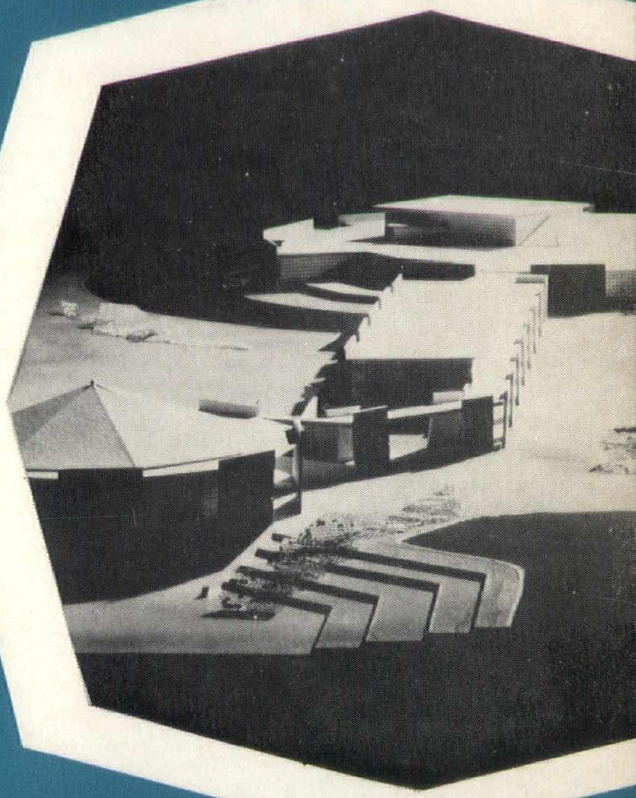
NOVEMBER 1964



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.

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Editorial Advisors

The Package Deal

Whenever a building of any kind is erected, somebody practices architecture. The completed building, functional or not—structurally sound or unsound—beautiful or ugly as sin, is *still* architecture.

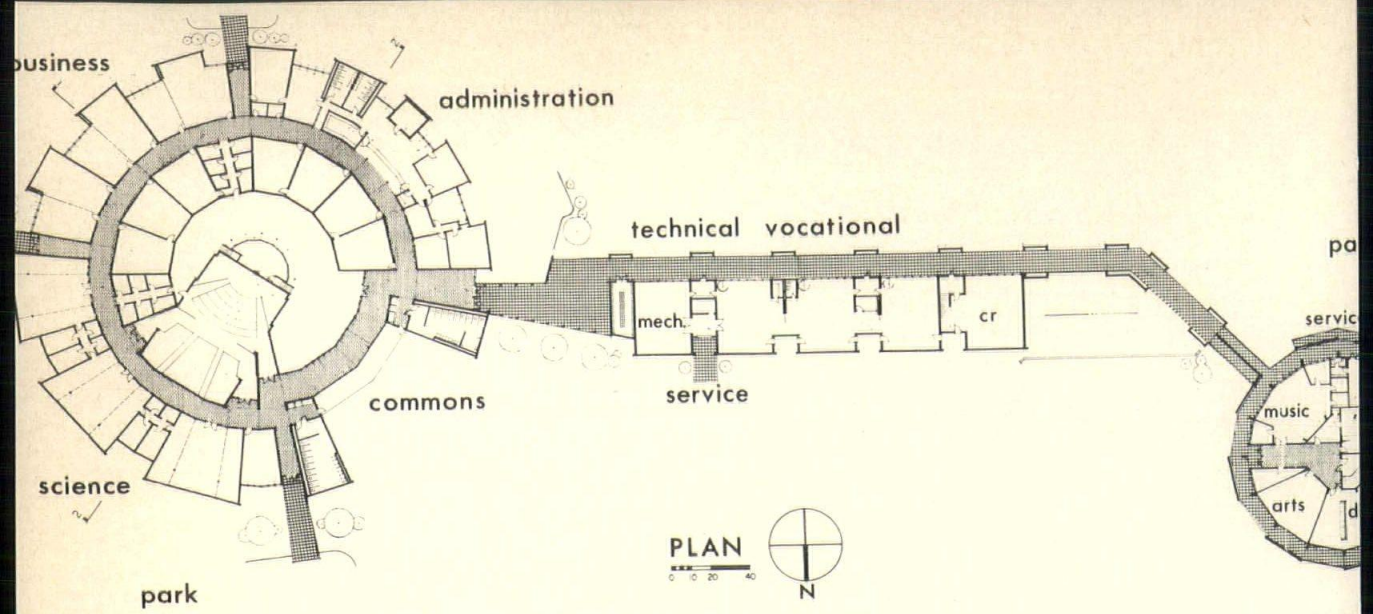
Contractors practice architecture when they do a single line plan layout on brown paper and construct a warehouse therefrom. Engineers practice architecture when they design a structure to house a mechanical plant. "Designers" practice architecture when they put together and sell stock plans—incomplete plans—for residences. None of these have qualified themselves to practice architecture and in most cases they are careful not to call themselves architects.

In recent years another kind of practitioner has appeared on the scene in large numbers. He is the "Package Dealer." He usually poses as an expert in the design and construction of some particular kind of building—industrial plant, bank, hospital, etc. He proposes a package that includes financing, design, construction, equipment and furnishings for a price. He usually has a licensed architect or architects in his employ whose allegiance is to him, not the owner. His sales pitch is convincing. It often states or implies that the "package" saves an architect's fee for the owner.

Hogwash!

Ther is still *no* acceptable substitute for the trained architect who is registered under the law; who practices architecture as a profession; who subscribes to a professional code of ethics; who accepts a commission to design a building as an opportunity for service and as a sacred trust; and who owes allegiance to no one except the owner who commissioned him.

