JUNE 1964

MISSISSIPPI ARCHITECT

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE of ARCHITECTS MISSISSIPPI CHAPTER

The American Institute of Architects is the national organization of the architectural profession, and its initials A.I.A. following the architect's name have come to be recognized publicly as a certificate of merit. His membership in the A.I.A. attests to the architect's integrity, proven professional qualifications, and good standing in his community.

Mississippi Architect is published monthly by the Mississippi Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in conjunction with Construction News, Inc. Opinions expressed herein are those of the editor and contributors and not necessarily those of the Mississippi Chapter, A.I.A. Inquiries may be addressed to P. O. Box 9783, Jackson, Mississippi

William R. Henry Jr., A.I.A.
Editor

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Editorial Advisors

Architect's or Client's Building?

Dear Editor:

We propose to construct a small office for the permanent home of our company. We would like for our building to be distinctive enough that it will become a symbol of identification.

We have some very positive ideas about how this building should be arranged and how it should look. We definitely want a colonial building with columns at the entrance.

We have consulted with two architects of good reputation and each has declined to serve us. They say that it is their responsibility to design the building rather than to simply draw up what we tell them to.

Before we approach a third architect, we would like to have the position of architects clarified.

Should the architect design what *he* wants or what *we* want?

Sincerely,
M. L. C.

Dear M. L. C.:

Fortunately there are no rules set up to control the design aspect of architecture. Each architect is free to design according to the dictates of his convictions. However, it is a rare case if he is granted license to design what *he* alone wants, to the exclusion of what his client wants. After all, the client has to state the program before the architect can go to work. Ideally, the results of his efforts should be what each wants.

More directly to the point, I have no doubt that you can find someone who will simply draw up what you tell him to, but I advise against it. I suggest that you go back to the first architect you contacted and ask for a design rather than dictating one.

If he is a good designer, and he probably is or you wouldn't have gone to him in the first place, then he will not ignore your ideas and your dedication to colonial buildings. Rather, he will use your ideas in combination with his to develop your primary program requirement: "a building distinctive enough to become a symbol of identification" for your company. Truly distinctive buildings are seldom if ever the result of design by the untrained or of copies from the past.

Sincerely,
Edward F. Neal, A.I.A.
Editorial Advisor

Overstreet, Ware, Ware & Le
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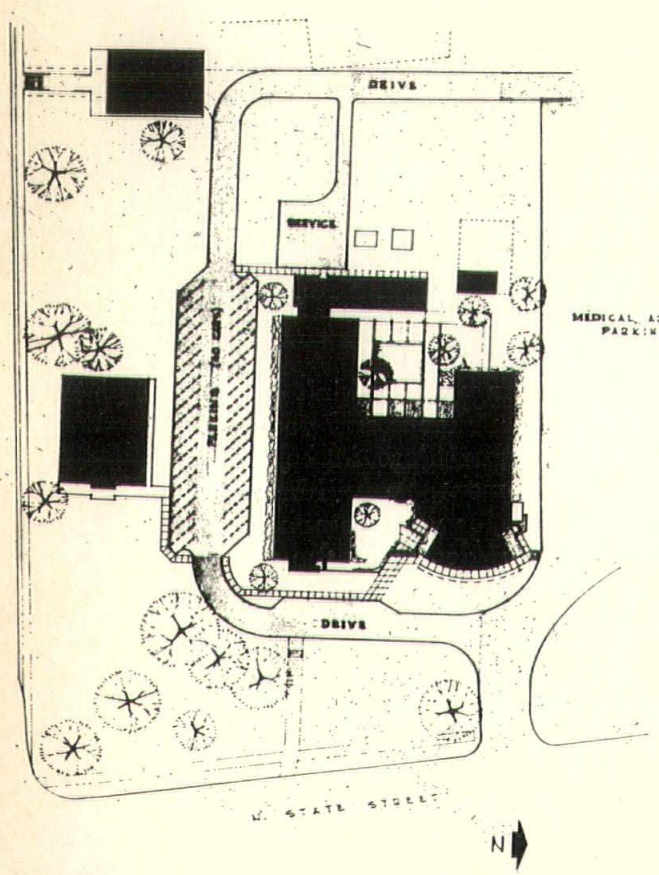
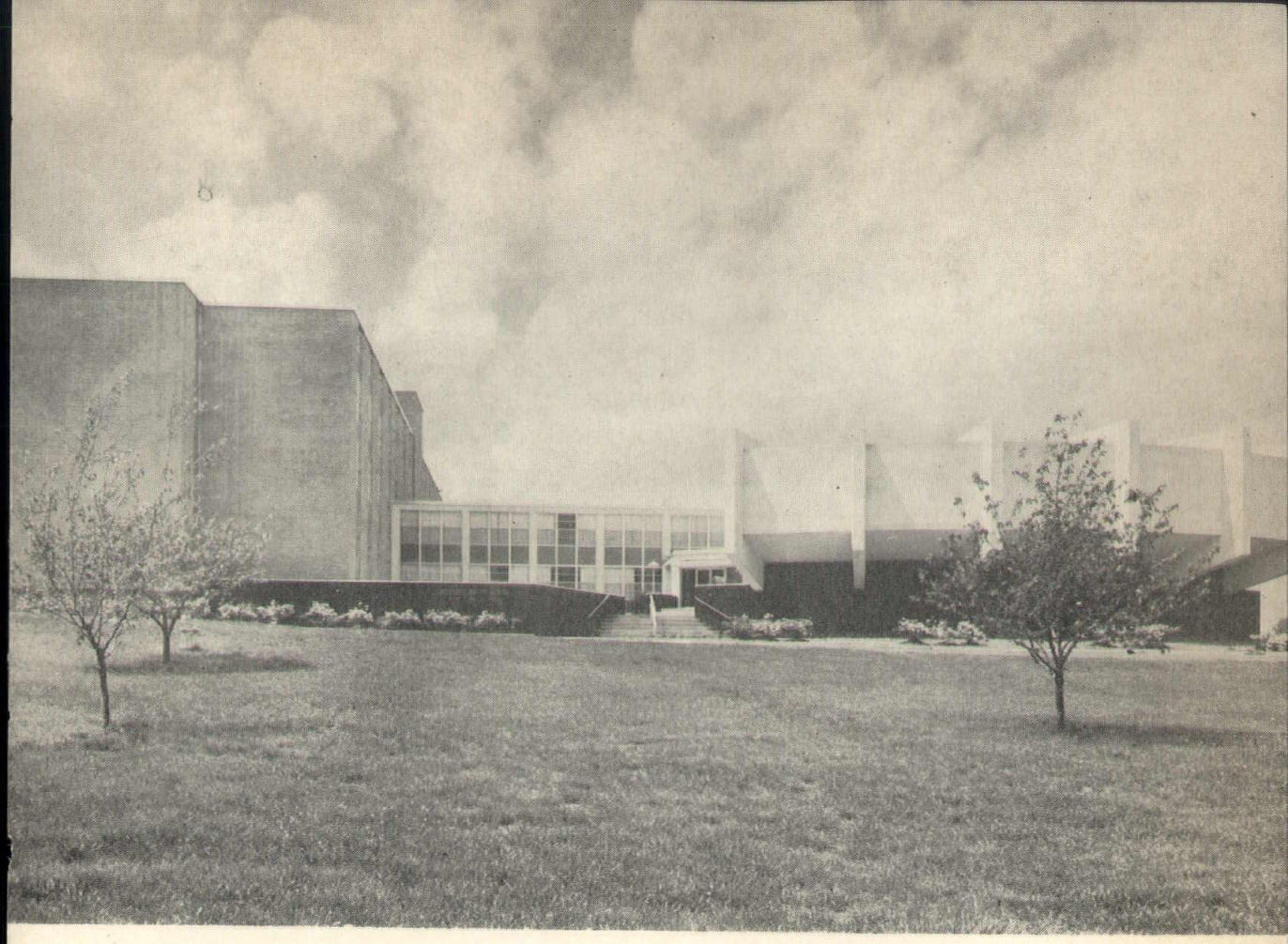


