. Runnels** spent two days last month in Houston discussing Urban Planning and the KC/80 project. Guest speaker for the regular meeting of the Houston Chapter AIA, April 8th, his presentation was well received by an attendance of 90 members. On April 9th he met with the Downtown, Planning, and Regional Committees of the

Houston Chamber of Commerce. Dave reports, incidentally, that the recently formed Chapter Auxiliary is a very active and growing organization. Voted down several times (as most auxiliaries are), in their case, the ladies have really organized for themselves a fine and useful group.

● The Chapter presented the KC/80 plan to members of the Downtown Committee early in March. The interest expressed by those present was gratifying and was reflected in the front page news story and editorial which followed in the *Kansas City Star*. The Public Relations Committee arranged for the models and Perspective panels to be displayed at the Home Show in the Municipal Auditorium April 13-20.

● A delegation of Springfield Architects attended the April Chapter Executive Committee meeting to extend an invitation to representatives of the Kansas City Chapter to attend a May meeting of the newly formed Southwest (Missouri) Association of Architects. Their group of 18 (with a potential of 27 or more) are interested in affiliation with the Kansas City Chapter as a Section. The three delegates (all members of the Kansas City Chapter themselves) were **Richard P. Stahl**, **Richard L. Nichols**, and **Hal W. Hawkins**. The Executive Committee assured them of the Chapter's deep interest in finding a means of making it possible for out-of-town members to be more active and promised careful consideration to their request.

● **David Mackie** recently re-

turned from Washington where as Central States representative he met with the Institute Committee on awards and scholarships. He reports that the Central States Region is far ahead of any other region in the total monetary value of the Scholarships granted. Scholarships were granted to the following students: James Lee Merry (Iowa State), \$500.00; Douglas Clark Smith (K. U.), \$656.00; Norman Paul Streufert (O. U.), \$700.00; and Gary Lee Goldstein (O. U.), \$1,200.00.

● All Kansas University alumni are urged to attend the Annual Department of Architecture Banquet, May 8th. Contact Jack Morley for reservations. For 35 years, **Prof. George M. Beal** has devoted his energies to K. U. as a student, as a teacher, and Head of the Department. Attendance by many of his friends and former students would be a wonderful way to let him know of the appreciation of his vital contribution to the profession.

● You've heard about Church Dedications to which even the Architect wasn't invited. Here's a story of the other extreme. The St. Michael's and All Angels Episcopal Church (Architect **Richard N. Wakefield**) held a dedication Open House to which all members of the Architectural staff and all of the Contractor's and Sub-Contractors' men who worked on the building (plus all their families) received a personal invitation through the mail. An unprecedented gesture of good will, this could be a powerful force in furthering good workmanship — by encouraging Dad to show the kids "what Daddy did." Too often in the hurried American pace, we fail to stop and be proud of our work — or, not having to stop, fail to do work we are proud of.

● The first two in a series of semi-animated movie shorts on architectural subjects have been completed by the American Institute of Architects as public relations aids for chapters and state societies.

"What's a House?", the first of these 15-minute cartoon films, traces the evolution of the American house from the "carpenter classic" to the residence of the future. By acquainting the audience with some of the problems of site planning, orientation and building technology, the film indirectly points up the essential role of the architect in residential design.

"A School for Johnny" addresses itself to the problem of filling the increasing need for schools without overstraining community resources. The film relates some of the primary factors the school architect must consider in designing for today's education and attempts to clarify some misconception about comparative costs and economy in school design.

Both films are done in simple Disney-like cartoons and charts. Both include color photographs by outstanding architectural photographers. The films may be either purchased or rented from AIA. The purchase price is \$65 per film.

Future films in the series will deal with churches and business buildings. Intended primarily as discussion aids for adult and youth groups, the films are also suitable for television use.

● **Emil Frei** will be in Kansas City Saturday, May 10th to appear on television in a discussion on Stained Glass. The program is Audrey Miller's "Portrait" on Channel 5. The time is 3:45 p.m. Be sure and see it.