Bob Henry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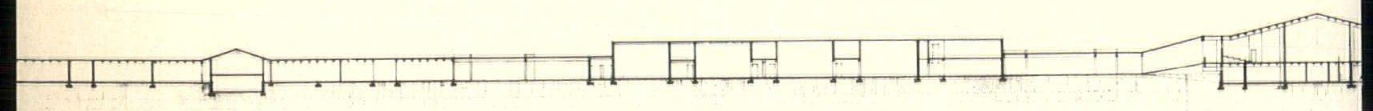

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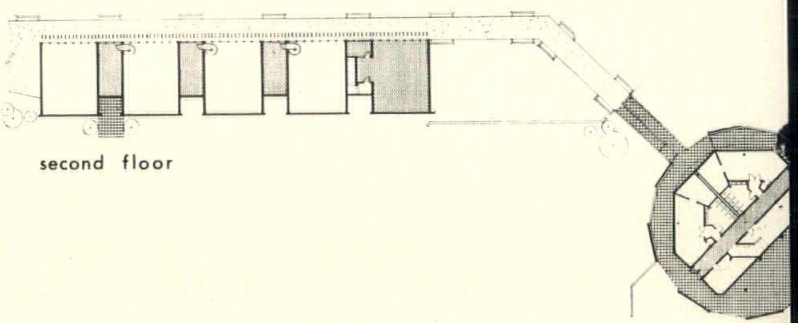
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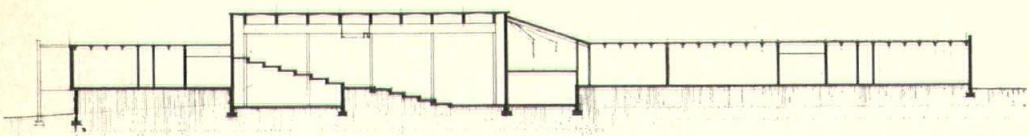
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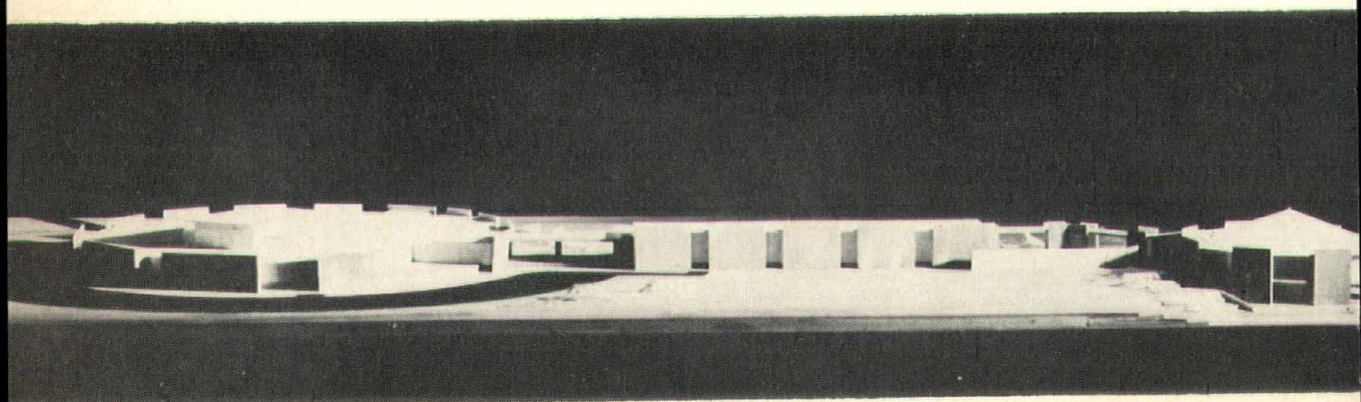


Junior College Project

A FOUR-COUNTY college district, the Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior College District, is constructing a new junior college campus in Jackson County, Mississippi.

Approximately one hundred acres of land has been purchased in a rolling piney woods, convenient to U. S. Highway 90 on the Gulf of Mexico Coast.

Four hundred and fifty students are expected as an initial enrollment and that number is expected to double in ten years.

A limited budget is available for site preparation as well as the buildings, so a large auditorium and gymnasium are not being built at this time, but will be added in the near future. A solution was needed for the temporary handling of group meetings and physical education.

The owner wanted a campus plan in lieu of a single building.

The nearby shipbuilding corporation and the general industrial activities of the area dictate emphasis on technical and vocational training.

Science, business, languages and academic subjects are to be presented to prepare many of the students for further study in senior college.

The college is to be air conditioned for use twelve months of the year, and a program of night classes will be emphasized.

Adequate parking must be provided since many students will drive from neighboring towns.

The buildings are designed with a connecting covered walkway. The cover also serves as a utility chase.

Administration offices, science, business, language and academic subjects, including library and teaching audtiorium, are contained in the largest building. The teaching auditorium, which can be multi-purpose with lecture stations, will act as the temporary general auditorium until a later date, when the school expands and the larger auditorium is built.

A separate building houses the technical and vocational training program.

The student center is the third building and is placed apart with the idea of separating work and social-recreational activities. It overlooks a peaceful, rolling wooded area. Fine arts are temporarily included in the student center, but will be moved elsewhere when expansion allows. Also included in this building are locker and shower rooms to be used in conjunction with outdoor activities until the gymnasium is constructed.

Teaching activities with visual interest, such as science, technical and vocational programs will be carried on in rooms with see-in glass walls to interest passing students in exploring various programs.

There are two parking areas, recessed several feet below the surface level to subordinate the visual importance of the automobiles. Students will use the student center parking facilities. Instructors and visitors will use the other parking area. The two lots are connected by a service driveway.

The construction is concrete throughout, except for some small panels of brick. A five foot mound of sand was established as a plateau for elevating the building and simplifying foundation design. Large tilt-up concrete panels act as wall enclosures.

Load bearing concrete block walls are used for the sake of economy. Concrete tee beams with prestressed steel are competitive in the area and will be used. They support a poured concrete

(Continued on Page F)

JACKSON COUNTY CENTER
MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST
Junior College District

WILLIAM R. ALLEN JR., A.I.A.
Architect
Jackson

GRACE AND GUILD, A.I.A.
Associate Architects
Mississippi City

MAGNANOS & YOUNG
Structural Engineer

JOE A. ALLEN
Mechanical & Electrical Engineer

DR. C. C. COLVERT
Educational Consultant

roofing deck at four-foot centers. Before the plan was finalized, a structural study was made toward using many repeat type members. Plan and structure accommodate each other.