THE Gilfoy School of Nursing has been c
pleted as Phase I of a current long-r
expansion program by the Mississippi Ba
Hospital, Jackson, Miss. The design criteria
quired the use of an existing reinforced conc
frame dormitory as an integral part of the s
tion. The entire complex was to be so situ
that parking would be provided for 40 auto
biles with vehicular access through the site.
ficient building area was to be reserved for fu
construction fronting on Fortification Street.

The building criteria called for a schoo
accommodate 200 nurses, providing the follo
facilities:

1. 100—2 occupant bedrooms with 1 bath
ing 2 rooms or 4 girls.
2. Small clinical facilities for dormitory.
3. Study lounge each floor of dormitory.
4. Trunk storage and domestic laundry fa
ties.
5. Date lounge and living room which c
be combined for large functions.
6. House mother and assistant house mo
quarters.
7. A lecture hall to seat 120 people that c
be divided into 2 rooms to seat 60 pe



each. The lecture hall to be so located that it could be used for public functions as well as a part of the school.

8. 4 classrooms, 2 laboratories, and instructors' offices.

9. Library available to dormitory without access to academic area.

The solution consisted of converting the existng dormitory into an academic building and onnecting this area to the new dormitory with n administrative wing. The configuration of the lan was developed to provide a landscaped court be used in conjunction with the living room nd date lounge area which open onto it with iding glass walls. Future plans provide for a hysical fitness building that will completely enlose the court yard area and be connected to the ormitory by a colonnade. At the present time a n deck is provided over the main mechanical oom with access to the second floor of the ormitory. The construction of the building is enerally:

Foundation—Poured in place pile and grade eam.

Construction—Reinforced concrete.

Exterior Walls—Porcelain enamel panels and 10 inch cavity. Exterior, face brick; interior, exposed concrete block.

Auditorium—Reinforced concrete.

Interior Partitions—Exposed concrete block, generally.

Finished Floors—Resilient floor covering and carpet.

Ceilings — Suspended acoustical tile and exposed concrete, painted.

Roof Covering—Built-up.

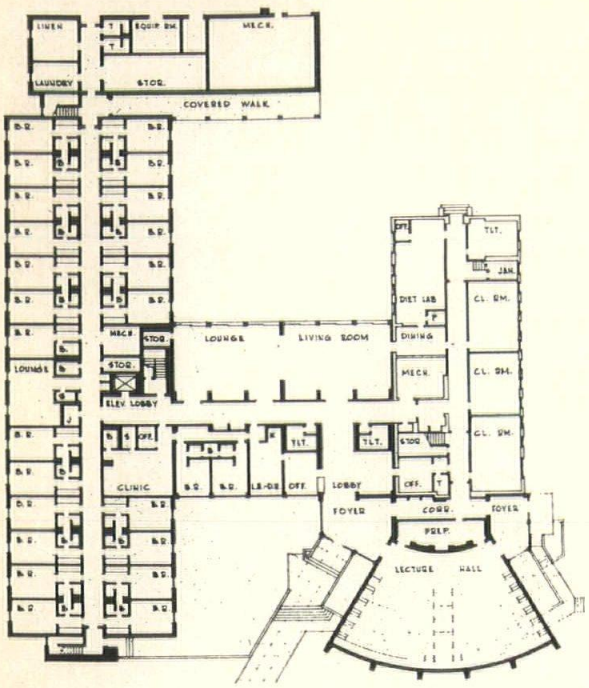
Windows—Aluminum single hung.