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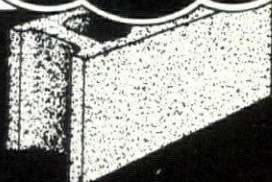
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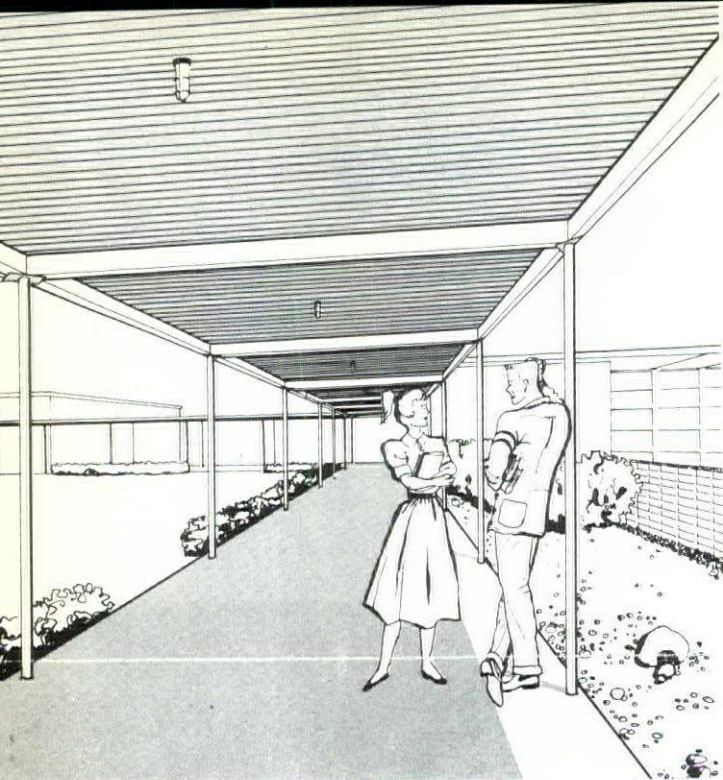
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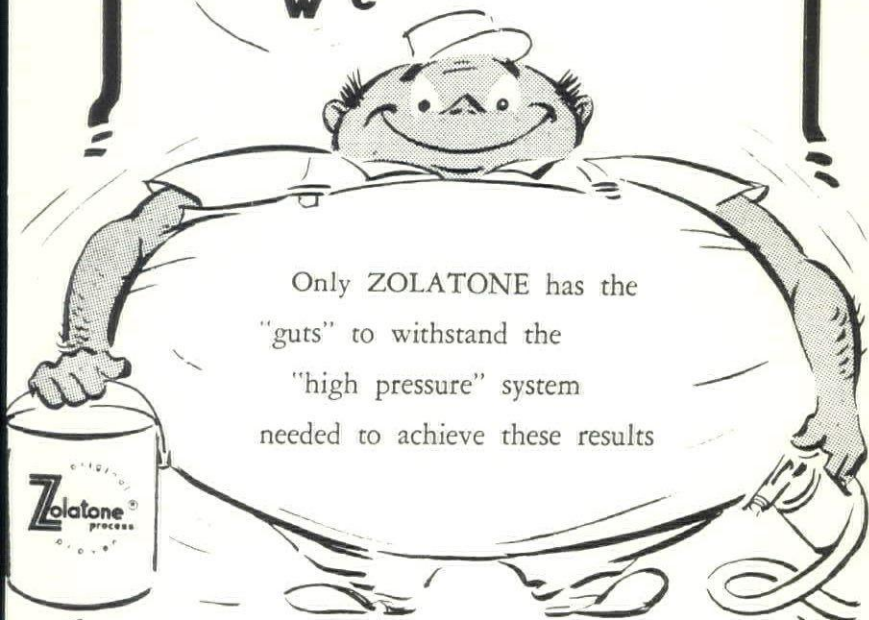
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- ★ UP TO 175 OR 200 SQ. FT. PER GALLON

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