Precast structural columns and beams will be used where needed.

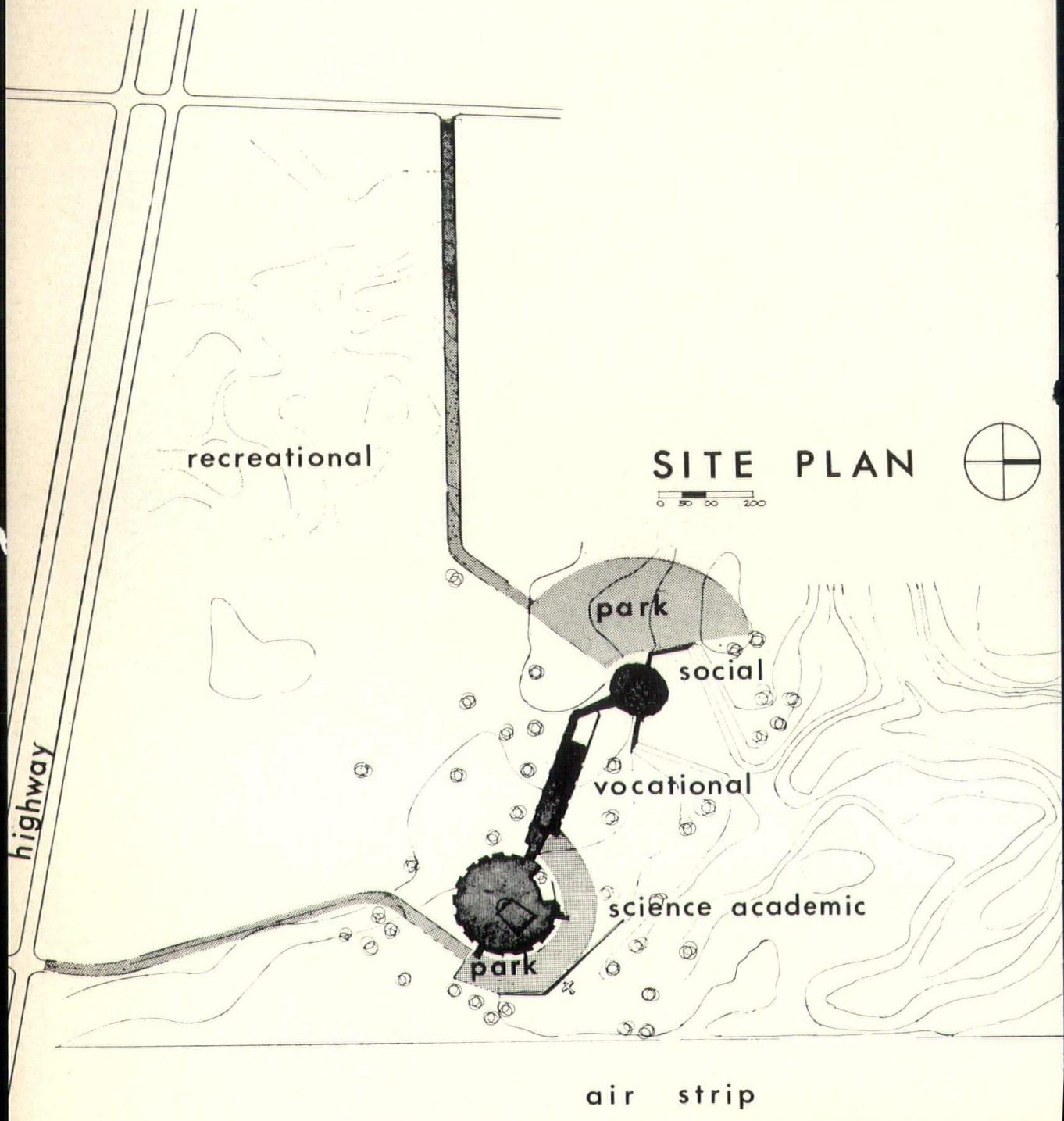
Exterior walls are to be colored, figured, tilt-up, light aggregate concrete. Other exterior walls are to be richly surfaced cast stone with a minimum of windows.

Interior non-load bearing walls will be panels of chipboard, one and one-half inches thick, finished natural for pigment relief. The product is economical and sound-resistant.

Flooring will be resilient tile on a four-inch concrete slab on grade and fill. Second story flooring is constructed with fiber deck on tee beams and a three-inch concrete slab.

Roofing will be built-up with marble chips.

The concrete work will be mostly unfinished with light sand blasting for cleaning only.



TRANSPARENT ARCHWAY Connects Building Wings

Employees in Sacramento's Public Works Building easily go from one wing to another via this 30' long transparent bridge. Made of gray tinted Plexiglas acrylic plastic, the transparent enclosure is weather-resistant and resists breakage from impact.

CALIFORNIA'S Office of Architecture and Construction has succeeded in facilitating employee movement between two wings in the Department of Public Works Building, Sacramento. A 30' long walkway, covered by a transparent Plexiglas acrylic plastic archway, connects the wings at the second floor providing ease of access between the building with full protection from the weather.

The archway consists of five segments formed from 76" x 120" x .250 gray tinted sheets of Plexiglas acrylic plastic, thermoformed to the arch shape. The formed parts were then mounted in a framework of curved aluminum ribs, sealed with neoprene gaskets. The light weight of the plastic, combined with the ease of forming, simplified the construction of the archway. In addition, the durable, strong acrylic plastic is weather resistant and will maintain its clarity through years of service.