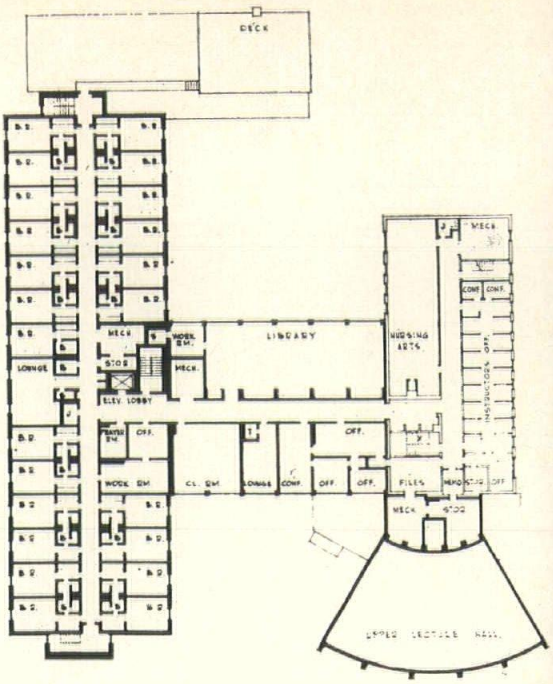
Heating and air conditioning—Forced circulation air with multizone air handling units with ventilation cycle. Hot and chilled water to coils.

Elevators—One.

AREA

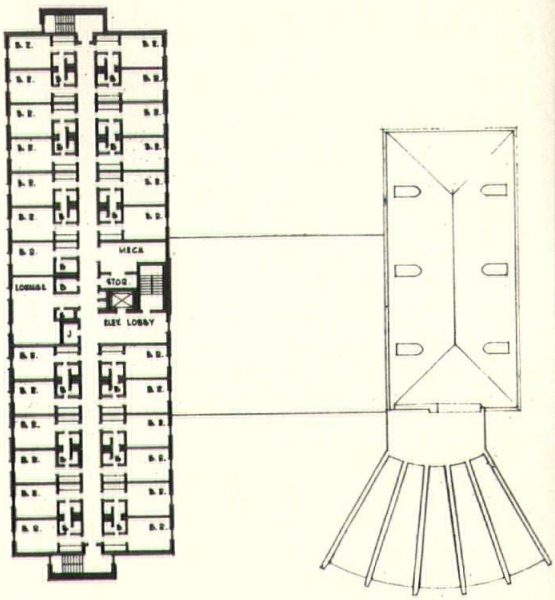
Dormitory	51,494 sq. ft.
Lecture Hall	3,982 sq. ft.
Remodeled Area	8,476 sq. ft.
TOTAL	63,952 sq. ft.





Construction Cost

PHASE	COST
General Construction	$548,575.24
Mechanical Construction	205,416.45
Electrical Construction	76,952.00
Built-In Bedroom Furniture	45,285.00
Passenger Elevator	21,416.00
Construction Cost	$897,644.69
Square-foot Cost	14.04



View from the banking room toward the lobby shows the Vermont Pavanazzo marble floor of both areas and the floor-to-ceiling partition wall faced with Accelgio marble. The combination of marble with the glass partition wall gives an air of spaciousness to the lobby.

A Suburban Bank Dressed In MARBLE

THE trend to marble is growing rapidly in modern suburban banking institutions throughout the country. An example of this increasing preference for richer and more enduring materials in suburban areas is the six-story office building of Loyola Federal Savings & Loan Association, recently erected in Towson, Maryland. Marble gives the structure an air of dignified elegance formerly associated only with central city banks.

The entire first floor areas of the banking room and lobby, as well as the rear entrance and corridor, are of Vermont Marble Company's Pavanazzo. This marble was chosen also for an outdoor bench in the beautifully landscaped entrance plaza.

Vermont Marble's Verde Accelgio, selected for a floor-to-ceiling partition wall between the entrance lobby and elevator lobby, presents an accent of rich decor to one entering the building. This same marble was employed in a four-foot-high panel near the exterior left front corner of the building's ground floor.

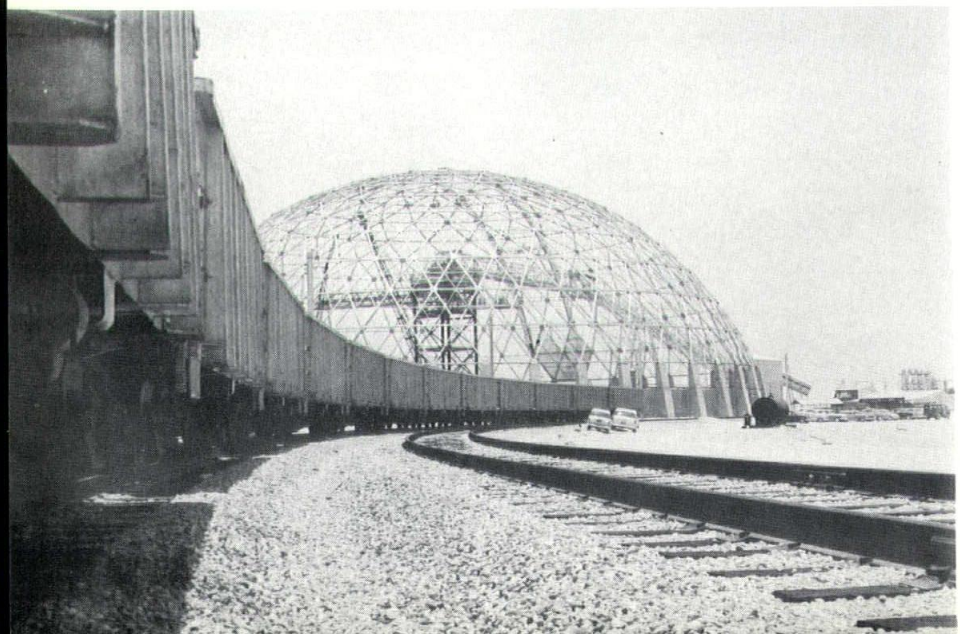
Loyola Federal's Towson Branch occupies nearly all of the first floor of the building, while the upper five floors are devoted to rental office space. Basic construction of the 49,850 square foot structure is steel frame with pre-cast concrete plank floor. Exterior is pre-cast panels with aluminum windows.