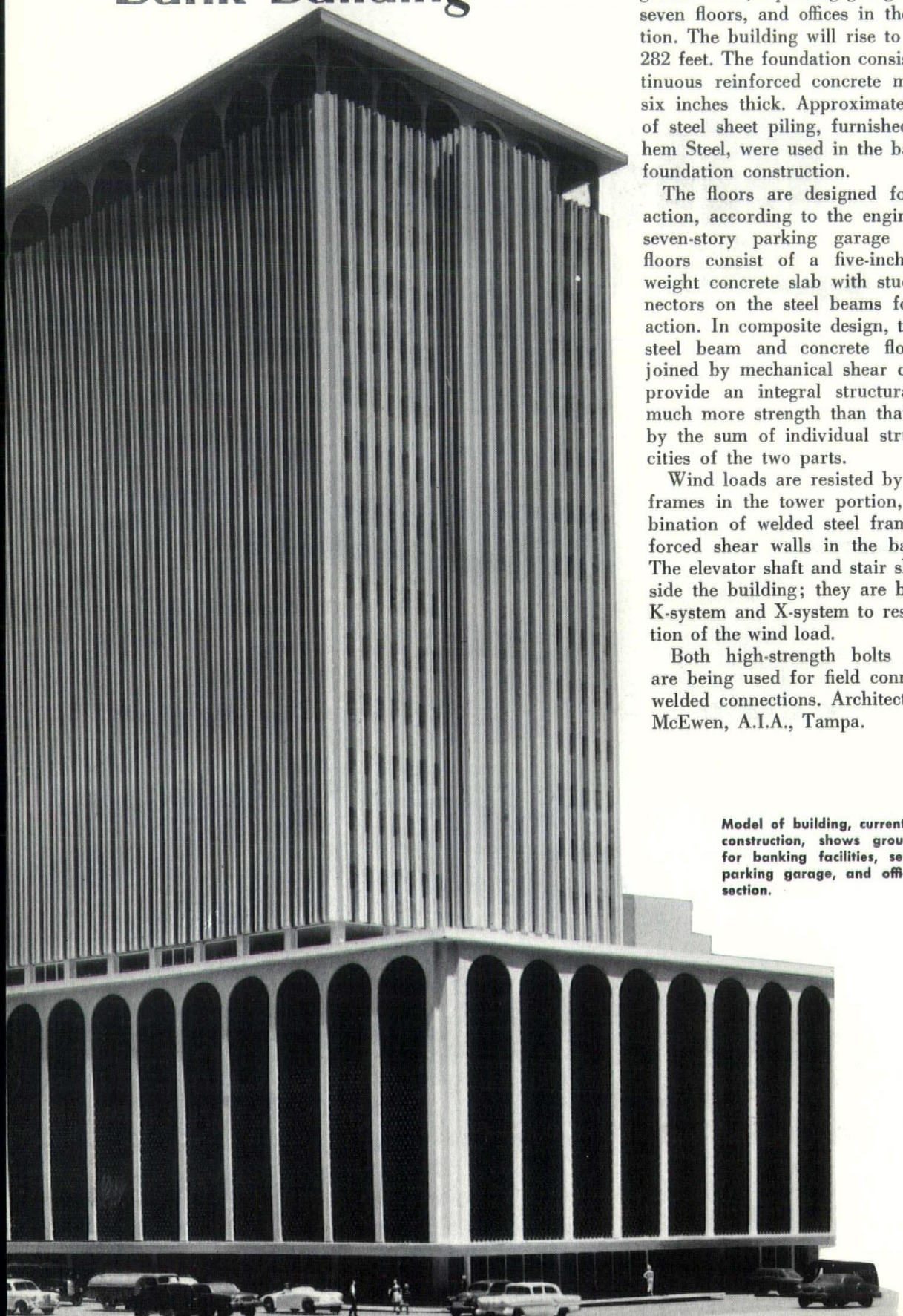
Exchange National Bank Building

WHEN completed, the 22-story Exchange National Bank Building in Tampa, Florida will house banking facilities in a full basement area and on the ground floor, a parking garage on the next seven floors, and offices in the tower section. The building will rise to a height of 282 feet. The foundation consists of a continuous reinforced concrete mat six feet, six inches thick. Approximately 239 tons of steel sheet piling, furnished by Bethlehem Steel, were used in the basement and foundation construction.

The floors are designed for composite action, according to the engineers. In the seven-story parking garage section, the floors consist of a five-inch-thick lightweight concrete slab with stud shear connectors on the steel beams for composite action. In composite design, the structural steel beam and concrete floor slab are joined by mechanical shear connectors to provide an integral structural unit with much more strength than that represented by the sum of individual structural capacities of the two parts.

Wind loads are resisted by welded steel frames in the tower portion, and a combination of welded steel frames and reinforced shear walls in the base structure. The elevator shaft and stair shafts are outside the building; they are braced with a K-system and X-system to resist their portion of the wind load.

Both high-strength bolts and welding are being used for field connections, with welded connections. Architect is Harry A. McEwen, A.I.A., Tampa.



Model of building, currently under construction, shows ground floor for banking facilities, seven-story parking garage, and office tower section.

Honolulu International Center

THE Honolulu International Center features one of the largest and finest circular Arenas in the United States having a total seating capacity of 9400. The Theatre-Concert Hall seats 2500 people, and is a separate facility accommodating a particular function; the Exhibition Pavilion embodies exhibition area and administrative offices as well as guest exhibitors offices. Adjacent to the Pavilion which is open on all four sides to gain the advantage of trade winds, are the Assembly Building and a building containing multi-purpose Meeting Rooms. Meeting Rooms, ten in number, range from small caucus rooms to large banquet or exhibition rooms. Four small Meeting Rooms adjoin the Arena. Meeting Rooms can be used individually, or can be opened up and grouped to suit particular occasions.

The Theatre-Concert Hall is designed to be as near acoustical perfection as any building of its type in the world. Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, internationally renowned Acoustics Consultant and ex-Chancellor of the University of California at Los Angeles was retained for the entire project.

Two large food concession counters are located on opposite sides of the main Arena at the Main Concourse level and provision for complete kitchen and catering facilities has been arranged in the Assembly Hall Building.

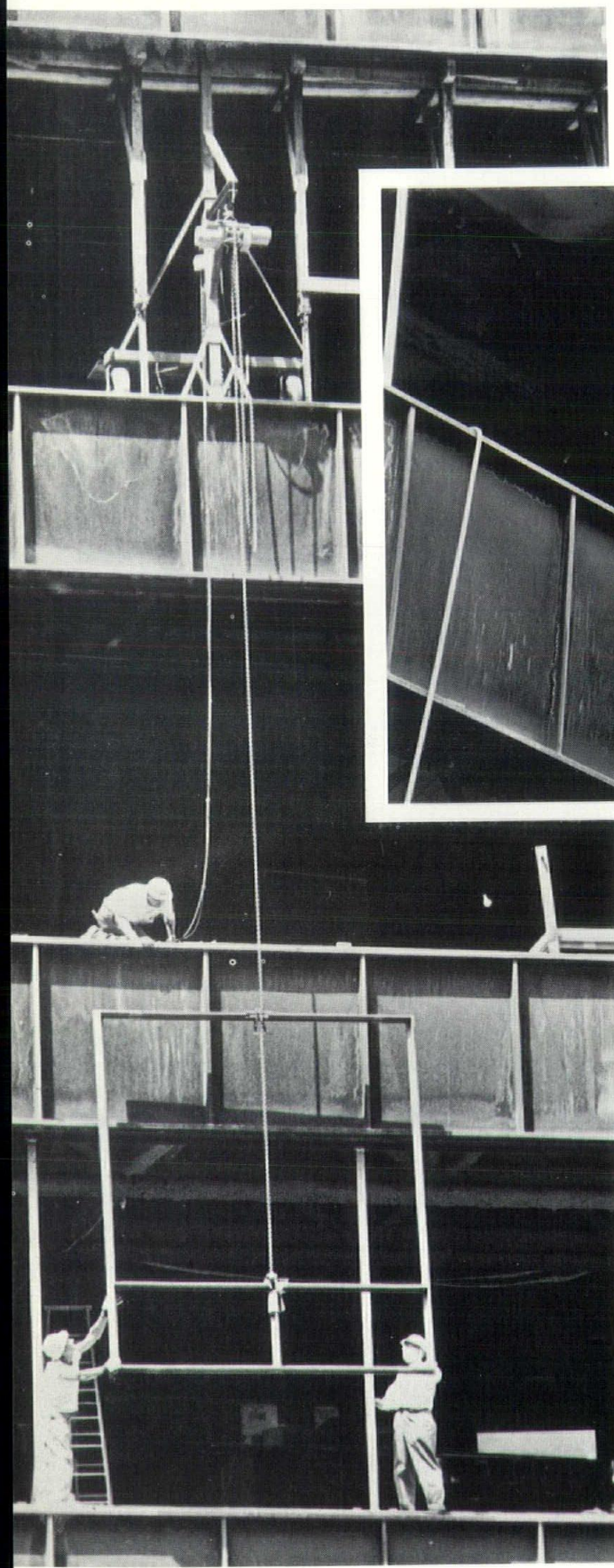
Special features of the Honolulu International Center include public address systems for speech and music, various broadcasting systems, radio and television with interior extensions to meeting and conference rooms, also closed circuit radio and television systems.

The Arena, Meeting Rooms, Theatre-Concert Hall and Offices are air-conditioned. Provision is made for suitable parking facilities.

Particular care has been given the preservation of native atmosphere and the tropical setting is enhanced by the use of spring and rain-fed lagoons around the buildings. Landscaping takes advantage of the natural planting, and the use of Tiki gods and various elements of native symbols in exterior and interior decor adds much to the general aesthetic mood that belongs to the Islands.

Adrian Wilson and Associates have as joint venture associates in Honolulu, the firm of Merrill, Simms and Roehrig, who are completing the second increment of the Theatre-Concert Hall.

HURRICANE-PRO
Hoisted I



Although custom-designed, the window frames are mass produced and can be installed rapidly. These windows, specially designed for the Civic Center, are the first of their type ever used in high-rise construction. In order to reduce solar heat and glare, the window frames are being glazed with heavy-duty heat-absorbing plate glass.

This massive window frame being lowered into place on second floor of Chicago Civic Center is one of 2,352 steel windows now being installed at the $87 million courthouse structure. Installation is progressing at the rate of about one floor of windows per week.

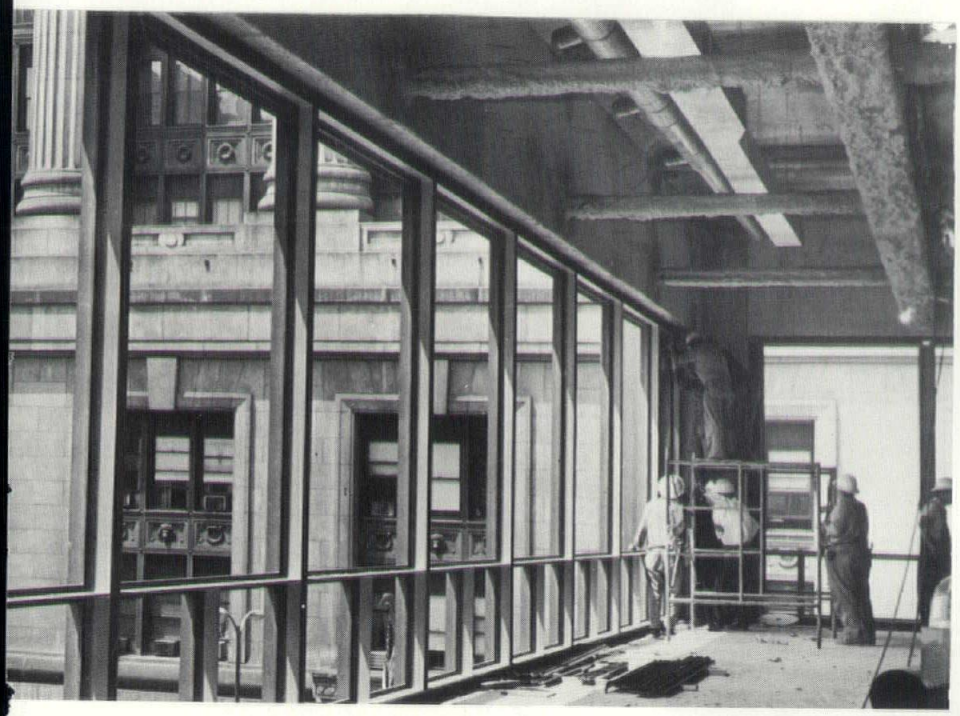
ONE of the largest window manufacturing and erection jobs in Chicago's history is now well under way at the $87 million Chicago Civic Center.