Wilson & Christie, Associated Architects.

The richness of marble is strikingly accentuated in this beautiful expanse of Vermont Pavanazzo flooring in Loyola Federal's banking room. The light tones of the marble contrast pleasingly with the darker hues of the columns and partitions.

Loyola Federal's banking room shows extensive use of Vermont Pavanazzo marble flooring for this public area. This marble is employed also as flooring in the elevator lobby, and the rear entrance and corridor leading to the banking room.

STORAGE SHED
on



A new Caribbean landmark is Alcoa's huge aluminum dome bauxite storage shed at Rocky Point, Jamaica. Bauxite comes from mines in 86-ton aluminum rail cars (right). From an open storage area (dark patch, top left), ore is screened, dried, and moved to the dome to be kept dry until loaded aboard ore carriers.

String of 86-ton aluminum hopper cars stretches across front of giant skeleton of lamella dome, also of aluminum.

Latticework of triangles supporting the aluminum skeleton of Alcoa's huge bauxite storage shed at Rocky Point, Jamaica.

Coral Reef

A NEW Caribbean landmark exists in one of the world's largest aluminum-domed storage sheds in Rocky Point, Jamaica, created to hasten Alcoa shipments of aluminum ore needed to meet an expanding demand for the light metal.

Cresting 100 feet above a sea-level coral reef, the giant umbrella of aluminum alloy tubing and sheet, 300 feet in diameter, protects dried bauxite which is held for transport to Aluminum Company of America's refining plant at Point Comfort, Texas.

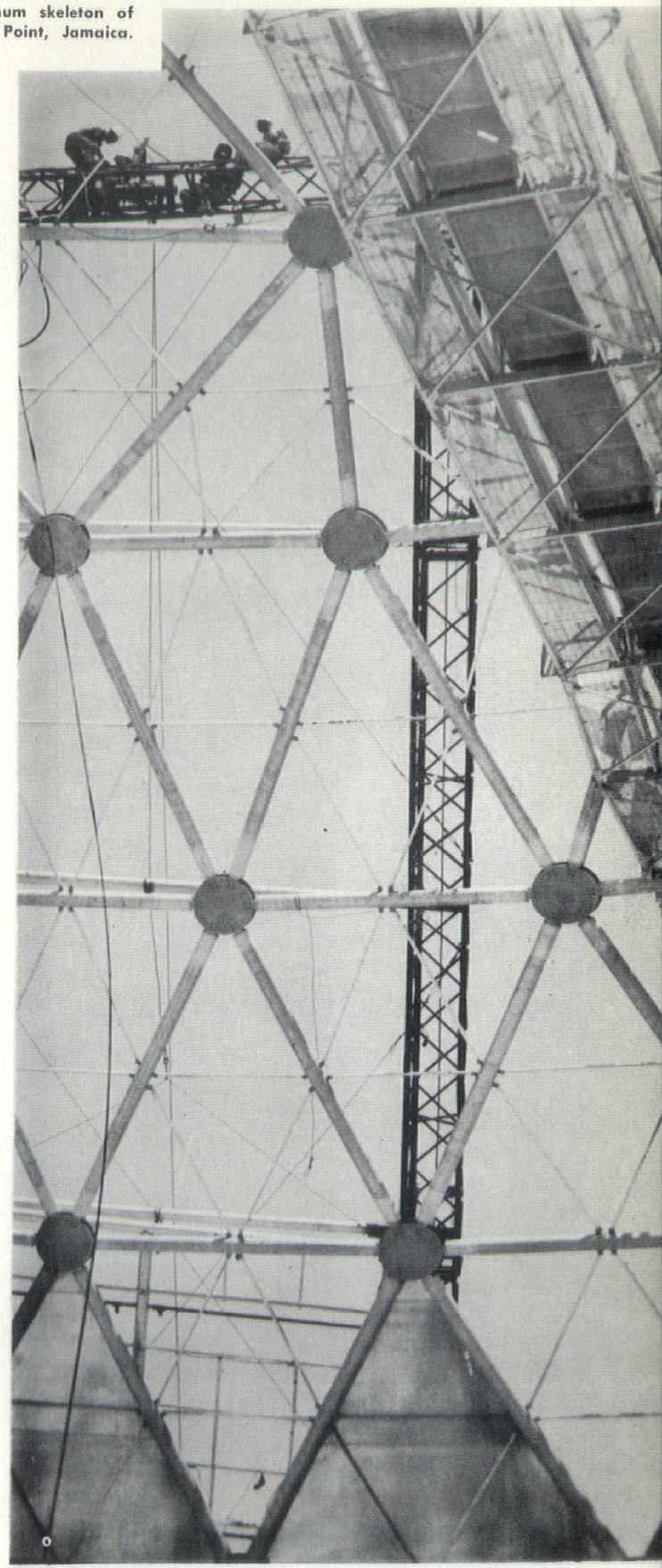
Representing a unique innovation in an unceasing effort to improve mining and ore-handling efficiency, the domed design of the storage facility affords a vast unobstructed shelter from which automated conveyors can speed ore into a ship hold at the rate of 2,000 tons an hour.