When completed, the Civic Center—the city's tallest building—will have 2,352 windows. There are 84 windows in each of 28 courtroom and office floors and 84 air-conditioning louver units on each of six floors occupied by the building's mechanical equipment. The windows and louvers alone account for nearly $2 million of the structure's $50 million construction cost.

Designed and tested to withstand wind and water at full hurricane velocities, the huge, heavy windows are the first of their type ever used in high-rise construction. The window frames weigh up to 1,400 pounds each. After glass panes weighing up to 625 pounds have been installed, the total weight of an individual window can exceed a ton.

In keeping with the lofty-floor-to-floor height of 18

INDOWS
ce At Chicago Civic Center



Installed window frames at Chicago Civic Center are ready for installation of massive heat-absorbing glass lights. The huge window frames, many of which weigh over a ton when glazed, are fabricated from hot-rolled "Weathering Steel," a high-strength, low-alloy steel that gradually weathers to form a dense, permanent, russet-colored oxide coating.

Huge window frame at Chicago Civic Center is being glazed with the installation of a steel glazing stop at Chicago's new 31-floor Civic Center. The window installation—the biggest in the city's history — involves 2,352 windows weighing up to one ton each when glazed. The windows are glazed with heavy-duty heat-absorbing glass to reduce the air-conditioning and heating loads and eliminate solar glare.

eet, the windows are 11 feet, 6½ inches high. Most f the windows are 9 feet, 6½ inches wide. Others, djacent to the building's columns, vary in width rom 6 feet, 5½ inches to 7 feet, 11¼ inches.

The large windows contribute to the monumental cale on which the Civic Center is constructed. As he largest court building in the world, the Civic Center will provide space for 120 courtrooms and provision for future expansion to a total of 164.

The installation of the huge window frames is a hree-decker operation. A large crane lifts the win-dows for stock-piling on the floor above the one on which they will be installed. Then a small hoist, on he floor above the stock-piled windows, lowers the window frames one by one to the erection crews.

The first step in the window installation is welding mullions in place. The frames are then lowered and clamped to the mullions. Retaining bars are screwed n to hold each frame tight against the mullions. Then glazing tape, glass, neoprene gasketing, and steel glazing stops are applied to complete the in-stallation.

Louver blades will be installed in place of glass in 504 of the Civic Center window frames. This will be done on six entire floors. The cold-formed "Weathering Steel" louver blades fabricated at Ceco's Chicago plant will be welded into the window frames.

Rendering of giant Lincoln Plaza shows general plan of huge project, which will cover 17 acres near Santa Ana Freeway at Euclid and Lincoln. Newman Associates of Long Beach are developers, Clyde H. Grimes, A.I.A. and Irving Shapiro Associates, architects.

Anaheim Center

PLANS were announced for construction of twin office and professional buildings which will be the tallest in Anaheim and near the city's busiest intersection.

First Western Land Company, development owners, said the two 12-story buildings with penthouses will be at the hub of the 17.1 acre "Lincoln Plaza," a city-within-a-city featuring a complete shopping center, a 250-room high rise hotel, and an oval-shaped motion picture theater.

The firm of Clyde H. Grimes, AIA and Irving Shapiro Associates have been retained to do the architectural planning with Mr. Grimes acting as the coordinating architect.

First increment of Lincoln Plaza, believed to be the largest project of its kind in expanding North Orange County, will be a 6.6 acre shopping center. Approximate date of occupancy is summer, 1965.

Soon after completion of the shopping center, the "U"-shaped Lincoln Towers office complex will be built. The sleek high-rise is purposely designed to attract major Orange County firms and national companies with offices in the area who require a prestige location and facilities on a long-term basis.

Preliminary designs for the shopping center call for an Early California motif with a contemporary flair. Provision is being made for three times as much parking space as building area.

Included in this initial complex will be a 20,0 square foot supermarket, an 18,000 square foot dr store, and 25,000 square feet of area to be utiliz by small shops. Walking area around the three buil ings will be connected by a promenade shaded open grillwork.

A 6000 square foot quality restaurant will be bu along Euclid and a large service station will leased at Euclid and Broadway.

Each of the office building towers will conta 150,000 square feet and will be connected by a on story Plaza Building with a folded plate, circula roof structure on top. A brokerage firm, insuran company, or savings and loan association is expect to lease the 9000-square foot area. The circular stru ture on top will provide executive suite accomm dations.

Fronting the Lincoln Towers along Euclid will an expansive 1/3-acre plaza with landscaping a reflection pools, with fountains.

Design features of the Towers include banks high-speed elevators, zone-controlled air conditio ing, flexible partitions, soundproofing, and hi fidelity music systems. Lighting levels will be w above 60 foot-candles which, Grimes said, are stan ard in less-ambitious buildings.

Southern Bell Addition

THREE times Southern Bell Telephone Company has outgrown its main building in Atlanta, Ga., and each time has kept pace with growing customer needs by adding new stories of structural steel to existing ones. The latest addition, now under way, is designed to make room for telephone dialing equipment.