Alcoa Minerals of Jamaica, Inc., the subsidiary which specified the dome as a key element in a recently-completed $16.5 million open pit mining complex, said the circular structure greatly minimized the ground area a conventional rectangular building would have required. Dredging of coral fill, piling and related site preparation requirement costs were thus reduced considerably.

The dome's convex framework employs 158 tons of structural aluminum tubing. Equivalent to 4½ pounds per square foot of floor area, the tube is joined into a latticework of triangles supporting a 90-ton roof covering of aluminum alloy sheet. A rectangular steel storage structure, affording but half the dome's unobstructed width and height, would have required a 900-ton steel frame equivalent to 25 pounds per square foot of ground area.

Alcoa's Lafayette (Ind.) and Cressona (Pa.) operations fabricated the 10-inch diameter alloy 5062-T6 tubing for the intricate framing of the dome. The roof panels of Alclad 6061-T6 sheet were rolled at the company's Davenport (Iowa) Works. Workmen operating from pipe scaffolding, mounted on a rotating truss within the building itself, bolted the sub-assembled frame sections into place prior to the sheeting operation.

As novel as the dome itself is, a bauxite handling and reclaiming system makes possible the complete recovery of all stored ore without the use of scrapers, bulldozers, or other supplementary equipment.



ESTABLISHMENT of the construction industry's first "hall of fame" was announced by Harnischfeger Corporation.

Created to honor the nation's leading contractors, the hall will display the portraits of America's most successful construction executives. It will be located in the company's recently opened research center in Milwaukee.

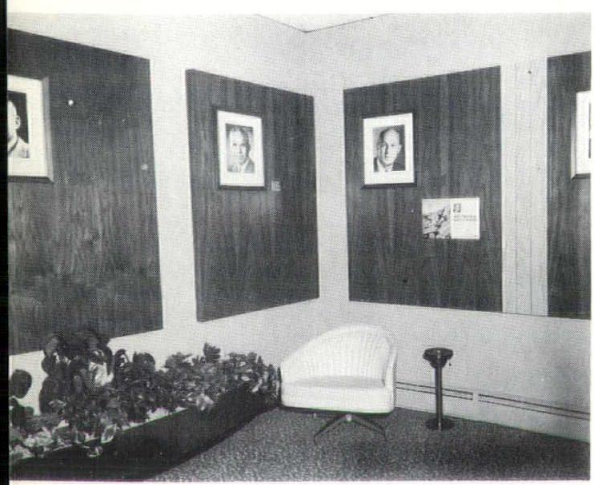
In honor of the hall and the men named to it, the company has named the building "Progress Hall." Announcement of the creation of the hall of fame was made by president Henry Harnischfeger at the annual Construction and Mining Division meeting in Chicago.

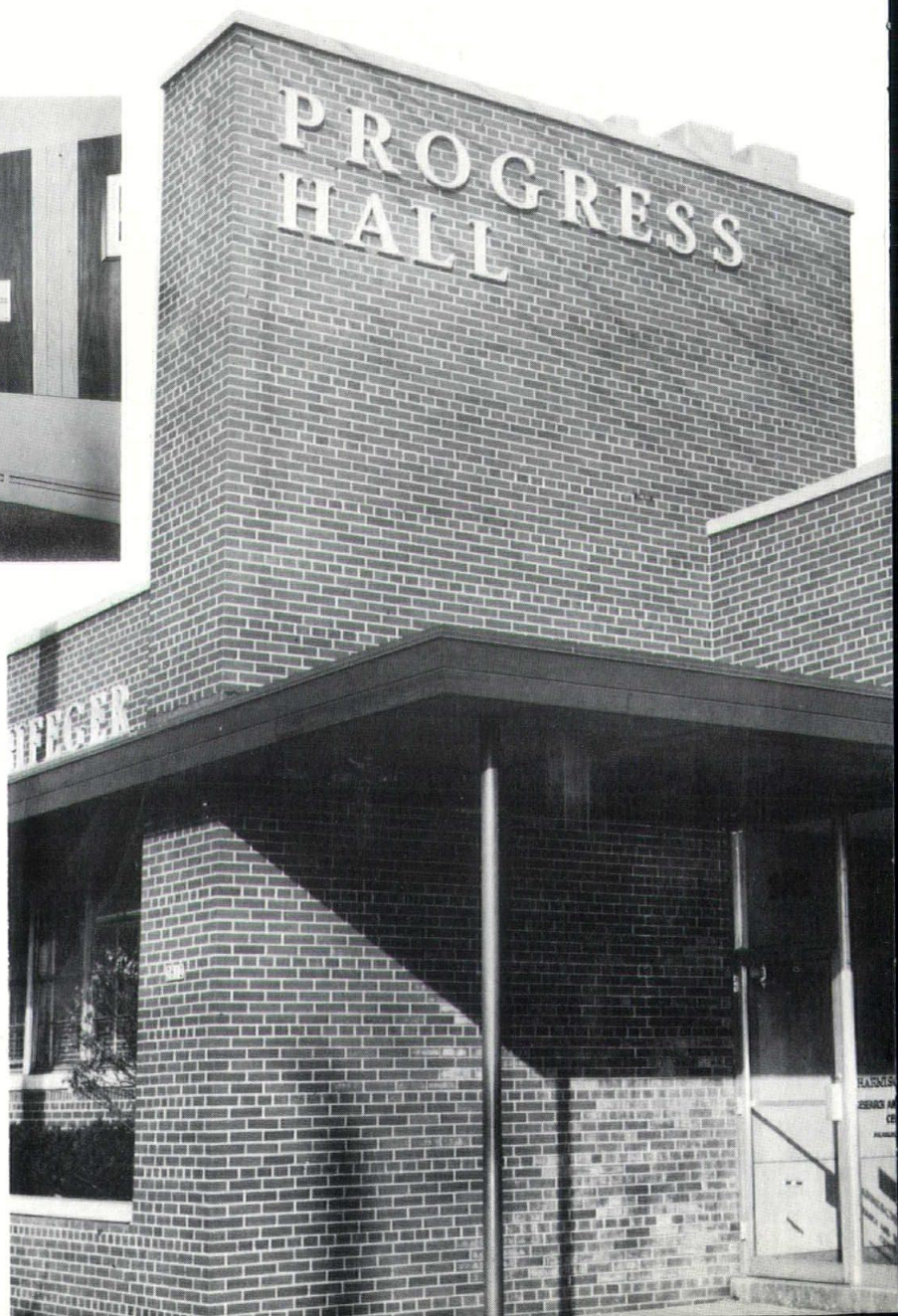
Corporation president Henry Harnischfeger also announced the appointment of seven contractors as initial honorees into Progress Hall.

"I am confident," said president Harnischfeger, "that these seven men and those who follow will serve as an inspiration to the industry, our engineers and everyone who visits Progress Hall. By establishing this display we honor our partners in this industry, the contractor. Without these partners our equipment could do little to achieve the progress that marks this nation's dynamic growth.

"Through sound management practices and imaginative utilization of materials, they have demonstrated their true leadership in the heavy construction industry. Our role of developing and building better equipment is just one step in providing this nation with the dams, buildings, roads and structures it needs. In the hands of men like these an engineer's fondest dreams have become reality."

The portraits of the seven men, along with appropriate legends, will be permanently displayed at Progress Hall. Harnischfeger Corporation plans to name additional leading contractors annually to the hall of fame.





Progress Hall— Construction Industry's "Hall Of Fame"

WELLS FARGO BUILDING

CONSTRUCTION of the Wells Fargo Building is in full swing and will continue to be until ready for tenants in the summer of 1966. See photo at right.

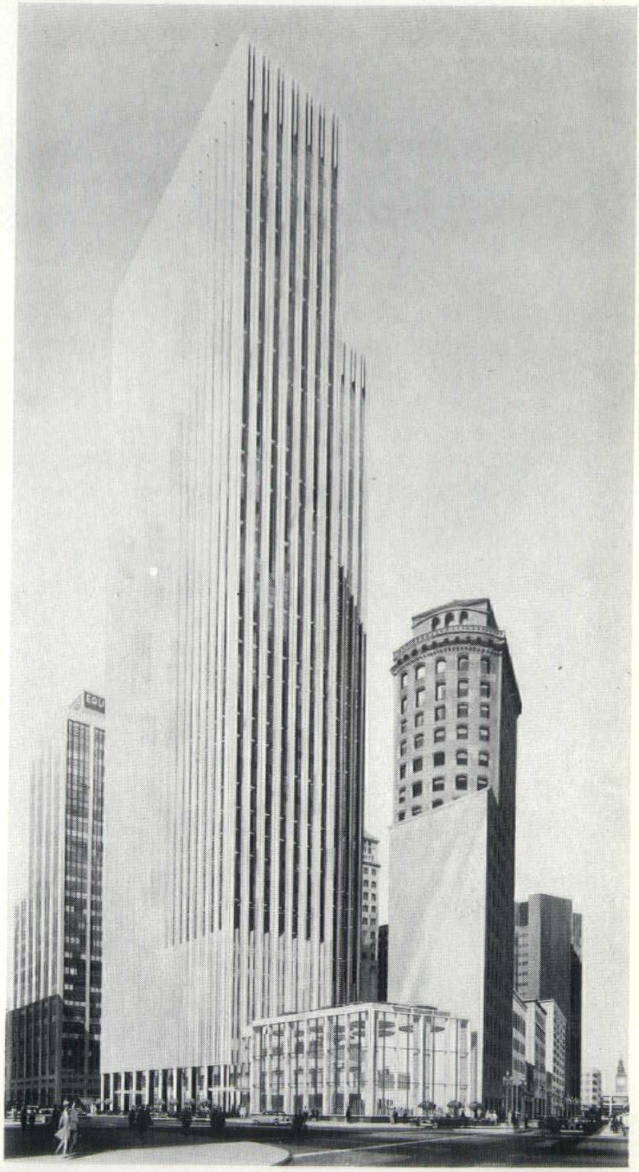
The official announcement of the $20,000,000 building took place on May 27, 1963, when it became known that the owner and developer would be Dillingham Corporation of San Francisco, a subsidiary of Dillingham Corporation, Honolulu, Hawaii. Haas and Haynie Corp., was named general contractor at the same time.

The Wells Fargo Bank holds title to the land and has awarded a long term lease on the site to Dillingham. The Nevada Bank Building, now occupied by the bank at the corner of Montgomery and Market, will be removed in 1965 and in its place will be built a three-story, glass-walled banking hall, integrated architecturally with the 43-story office tower rising from the Montgomery-Sutter corner. This lower element will house part of the Market-Montgomery Street office of the Wells Fargo Bank, continuing almost 60 years of banking service at this location. See photo below.

The present construction phase consists of further site preparation to allow for excavation for the subbasement, about 20 feet below the Montgomery Street level. Then driving of foundation piles will take place, followed by the erection of the steel frame. By the end of the year all structural steel should be in place, and a start made on pouring the concrete columns and floors.

Construction and long-term financing is being furnished by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and her long-time San Francisco real estate firm of Walter H. Sullivan & Sons has been named leasing agents.