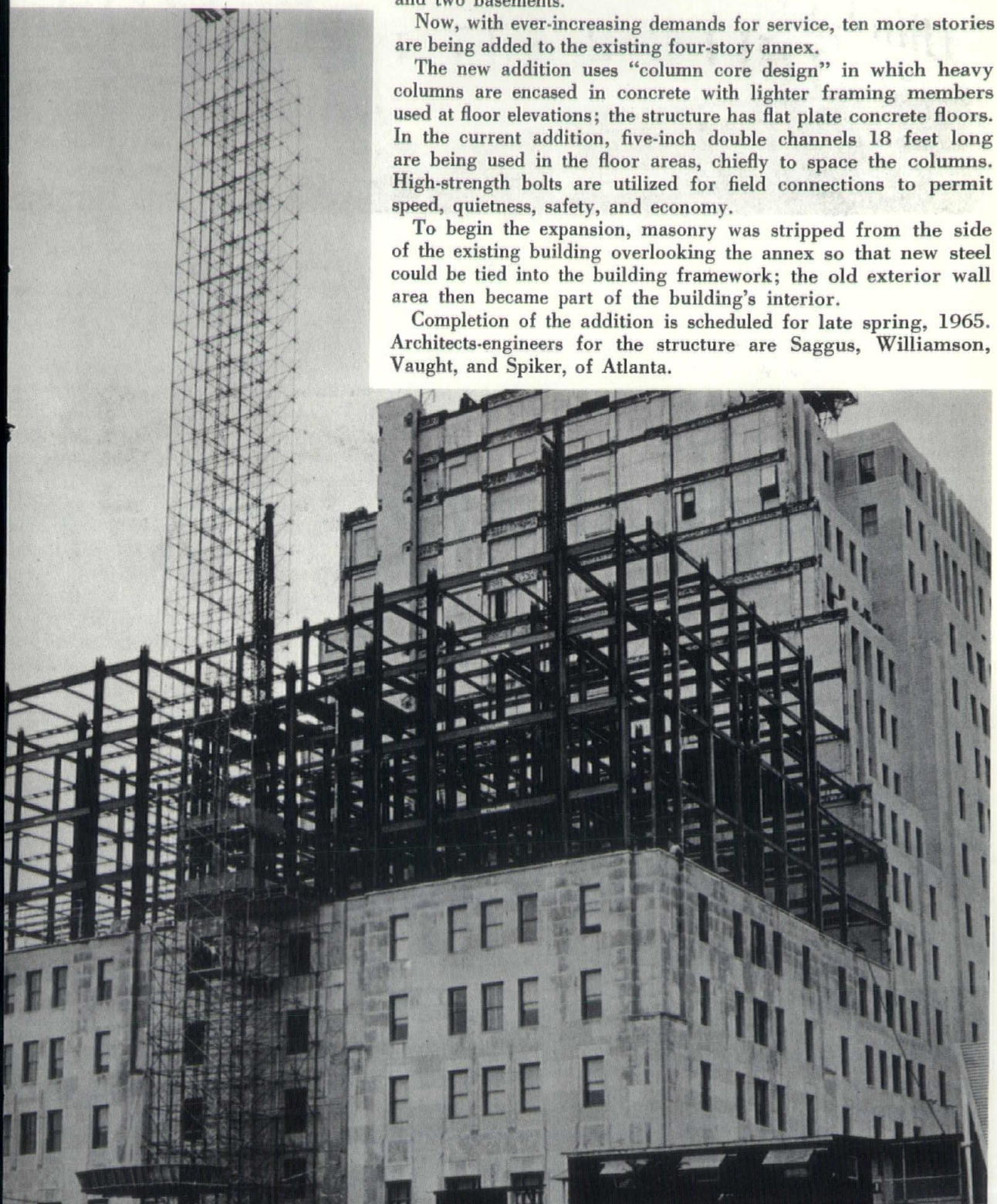
Originally constructed as a six-story steel framed structure in 1929, the limestone-faced building gained eight more stories in 1946 at the front end. By 1958, the city's need for telephone service had grown to such an extent that the company completed an addition to the rear which included four floors, mezzanine, and two basements.

Now, with ever-increasing demands for service, ten more stories are being added to the existing four-story annex.

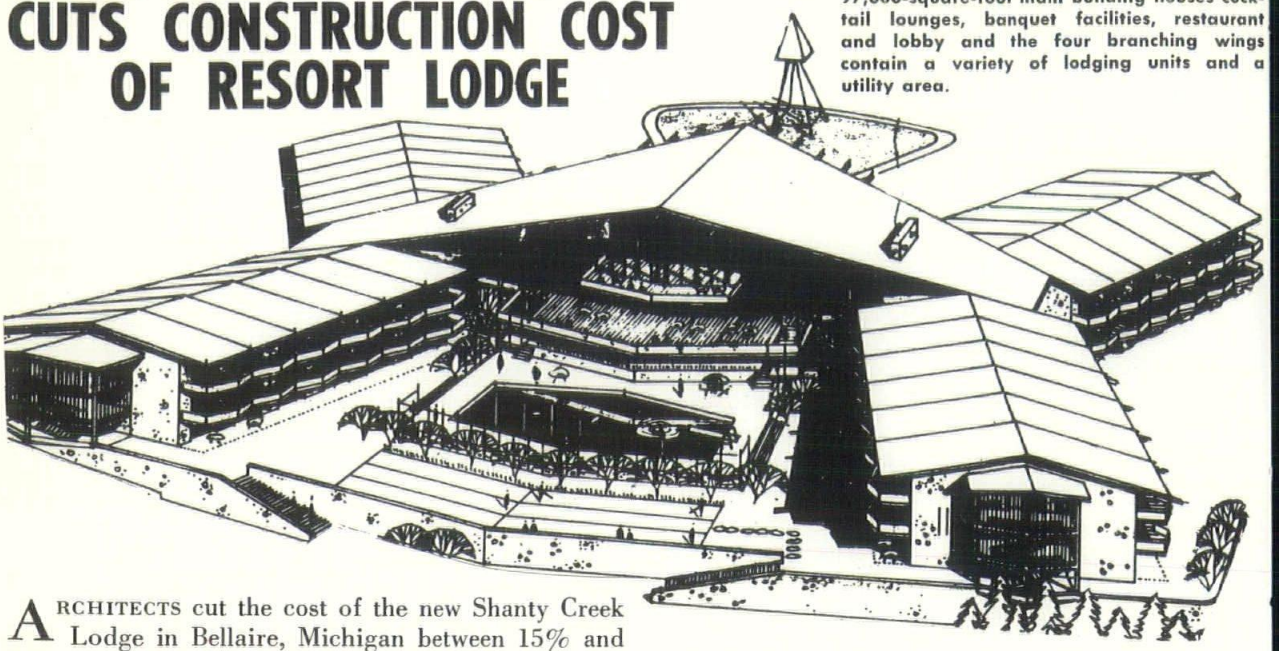
The new addition uses "column core design" in which heavy columns are encased in concrete with lighter framing members used at floor elevations; the structure has flat plate concrete floors. In the current addition, five-inch double channels 18 feet long are being used in the floor areas, chiefly to space the columns. High-strength bolts are utilized for field connections to permit speed, quietness, safety, and economy.