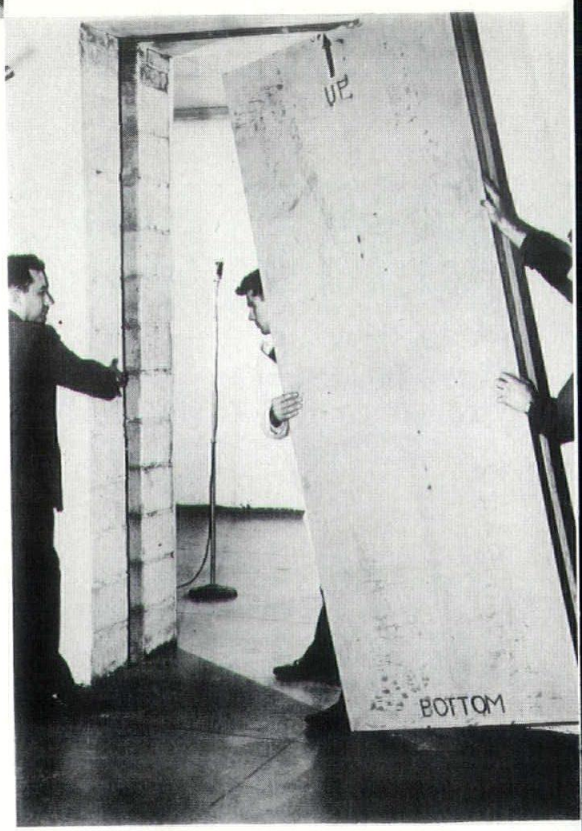
Dillingham Corporation's other interests in California are the Plaza Hotel on Union Square along with adjacent property on Stockton Street.



Architectural panel testing in Industrial Acoustics Company's new laboratory facilities in New York City: Transmission loss properties of a plastic foam sample will be tested when sample is sealed into duct at left. The two ducts will be connected and microphones placed on both sides of the test specimen to determine its acoustic transmission loss.

SOUND CONTROL LABORATORY

Architectural sound research in new IAC laboratory is facilitated by adjacent reverberant rooms with open space between. To measure noise transmission loss from one side of this modular wall panel to the other, it will be sealed into the space between the two rooms. Loudspeakers located in foreground room will generate uniform noise level of approximately 112 decibles over one side of panel to determine specimen's transmission loss.

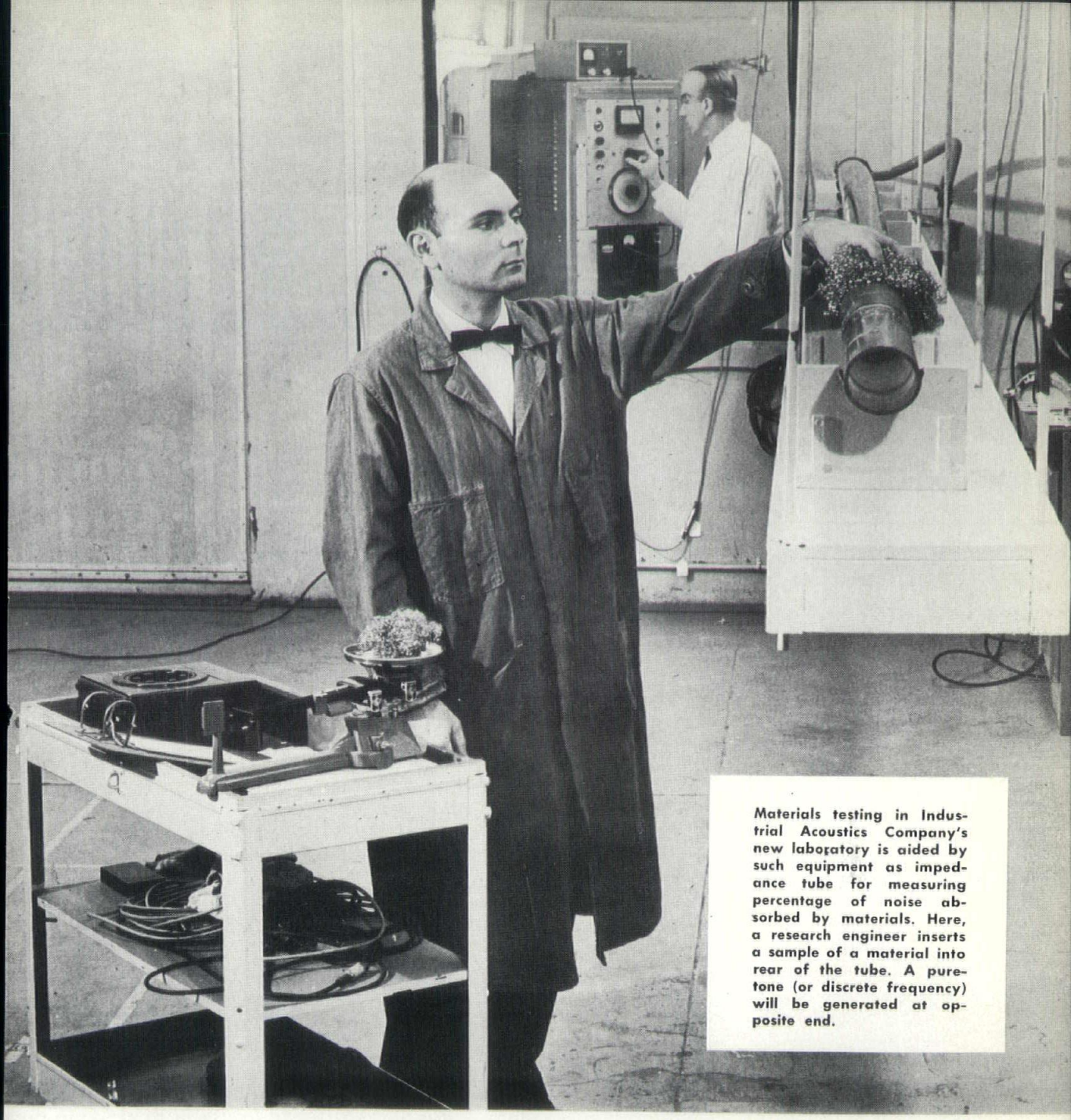


INDUSTRIAL ACCOUSTICS COMPANY, INC. has opened a new 6,000-sq. ft. laboratory in New York City for research in noise control problems and acoustically controlled environments.