To begin the expansion, masonry was stripped from the side of the existing building overlooking the annex so that new steel could be tied into the building framework; the old exterior wall area then became part of the building's interior.

Completion of the addition is scheduled for late spring, 1965. Architects-engineers for the structure are Saggus, Williamson, Vaught, and Spiker, of Atlanta.



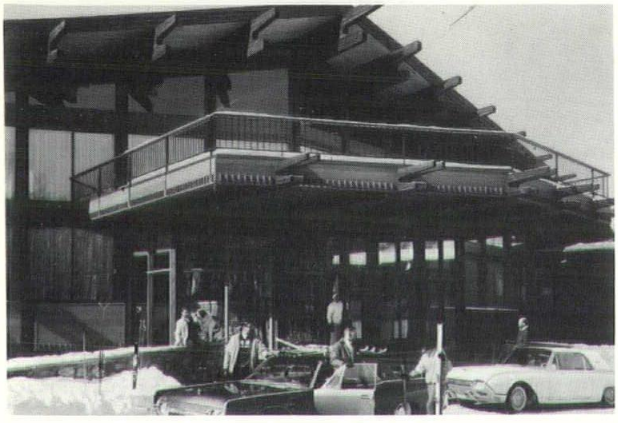
LAMINATED WOOD CUTS CONSTRUCTION COST OF RESORT LODGE



This artist's rendition illustrates the central complex design of Shanty Creek Lodge. The 97,000-square-foot main building houses cocktail lounges, banquet facilities, restaurant and lobby and the four branching wings contain a variety of lodging units and a utility area.

ARCHITECTS cut the cost of the new Shanty Creek Lodge in Bellaire, Michigan between 15% and 30% without sacrificing the luxurious warmth of wood they wanted, and without sacrificing the structural strength necessary to carry heavy loads over long spans.

To maintain the Nordic theme of Shanty Creek Lodge, "bird's mouth" ends, similar to those used on the prows of Viking ships, were cut out of the laminated roof beams.

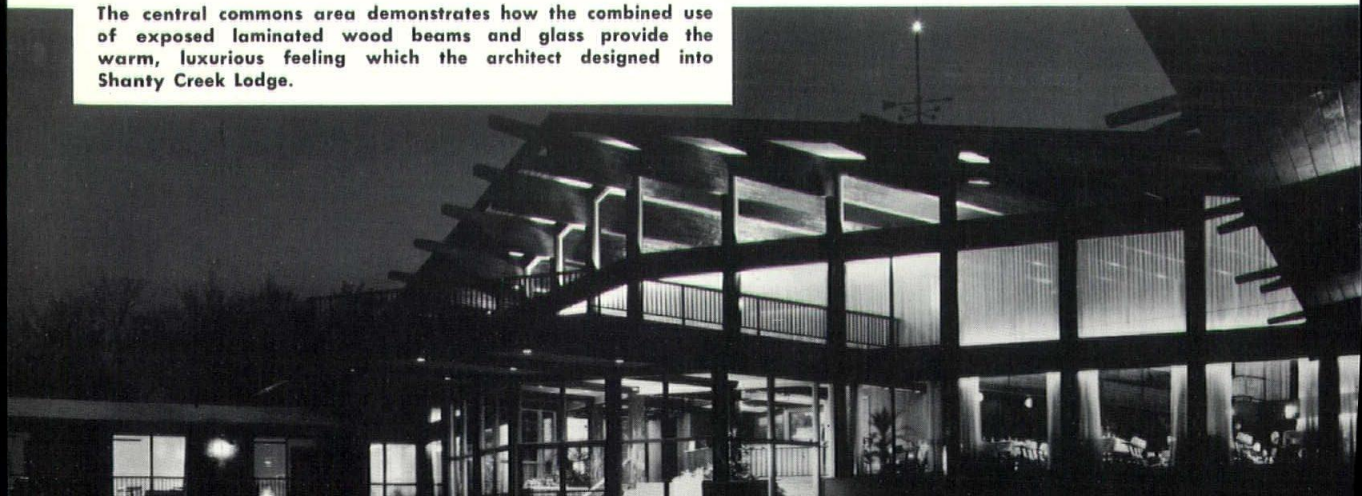


The central commons area demonstrates how the combined use of exposed laminated wood beams and glass provide the warm, luxurious feeling which the architect designed into Shanty Creek Lodge.

They did this by using nearly a mile of laminated wood beams, columns and mullions in the three-story resort lodge instead of steel beams or reinforced concrete. The laminated wood structure members were furnished by the Unit Structure Department of Koppers Company, Inc.

H. J. Begrow said that his architectural firm, Begrow and Brown of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., recommended laminated beams because of the extreme size involved. The 97,000 square foot central building required a 118-foot long ridge beam. In addition laminated members were needed to provide the necessary strength to support the lodge's heavy roof load requirements of 50 pounds per square foot.

Shanty Creek Lodge is a year-round resort with 91 rooms and suites, located on a 1,200 acre site in northern Michigan. Because the resort will cater to conventions, it was designed as one large complex rather than as a grouping of smaller structures usual in resort areas. The main building centers on a large commons area that houses three banquet rooms, cocktail lounges, restaurant and lobby.



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