"It is probably the largest aero-acoustic facility in the sound control field," said IAC President Martin Hirschorn, "and is unique in bringing together under one roof coordinated airflow and acoustic facilities for research, design and product development. It is also the only laboratory with facilities for airflow noise regeneration studies," he added.

The laboratory is equiped to study acoustic noise and environmental control problems in many areas including:

- Architectural structures such as doors, panels, windows and complete rooms or houses for indoor and outdoor applications.
- Air conditioning and air handling systems in general.
- Industrial power plant mufflers.
- Jet engine noise suppressors.
- Silencing of diesel engines, generator sets, gas turbines, electric motors, machinery and personal enclosures.
- Hearing conservation programs.
- Anechoic and reverberant rooms.



Materials testing in Industrial Acoustics Company's new laboratory is aided by such equipment as impedance tube for measuring percentage of noise absorbed by materials. Here, a research engineer inserts a sample of a material into rear of the tube. A pure-tone (or discrete frequency) will be generated at opposite end.

- Medical research and examination chambers.
- Production control stations.
- Also electro-acoustic instrumentation including sound level meters and analyzers, sonic control devices and engine power indicators.

This laboratory is the off-shoot of a smaller one hich was operated by IAC for over 12 years. In e latter, IAC applied and refined its research know-ow in the development of architectural acoustic anels, industrial and air conditioning silencers, jet igine noise suppressors, soundproof machinery en-osures and completely equipped modular sound-roof rooms for medical and other applications.

IAC's new laboratory includes the following facilities:

1. Two inter-connecting reverberant rooms with a volume of 3,000 cu. ft. and 3,600 cu. ft. respectively and a 4′ x 8′ opening to test the sound transmission loss of architectural panels up to that size.

2. Semi-anechoic room with a volume of 8,000 cu. ft.

3. A 100-ft.-long airflow tunnel discharging with reverberant or anechoic termination. Test sections up to 24″ x 24″ can be accommodated. This tunnel can also be used for static tests. Tunnel is designed to study the regeneration of noise due to air flow.

Headquarters For Rocketdyne

ROCKETDYNE, a division of North American Aviation, Inc., has activated its new headquarters building, a four-story structure designed to match the performance record of the company's space engines.

"Streamlined functionalism has been the architectural guideline from concept to completion of this building," declared Kenneth Neptune, A.I.A.

Under construction for the last year at the southwest corner of Canoga Avenue and Victory Boulevard in Canoga Park on a 10-acre portion of the old Warner Ranch, the new building overlooks the Division's adjacent plants.

It houses the management team which has division-wide responsibility for support and policy direction of Rocketdyne's development and production of rocket engines. More than 90 per cent of all United States space vehicles, including the astronaut-manned Mercury missiles, have used Rocketdyne engines.

The building has made possible the geographical unification of overall management functions, and the separation of such activities from those direct at specific product targets.

Neptune designed the building to sit atop a fou foot high pedestal with sheer curtain walls of cath dral glass rising skyward at the front and rear the building. The east and west ends of the buildi are masonry, built of oversized brick set in a pr cise pattern and painted slate gray.

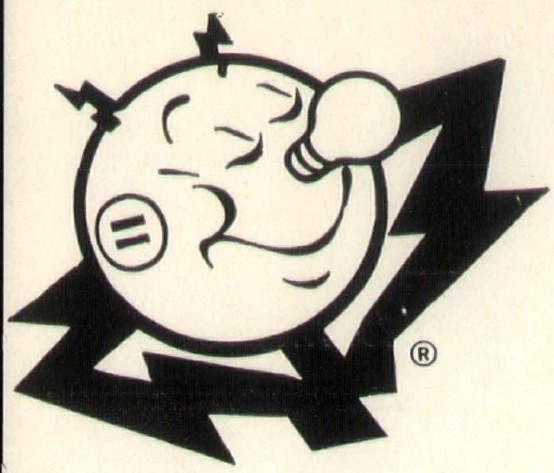
The building has a dimension of 91½ feet by 1 feet, not including a one-story extrusion, and pr duces 60,000 gross square feet of space.

It features an entrance portico and 30-foot wi terraces at the front, west side and rear. Terrac are topped with white cement and finished with metal grid pattern.

Seen from a short distance, the building's gla curtain walls appear to be broken only by five su port columns and the anodized bright aluminu vertical mullions which set a rhythmic pattern.

This optical, illusion, Neptune said, results fro the fact that the horizontal mullions are anodiz black and fade into the opaque of the glass.

Flameless Comfort Conditioning



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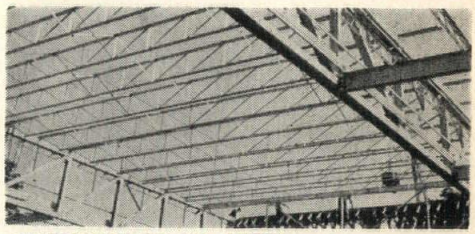

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